"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today and tomorrow;
Slowly rising Temperature;
light south winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,947. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ZEPPELINS RAID LONDON SUBURBS, SET MANY FIRES

German Aircraft, After Several Attempts, Succeed in Reaching British Capital.

OTHER PLACES ALSO VISITED

Invaders Reported to Have Been Seen Near Ramsgate, on Kentish Coast, and Brentwood.

PRESS PROMPTLY MUZZLED

Warned to Publish Nothing Indicating Course Taken by Foe Save What Is Issued Officially.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following announcement last night:

Zeppelins are reported to have been seen near Ramsgate (on the Kentish Coast, sixty-seven miles east-southeast of London,) and Brenwood, (seventeen miles east-northeast of London,) and in certain outlying districts of London. Many fires are reported, but these cannot be absolutely connected with the airship visits.

Further particulars will be issued as soon as they can be collected and collated.

Prior to giving out the above communication the Official Press Bureau issued a notice reminding the newspapers that, in the interest of public safety, no statement whatever should be published dealing with places in the neighborhood of London reached by aircraft or the course supposed to be taken by them.

It was added that an Admiralty communication would give all the information which might properly be published.

The morning newspapers in their early editions confine themselves to brief official statements regarding the raid, although they naturally give these statements most prominent space in their newspapers.

The Morning Post gives a recapitulation of the Zeppelin activity in England during the past few months, calling attention to the fact that the raiders have been gradually getting closer and closer to London, until a week ago there was a visitor to South End. The newspaper adds that there was a report that this airship reached as near London as Romford, which lies twelve miles to the northeast.

Bombs on two previous occasions have been dropped near London. During an early morning raid on May 10, a Zeppelin, after bombarding Southend, a seaside resort, and setting fire to houses there, dropped several bombs five miles south of the town. On April 30 a hostile air craft—but whether a Zeppelin or aeroplane is not known—dropped bombs in Brookshall and Waterloo Roads, Ipswich, setting fire to a house in Brookshall Road.

Previous to this encounter the nearest an aircraft had approached to London was on March 19, when bombs were dropped at the mouth of the Thames off the naval arsenal of Sheerness, thirty-five miles from the city.

KING VICTOR FIRED GUN IN ATTACK ON BALDO

Returned After Fighting to Italian Headquarters Rain Soaked and Covered With Mud.

GENEVA, May 31, (via Paris.)—News dispatches reaching here from the Italian front set forth that King Victor Emmanuel, like King Albert of the Belgians, intends to take an active part in the war.

During the recent attack of the Italian forces on Monte Baldo, his Majesty is described in these telegrams as having taken charge of one of the 75-millimeter guns, and even as firing many shots himself. Subsequently for many hours he watched the operations. It was raining hard at the time, and when the King finally returned to headquarters in his automobile he was wet through and covered with mud.

ROME, May 30, via Paris, May 31.—Crown Prince Humbert, although only 11 years old, is showing a keen and intelligent interest in military affairs, which is winning the affections of the people of Rome. He visited the barracks of the Bersaglieri this morning and returned with military precision the salutes of his father's soldiers. The little Prince asked scores of questions about things he saw at the barracks. When he left to return to the palace he was cheered by a large crowd.

"IRRESPONSIVE," SAYS TAFT.

Regards German Reply as Inconclusive, but Will Say No More.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—Ex-President Taft said tonight in discussing the German reply to the American note:

"I think that the reply of the German Government is irresponsive and inconclusive."

Mr. Taft would make no further comment.

American Red Cross Aid for Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The American Red Cross party, which arrived at Chiasso, intending to go to France, received cable instructions from America to proceed to Austria instead.

SARONY PORTRAITS 3 FOR $5.00 at 384 Fifth Ave. (34th St.) only address.—Advt.

CAPT. EDWARDS KILLED BY GASES AT YPRES

Famous Polo Player a Member of the Team Which Defeated the Meadow Brook Four.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The Morning Post announces the death, from the effects of gas poisoning at Ypres, of Captain E. Noel Edwards, the noted polo player, who represnted England against America at Meadowbrook in 1911 and 1913.

Captain E. Noel Edwards played at No. 2 position in the 1911 series and at the same position in the first game of the 1913 series, but was replaced for the last game because his ponies were not in good condition. On his first trip to America he was a Lieutenant in the Ninth English Lancers; on his second trip he had been promoted to Captain.

The acquaintances the English army officer made on his first trip led to an open reception for him on his return. He became very friendly with the members of the American team captained by Foxhall Keene and was the guest of honor at a number of social events. He played more than once with American teams while here and starred in a game with the Piping Rock team several days before the international match.

The line-up of the 1913 team on which Captain Edwards played was Captain Leslie St. G. Cheape, Captain Edwards, Captain R. G. Ritson, Lieutenant Vivian Lockett, and Captain F. M. Freake. After the matches Captain Edwards remained with friends here for some time.

REPORT THE AQUITANIA ASHORE IN THE MERSEY

Officers of the Lapland Arriving Here Say They Saw the Big Cunarder in Trouble.

The officers of the White Star liner Lapland, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reported that the Cunarder Aquitania was ashore in the River Mersey when they passed her on Friday afternoon, May 21. The liner had left the Gladstone Dock on the previous afternoon, and was proceeding up the river to the Cunard buoys all ready for sea, the officers of the Lapland said.

It was understood in marine circles in Liverpool that the Aquitania had been chartered by the Admiralty to carry troops to the Dardanelles from Portsmouth. She was very light, and had nothing on board except a certain amount of stores and coal that had been loaded after the liner left the drydock. A small fleet of tugboats were around the Aquitania, waiting for high water to haul her off the bank.

Chief Officer William Jackson of the Lapland said that the Aquitania was not in any danger, as she was on hard sand.

"I think she ought to have floated off in a day or two after we left. The tides were low, on account of being at the neap, and that might have kept her on the sand longer," he added.

The Aquitania, which is the largest and latest addition to the Cunard fleet, was chartered by the Admiralty at the beginning of the war and converted into an auxiliary cruiser. While cruising off the Irish coast early in the war she was rammed by one of the Leyland Line steamships and put back into Liverpool with her bows stove in.

After repairs were made the Admiralty decided that a 47,000-ton liner was a little too big for cruising purposes, and her guns were taken off and the interior refitted, ready to re-enter the New York and Liverpool passenger trade when the war is over.

The officers said the Lapland left Liverpool on May 21 in the afternoon and made a wide course from the Irish coast. They did not sight any submarines, and had a fairly good voyage.

Samuel Jacobs, a negro from North Carolina, hid away in the starboard coal bunker for two days, until he overheard a fireman say that they were passing the spot where the torpedo hit the Lusitania, and then Sam came out and said he wanted to go home.

GREECE WILL CEDE NOTHING

Idea of Territorial Concession to Bulgaria Given Up by Venizelos.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, May 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—It appears to be the impression in the foreign press and other circles abroad that the Greek people in the election which takes place a fortnight hence will vote on the question of territorial concessions to Bulgaria, it being apparently understood that if, as is likely, former Premier Venizelos be returned with a majority this will signify that a policy of concessions is indorsed by the nation. This is a totally mistaken impression.

All political parties in Greece are agreed on the impossibility of territorial concessions to Bulgaria or any other Power. In fact, this is the only point whereon both Venizelosts and anti-Venizelosts are entirely unanimous.

If M. Venizelos ever contemplated the possibility of ceding Kavalla to Bulgaria it was only in the event of the acquisition of the vilayets of Styrra and Broussa and the Macedonian districts of Doiran and Ghevgheli. But disapproval of this idea by Greek public opinion since M. Venizelos's confidential report on the subject was so frivolously published has been so unanimous as to convince M. Venizelos that it could never be carried out.

This is made plain by the Venizelost press in the last two or three days, declaring categorically that the question of the cession of any section of Greek territory has been definitely negatived and will not be reconsidered by M. Venizelos if he returns to power.

BELGIAN FARMERS COMING.

Farms Have Been Stocked for the Colony Near Wilmington, N. C.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—A small party of Belgian farmers whose farms have been laid waste by German troops will leave Liverpool on June 19 for New York, en route to farms near Wilmington, N. C. The farms have been stocked for them, houses erected and furnished. Steamship and railway lines are co-operating by reducing fares, so that the whole journey may be accomplished for $25 per head.

The colony will be known as Little Belgium. The project has been approved by the American Secretary of Agriculture.

SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS DISORDERS are greatly benefited by the use of Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Invigorating.—Advt.

ITALIANS OCCUPY AMPEZZO VALLEY AND CORTINA

Invasion of Trent Province Progressing from the South, the West, and the East.

LANDRO FORTS MENACED

Austrian Stronghold Protects Important Railroad from Bozen to Klagenfurt.

BATTLE IN SNOW FOR PASS

Vienna Reports "Sanguinary Repulse" of an Alpine Regiment on Lavaronne Plateau.

ITALIAN FRONTIER, via Paris, May 31.—The Italian invasion of the Province of Trent is progressing from the south along the Adige and Chiese Rivers, from the west across the Tonale Pass, and from the east by way of the Lavaronne Plateau.

The attack of the Italians is continuing all along the zigzag frontier, up to the highest part north, where they have occupied the Ampezzo Valley, together with the town of Cortina. Cortina is a well known Summer resort, where the Ambassadors accredited to Italy were accustomed to spend several months during the hot season, it being available to a quick return to Italian territory if occasion should require. Cortina is the junction of several railroads, the most important being that from Pieve di Cadore, which leads to Toblach along the Drava Valley.

Especially interesting is the occupation by the Italians of the heights in Southern Trentino, where the Chiese Valley joins the Ampolla Valley, which overlook the village of Storo. It was to this point that the Italian volunteers in the war of 1848 penetrated and also where Garibaldi in 1866 established his headquaters, radiating his action thence in the Guidicaria region. Thus it will be seen that the Italians have conquered the group of fortifications commanding the passes leading to the vast intrenched camp which has its centre at Trent.

These fortifications, some of which are modern and perfectly armed, but others less formidable, constitute a wonderful system of defense. They are rendered almost impregnable by the mountainous nature of the country. The occupation of Cortina threatens the Austrian fortifications at Landro, which protect the important railway from Bozen to Klagenfurt.

The difficult task of the Italians, it is believed, will be the attack on Rovereto, directly to the south of Trent. It is defended by several lines of fortifications, which begin at Mori, on both sides of the Adige River, and run all along the mountains, which are about 6,500 feet high. Thus Rovereto is in the inside of a kind of amphitheatre and mounts heavy artillery, especially on Mont Zugno. The last range of entrenchments near Rovereto are dug into the rocks.

If the Italians intend to attack Rovereto from Schio, which lies on the border some thirty miles to the southeast, they will find on the high plateau of Fugazzi the fortresses Pozzocchio and Mattassone, armed with large mortars. If they should enter by the Arsa Valley they will find interminable lines of entrenchments.

A part of the town of Rovereto, near the station, has been demolished with dynamite in order to give the artillerymen there a clear range for their guns, while all the bridges leading to the stronghold have been blown up.

GENEVA, May 31, (via Paris.)—The capture of Monte Baldo, which dominates Lake Garda, is being described in the Swiss newspapers as a brilliant affair. The Italian infantry moved forward by moonlight from both the east and west side of the mountain. On the top they surprised the Austrian garrison. After a resistance the Austrians surrendered.

The Italians are continuing their advance in the Adige Valley, and the fight in deep snow for the pass of St. Elvio is still going on. On the Carinthian frontier the Italians are said to be holding most of the passes and strategic points. The Italians seem to be going slow on this portion of their frontier while they push their heaviest attacks in the direction of Trieste. Severe fighting is still said to be going on around Monfalcone and Goritz.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 31.—The statement issued tonight by the Austrian War Office gives the following report of the operations on the Italian frontier:

> Sunday forenoon an attack by an Alpine regiment on the sector of our fortifications on the Lavaronne Plateau was sanguinarily repulsed.
>
> Near the northeast of Paneveggio, (in the region of Prebazzo,) a hostile detachment began to intrench, but retired before the fire of our patrol.
>
> Carinthian frontier—Small engagements favorable to us occurred here. To the east of Karfreit, (Caporetto,) the enemy vainly attempted to climb the slopes of the Kern.
>
> On the Vosthal frontier district an artillery battle is raging. The attack was begun by our heavy artillery.

CZAR AND KING VICTOR AS BROTHERS-IN-ARMS

Monarchs Exchange Greetings and Wishes for Victory Against the "Common Enemy."

ROME, (via Paris,) May 31.—King Victor Emmanuel has sent the following message to the Russian Emperor:

> At the moment when the soldiers of Italy are advancing boldly against the common enemy, binding closer the

Continued on Page 6.

ITALIAN AIRSHIP FIRES POLA ARSENAL

Torpedo Flotilla Shells Monfalcone Shipyard; Also Destroys Several Flour-Laden Boats.

ROME, (via Paris, May 31.—An official statement issued by the Ministry of Marine announces that an Italian dirigible has made a raid on the Austrian naval base of Pola, doing damage to the railroad station and the arsenal. The statement follows:

> One of our dirigibles flew over Pola last evening, dropping bombs on the railroad station, a naphtha depot, and the arsenal. All the bombs burst with full effect. A big fire started in the arsenal.
>
> The dirigible was subjected to a violent fire from the land batteries, but was not hit and returned intact.
>
> This morning our destroyer flotilla bombarded a shipyard at Monfalcone, causing considerable damage, as the commander of the destroyers was able to observe. Several large boats laden with flour were surprised and destroyed by the same flotilla, which returned, having accomplished its mission, without being hit by the fire of the guns on the Austrian Coast. The crews suffered no loss.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31.—The Italian airship raid over Pola is greeted with intense satisfaction. On every side is heard the exclamation: "Now we are getting down to work!" or "Long live the air fleet!"

The papers make no remarks, but the official bulletin makes it very clear that considerable damage was done to Pola, and that the attackers returned home without a scratch.

GERMANY CALLS OUT HER LAST RESERVES

Summons All Remaining First Class Landsturm Men Except Bavarians.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 31.—The Reichsanzeiger of Berlin has published an order calling to the colors all first-class members of the Landsturm, or the final reserve forces, not previously summoned. This order does not apply to Bavaria.

Germans in Germany must report between June 8 and June 10, Germans outside of Germany as soon as possible.

GERMANS HAVE SUNK 130 BRITISH VESSELS

Loss in Tonnage Since the War Began Is 471,591.

LONDON, May 31.—An Admiralty statement giving the number of British merchant and fishing vessels sunk since the beginning of the war shows that 56 merchant ships have been sent to the bottom by cruisers of the enemy, 12 by mines, and 62 by submarines—a total of 130. Eighty-three fishing craft have been lost, and of these 24 were sunk by mines. Since German submarines began their attack on merchant shipping Jan. 27, the merchant vessels sunk number 59 and the fishing craft 31.

Looking at these losses from the standpoint of tonnage, it is seen that since the war began Great Britain has lost 458,006 tons in merchant shipping and 13,585 tons in fishing craft.

GERMANS TO EMPLOY INCENDIARY BULLETS?

Said to Have an Invention to Make Every Wound Inevitably Fatal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, May 31, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Reports from Antwerp say that the Germans are now experimenting at Hoboken with a new form of machine gun. This is said to fire incendiary bullets, which will inflict fatal wounds in every case.

The Germans are sending enormous supplies of machine guns to the front. At Thielt alone there arrived last week over 600. The Belgian frontier is now being guarded by Germans wounded in the Eastern battles, many being minus fingers or suffering from some other slight injury that renders them unfitted for trench work. They are being supplied with dogs to assist them in preventing refugees from escaping across the frontier. For this purpose the frontier wires have also been electrified.

FRENCH IN FORCE ATTACK NEAR ARRAS

Berlin Reports Repulse of Foe at Neuville—Paris Tells of Gains Toward Souchez.

LONDON, May 31.—Fighting of a vigorous character continues in the region north of Arras. Both Paris and Berlin in their official bulletins state that the Germans are acting for the most part on the defensive. The German communication asserts that the French attacks were beaten off on the Neuville-Roclincourt front with hevay loss, while the French statement tells of ground gained on the road from Souchez to Carency. The Paris night bulletin says:

> On the Yser front there has been an artillery engagement.
>
> In the region to the north of Arras we have made new progress. On the road from Souchez to Carency we have taken possession of the Maison Mill and the German trenches which extended from the mill to the sugar refinery at Souchez. We made about fifty prisoners.
>
> In the region of the "Labyrinth," after having repulsed a German counter-attack last night, we organized the position gained.
>
> The enemy delivered no infantry attack today. He merely bombarded our front.
>
> On the outskirts of Le Prêtre Forest there has been only an artillery action. In the course of the engagements on May 30 we took two machine guns.

The afternoon bulletin reads:

> There were no new developments during the night of May 30-31, with the exception of the check in the region of Nôtre Dame de Lorette to a German attack; this movement was easily repulsed by our troops.
>
> The number of prisoners taken yesterday at the "Labyrinth" to the southeast of Neuville St. Vaast is 150, including four officers.

The statement of the Berlin War Office admits loss of some advanced trenches in Le Prêtre Forest, east of St. Mihiel.

PRESIDENT FIRM FOR OUR DEMANDS; WILL CONFER WITH BERNSTORFF; SPEAKS OF HEEDING NATION'S VOICE

CHEERED AT ARLINGTON

Says "Amen" to Bishop's Prayer That We May Be Led Aright.

GREATER DAYS BEFORE US

Those in Office Must Embody in What They Say and Do the Best Things in United States.

STRENGTH OF A DEMOCRACY

There Rises Daily the Expression of an Untrammeled Opinion Pointing to Duty.

TRIBUTE FROM GOV. WILLIS

Says President Should Be Upheld in His Patriotic Efforts in This Crisis.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Eulogies of America's soldier and sailor dead were voiced here today by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Daniels, and Governor Willis of Ohio at impressive Memorial Day exercises at Arlington National Cemetery. Large crowds seized upon every opportunity to show that the present international situation was uppermost in their minds.

President Wilson was cheered on his arrival and departure and during his address. He carefully avoided any direct reference to problems now facing the United States. He was enthusiastically applauded when he declared that "greater days lie before this nation than it has ever yet seen, and the solemn consciousness of those who bear office in this time is that they must make their best endeavor to embody in what they do and say the best things in the United States."

He also said: "Those who stand at the head of affairs have it as their bounden duty to endeavor to express in their own actions those things that seem to rise out of the conscience of the great body of the people themselves."

Governor Willis evoked applause when he said: "The President of the United States is making a successful effort to keep us out of the broils of Europe," and added, "Now is the time to keep cool, think carefully, and stand by the President. He and his Cabinet know vastly more of our delicate relations with European belligerents than the rest of us can possibly know. Let us hold up his hands in the patriotic effort he is making in this crisis."

The President sat in the midst of veterans of two wars during the exercises, and uttered an audible "Amen" at the conclusion of an invocation by Bishop Earl Cranston of Washington, who prayed that the United States might be led aright in the present crisis.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President spoke as follows:

"I have not come here today to deliver an address, but merely reverently to take part in expressing the sentiment of the impressive day. It is necessarily a day of reminiscences. Reminiscence is not always a profitable exercise. It generally belongs to those, appropriately to those only, who have left the active stage of life and have nothing to think about except the things that are gone and dead.

"It does not behoove a nation to walk with its eyes over its shoulder. Its business is constantly in the years that lie ahead of it and in the present that challenges it to the display of its power. But there are reminiscences which are stimulating and wholesome, and among those reminiscences are chiefly to be ranked the recollections of days of heroism, days when great nations found it possible to express the best that was in them by the ardent exercise of every power that was in them.

"That is what gives dignity to a day like this. It is not a day of regret; it is not a day of weakening memory. It is a day of stimulation, but, my friends, the stimulating memories are sometimes apt to minimize, because we do not see the full significance of them. We are constantly speaking of the great war of which we think today as a war which saved the Union, and it did, indeed, save the Union, but it was a war that did a great deal more than that. It created in this country what never had existed before, a national consciousness. It was not the salvation of the Union, it was the rebirth of the Union. It was the time when America for the first time realized its unity and saw the vision of its united destiny.

A Solemn Lesson.

"The solemn lesson of these memories for us is not that we must be ready to save the Union again, for there are none among us who threaten its life, but that we must see to it that the unity then realized, the vision then seen, is exemplified in us and the things that we do. Because there is no stimulation in any lesson unless it be the stimulation to duty. There is no stimulation in any occasion if it be merely the pleasure of recollection, it must also be the ardor and courage of hope.

"Greater days lie before this nation

Continued [illegible]

Didn't See Our Flag on the Gulflight, Until Torpedo Was Fired, Says German Commander

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—It was announced by the State Department today that the German Government had officially acknowledged that the American oil tank steamer Gulflight, which suffered from an underwater explosion while she was in the vicinity of the Scilly Islands, had been attacked by a German submarine.

This acknowledgment by the German Government confirms the flat allegation made by President Wilson in his note of May 13 that the Gulflight had been torpedoed by a German submarine. The commander of the submarine, according to the statement of the case furnished to the United States, did not discover that the Gulflight flew the Stars and Stripes until after he had given the order to discharge the torpedo which struck the American vessel. The State Department's statement on the subject was as follows:

> "The American Ambassador at Berlin reports that the Chief of the Admiralty Staff, Admiral Behnke, has informed him that the commander of the submarine which sank the Gulflight did so through mistake, because two boats similar to trawlers, one carrying wireless apparatus, were apparently convoying the Gulflight. The commander, therefore, thought it a British boat, and did not notice the American flag on the stern until just after giving the order to fire."

SUBMARINE USES SAILS AS DISGUISE

German Craft in Channel Adopts a New Ruse and Deceives a British Skipper.

TWO MERCHANTMEN SUNK

Steamer Dixiana, with Cargo from Georgia, Sent Down—Danish Ship a Victim.

LONDON, May 31.—The British steamer Dixiana was torpedoed off Ushant Saturday last while on her way from Savannah, Ga., to Swansea, Wales.

The Danish steamer Soborg has been sunk in the English Channel by a German submarine, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's Agency. The members of her crew were saved.

CARDIFF, Wales, May 31.—The crew of the British steamer Dixiania, which was torpedoed off Ushant last Saturday, were landed at Barry Dock today. They reported that several shells were fired at the steamer, and this was the only warning they had. After the crew got into their boats a torpedo was sent to the engine room. A quantity of wreckage fell into one of the boats from this explosion, and two men of the crew were injured. The torpedoing occurred at 11:30 o'clock on Saturday morning. The following day the crew were picked up by a Greek steamer.

According to the skipper of the Dixiana the submarine which sank his vessel had sails hoisted when she was first observed. He was led by this disguise to mistake her for a harmless sailing craft. This is the first time that the use of this device by a German submarine has been reported.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 31.—The steamer Dixiana, reported sunk by a German submarine, was owned by the Dixiana Steamship Company, a British concern, of which F. D. M. Strachan of Brunswick, Ga., is head. The Dixiana formerly was the British steamer Putney Bridge. Her name was changed when she was purchased by the Dixiana Company. Her cargo of cotton was destined for Havre and the steel billets for Port Talbot. She was of 4,127 net tons. She left Brunswick, Ga., on May 7 and Savannah on May 11 for Havre and Swansea. She was in command of Captain Long.

The Soborg was built at Sunderland in 1899 and was of 1,333 tons net register. The vessel was 286 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 19 feet deep. She sailed from Baltimore on her last eastern trip across the Atlantic on April 6, when she was bound for Kirkwall and Aarhus.

WILSON TAKES NOTES AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

And Spectators at Arlington Think He Was Preparing His Reply to Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Persons, attending the Memorial Day exercises at the Arlington National Cemetery today, were interested to see President Wilson making notes on the copy of the printed program of the ceremonies, which he held in his hand.

Some of these notes were made before the President delivered his address, and it was supposed that he was jotting down memoranda to aid him when it came his turn to speak. But after the President had made his speech and had taken his seat, it was noticed that he continued to write on the program.

Some of those present got the impression that the President, while the exercises were in progress, had his mind on the delicate state of the relations of the United States and Germany, and as thoughts occurred to him he put them down for use in the preparation of the response that will be made to Dr. von Jagow's reply to the American statement regarding the Lusitania.

The President made his notes in shorthand.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER 50c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Advt.

GERMANY THINKS REPLY COMPLETE

Press Comment Lauds the Note as Covering the Country's Case.

REVENTLOW GIVES WARNING

Answer Must Not Be Regarded as Surrender, He Says—Tageblatt's "Thorough Approval."

BERLIN, May 31, (via London.)—All the newspapers of Berlin today publish the German Government's answer to the Washington communication on the Lusitania incident. The view is taken in all extended discussions that the reply fits the circumstances of the case.

The Tageszeitung publishes extended comment from the pen of Count von Reventlow, its writer on naval affairs. This commentator says that the Germany reply, together with Germany's earlier assurances of willingness and good will, erroneously will be taken to indicate preparations to give in, and will lead to "a more threatening" demand for obedience.

To those who expect signs of giving in on the part of the submarine boats, Count von Reventlow quotes from the war zone declaration of Feb. 4 the phrase which warns vessels that they are likely to be torpedoed, and he intimates that this will be enforced in the future, as it has been in the past.

Captain Persius, the naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, in an article today expresses thorough approval of the tone of Germany's reply to the United States Government concerning Germany's submarine warfare. The reply, says Captain Persius, while completely friendly, leaves no doubt of Germany's firm determination to continue her submarine warfare unless Great Britain returns to the principles of the London Declaration. He places the American Government on the defensive to answer for "the criminal light-mindedness" which allowed its citizens to sail on a steamer carrying ammunition and exposed to the attacks of German submarines.

Captain Persius says Germany will wait and see what defense the Washington Administration has to offer and how it justifies the port authorities against the charges which are contained, and only thinly veiled, in the communication.

The attempt to pass the responsibility on to Germany, the writer says, is an old device of those whose consciences are now shattered on Germany's firm reply.

The writer approves of the friendly language of the German note, which, he says, will disappoint the prophets of hostile countries who were hoping for a rupture of German-American relations. He says every clear thinking German will be pleased at the Government's moderate language, which offers the possibility of finding a common meeting ground, because too brusque language toward any or all the neutral countries would scarcely be advisable in an era when Germany's enemies are going to every length to win their favor.

Captain Persius says he scarcely dares to hope for a friendly reception of the German note in the United States, but he expresses the belief that in the end the American Government will, as in the case of Great Britain's similar negative reply to an American protest, subject the German answer to much consideration.

In conclusion Captain Persius says: "Time will pass and the opportunity will be given for cooler consideration of the Lusitania case. The cries of horror over American women and children will die down and I hope the views of peaceful neutral persons will gain the upper hand."

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the note under a headline reading "The War."

The Boerse Zeitung prints a brief and mild editorial article, reiterating that the responsibility for the loss of lives lies with those who "took on board passengers to use them to a certain extent as hostages against attack."

The Welt Am Montag says:

"Soon after the torpedoing of the Lusitania the United States filed a complaint with Germany that sounded almost threatening. More than twenty years ago American diplomats won for themselves the title of 'shirt-sleeve diplomatists.' Consequently one judges the tone and the contents of the American note by a standard different from that customary in Europe. The German Government, therefore, has not become excited over the Washington note; on the contrary it has replied in all calmness."

GUN SLINGS for sale in any quantity. Kerr Adjustable Strap Co., 220 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

WILSON'S COURSE DEFINED

Ready to Show World We Will Act as Well as Speak for Humanity.

WILL SEND PROMPT REPLY

Cabinet in Momentous Session Today, When President Will Unfold His Plan.

EXPLAIN LUSITANIA'S STATUS

United States to Inform Germany That She Was Not Armed and Demand Disavowal.

BERNSTORFF TO SEE WILSON

Envoy Asks for Conference at the White House, Which Will Be Held Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson intends so to shape the course of the United States Government in the international crisis which has arisen as to leave no doubt abroad of the country's purpose not only to speak, but, if necessary, to act, for the cause of humanity.

It was practically determined by the President today, in the solemn atmosphere with which Memorial Day enveloped the national capital, that Germany's avoidance of the larger questions of humanity and the spirit of international law by a technical argument on a hitherto undisputed point in the statutes of nations—the exercise of the right of visit and search by war craft when encountering merchantmen, whether carrying contraband or not—must be met promptly.

This will be done in a note again setting forth briefly the facts as found by investigation of officials here as to the cargo and peaceful equipment of the Lusitania, and reiterating the earnest intention of the United States to hold the German Government to a "strict accountability" for all violations of American rights on the high seas.

Bernstorff Going to White House.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, is to have an interview with the President on Wednesday at noon. The President granted the Ambassador's request for this interview today, but unless Count von Bernstorff brings some proposal from his Government answering the demands of the United States differently from the note just received from Dr. von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister—a circumstance which is doubted in well-informed quarters — the President's course as framed by him in consultation with his Cabinet tomorrow will not be materially affected.

The tense situation produced by the receipt of an unyielding reply from Germany to the request of the United States for reparation for the 100 American lives lost in the sinking of the Lusitania and guarantees against the destruction of American lives or property in the future overshadowed all other governmental activities today.

The President—upon whom rests the burden of deciding the Government's foreign policy in the absence of Congress—sought solitude during the early hours of the day, as he did in the trying days immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania. He read the newspaper text of the note, the editorial comments, scores of messages, and went motoring—his favorite diversion when desirous of undisturbed application to problems of state.

The official text of the German note, differing only in phraseology from the press translations, reached the White House just before noon, as the President started for Arlington Cemetery.

On returning from Arlington he remained in his study for two hours reading the official text of the German note. He dined with his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, and his cousin, Miss Helen Woodrow Bones. After a short ride tonight he returned to his work, mapping plans for the all-important Cabinet meeting of tomorrow.

Answer to Go at Once.

Just what the President will propose to the Cabinet was a matter of wide conjecture tonight in official and diplomatic quarters. There was a noticeable confidence, however, that Germany, having failed to yield in principle or fact to the American point of view, the President would suggest a course following logically the strong expressions in the note of May 13. Some of those familiar with the position of high officials said the note to be sent by the United States would probably be very brief and would be dispatched by Thursday or before the end of the present week.

The German Government's request for an agreement on the facts as to whether the Lusitania was armed or unarmed and whether the vessel's owners violated American law by taking passengers on ships carrying munitions of war, it was said, would be answered with the statement that an official investigation showed the ship carried no guns, either mounted or unmounted, and that it is not a violation of Federal statutes to carry small arms and ammunition on passenger ships.

No Protracted Argument.

Reiterating that the Lusitania, therefore, was a peaceful merchantman, entitled to the right of visit and search and the transfer of her passengers and crew to places of safety previous to any attempt to destroy any contraband of war aboard her, in accordance with prize law, it is believed the United States will insist upon a disavowal of such acts and a guarantee that German submarine warfare will be conducted in the future along humane lines, assuring Americans of the safety of their lives and their ships on the high seas.

Proposals on the part of Germany to protract the argument with affidavits alleged to be in the possession of the German Embassy here to prove that the Lusitania carried guns will not be considered, in view of official knowledge here that the ship was unarmed. Moreover, the Government is expected to point out that during the present discussion the American steamer Nebraskan has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

Embassy officials did not talk for publication today, but there was a distinct disappointment manifest at both the Austrian and German Embassies here at the character of the German reply. Both Ambassadors were understood to have endeavored to obtain a response that would satisfy the United States.

Blame the War Staffs.

The attitude of the German Foreign Office, it was also hinted, might have been due to the domination of the German Admiralty and War Staffs, because diplomats are not as powerful now as in times of peace. Another suggestion made by well-informed diplomats was that the German Government had become convinced of a fixed purpose of the United States to remain at peace in any eventuality, and that this impression had followed from the Washington Government's passive attitude toward Mexico.

From all quarters familiar with the German point of view here the desire of Germany to continue the negotiations was apparent, the hope being that further exchanges would bring the two Governments to closer understanding.

In the event of another unfavorable answer from Germany, the severance of diplomatic relations by the United States is regarded by many as the natural step. Beyond that officials and diplomats have indulged in little speculation so far.

PRESIDENT TO MEET GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Agrees at Bernstorff's Request to Discuss the Situation on Wednesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has asked President Wilson for a personal interview, and the President has set Wednesday at noon as the time when he will receive the Kaiser's envoy. Count von Bernstorff's request is regarded generally in Washington as a distinctly conciliatory move on the part of Germany, and one that may have important results in connection with the crisis that has arisen in the relations of the two governments.

Early in the forenoon today Count von Bernstorff called at the residence of Secretary Bryan. His request to be received by President Wilson came to the White House two hours afterward, and was communicated to the President through Secretary Tumulty just as the President was about to start for the Arlington National Cemetery, where he delivered an address in the course of the Memorial Day ceremonies. The President consented without hesitation to meet the Ambassador. It is taken for granted in official circles that no response to the German note will be made until after the President and the Ambassador have exchanged views.

German Envoy Anxious.

In his interview with Secretary Bryan this morning Count von Bernstorff, it is understood, expressed his desire to do everything possible to prevent a break in the relations between the United States and Germany. It was evident that he appreciated fully the temper of the American Government and people over the sinking of the Lusitania, and realized that the answer of Germany to the demands of President Wilson had created a state of feeling in this country that might produce an extremely critical situation. According to belief here, Count von Bernstorff has a better understanding of American sentiment than have the imperial authorities in Berlin, and the hope is expressed that he will be able to make his Government understand that there is grave danger that a continuation of present conditions may result in a clash within a very short time.

The impression in some well-informed quarters here is that those who were responsible for determining the terms of Germany's communication wholly misunderstood the feeling that had been aroused in the United States by the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of the lives of more than 100 Americans. It is evident that the hope of those who are anxious to maintain peace with Germany is centred on the assurance that Count von Bernstorff will make every effort to bring his Government to a full realization that its attitude is distinctly unsatisfactory to the United States, and unless the German position is modified serious results are certain. Among others this hope is qualified by the opinion that there is little likelihood that Germany will show a more moderate disposition. This opinion, it was said, was based on the knowledge that Count von Bernstorff had done everything possible to cause the German Government to appreciate that President Wilson was firm in his intention to obtain a moderation of Germany's submarine warfare or take drastic action in the event of its failure, and that in this attitude he was backed by the vast majority of the American people.

Count von Bernstorff, it was learned, acted entirely on his own initiative in his suggesting that he would like to have an interview with the President. Count von Bernstorff has not called at the White House since the beginning of the European war. As an Ambassador, representing the person of his sovereign in addition to representing his Government, he has the right to take up diplomatic questions directly with the President. This is a right not possessed by Ministers or other diplomatic officers below the rank of Ambassador.

The German Ambassador, it was learned, indicated to Secretary Bryan that he was uncertain as to the extent to which the United States would expect Germany to go in connection with a modification of her submarine warfare, and he would like to hear from the President his understanding of the American position in this regard. The uncertainty of the Kaiser's envoy may be stated in these questions:

Does the United States ask Germany to abandon her submarine warfare against all vessels? Is Germany asked to stop submarine operations against armed merchant ships of her enemies? Is it the position of the United States that only neutral merchant ships are to be immune from submarine attack? merchant ships not carrying passengers merchant ships not carying passengers are to be spared from submarine attack?

Shows Reports to Bryan.

Count von Bernstorff is understood to have told Secretary Bryan that he regarded the expression of the German Government of its desire to co-operate in a frank and friendly way to clear up a possible misunderstanding as the most important feature of the communication. It is believed that in his interview with the President, the German Ambassador will use this expression as a basis for an effort to induce the President to consent to an ascertainment of the facts in connection with the Lusitania case and the other cases in which the United States is concerned, before any positive action is taken by this Government. The Ambassador also presented to Secretary Bryan some reports intended to support the German contention that the Lusitania was armed.

Important results are looked for in connection with the prospective visit of Count von Bernstorff to the White House. It is believed that he will ask the President to delay action on the German answer until the Ambassador has had an opportunity to explain to his Government the exact position of the United States. It is possible that out of the interview will come a frank statement by the President as to what he intends to do with reference to the Lusitania incident if Germany does not change her attitude, and Count von Bernstorff would, of course, transmit this information to Berlin, so that if Germany did not modify her position she would realize, in advance, exactly what the consequences would be with reference to her relations with the United States.

Wilson Gets the Note.

The formal response of the German Government to the American note of May 13 did not reach Washington until after 1 o'clock this morning. The telegraph office was closed then and the text of the communication was not delivered to the State Department by the telegraph company until between 8 and 9 o'clock. It was translated immediately into English from the cipher code in which it had been transmitted by Ambassador Gerard from Berlin, and Chief Clerk Davis of the State Department personally carried a copy to the White House about noon. President Wilson was leaving at that moment for Arlington Cemetery, and he did not have the opportunity to read the official text. He was absent from the White House until late in the day and was not able to give attention to the note until this evening, although he had read the newspaper translation of the communication telegraphed from Berlin yesterday.

The White House still maintains silence as to the President's views with respect to the German reply. Elsewhere in official circles, however, it is evident that there has been no change in the feeling that Germany has not met the issues raised by this Government, and that unless there is a change in the position of the Berlin Government the United States must adopt a positive course. What that course will be has not been determined, and will not be until the President has had ample opportunity to consult his Cabinet and ascertain the opinion of the country. That he intends to follow this procedure was indicated by the President in his Memorial Day address at Arlington Cemetery this afternoon.

President's Previous Course.

When the President learned of the sinking of the Lusitania on Friday, May 7, he practically withdrew himself from all communication with the members of his Cabinet and had no communication with them until the following Tuesday, at the regular Cabinet meeting. He had made an address in Philadelphia on Monday night and while two members of his official family were present on that occasion, there was no consultation between them and the President. At the Cabinet meeting of Tuesday, the President produced a draft of a note to the German Government which he had prepared, and this, in practically the same form in which it had been prepared by the President, was the communication that was forwarded to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin on May 13, to be presented to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

There has been considerable interest shown over the action of the President in determining the course of the United States in connection with the Lusitania incident and drafting the diplomatic note that explained the position of this Government without consulting the Secretary of State or other members of the Cabinet. It became known today, however, that before the President's note was forwarded to Mr. Gerard, Mr. Wilson accepted a suggestion from Secretary Bryan that the note should include a paragraph asserting that expressions of regret for the sinking of neutral ships would not justify such action when it was attended by the loss of life. This paragraph has been considered as one of the strongest in the note, and full credit for suggesting it was given to Mr. Bryan today. The paragraph ran as follows:

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations, if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice, the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks."

President's Significant Remarks.

The President may have had in mind today when he spoke at Arlington, the comment caused by his withdrawal from contact with his official advisers during the four-day period when he was considering the course of action that this Government should pursue in connection with the Lusitania's loss and engaged in drafting the note that was afterward sent to Berlin. Here is what he said in his Arlington address:

"Character, my friends, is a by-product. It is produced in the great manufacture of daily duty. But duty is not easy to determine. Duty for a nation is made up of so many complicated elements that no man can determine it. No group of men without wide common counsel can possibly determine what the duty of the day is. That is the strength of a demoncracy, because there daily rises in the great body of a democracy the expression of an untrammeled opinion which seems to fill the air with its suggestions of duty; and those who stand at the head of affairs have it as their bounden duty to endeavor to express in their own actions those things that seem to rise out of the conscience and hope and purpose of the great body of the people themselves."

These remarks of the President are taken to mean that he will not determine alone the course of the Government in dealing with the German crisis, but will be guided by his Cabinet and the opinion of the country. It is understood here that before the arrival of the German note in response to his representations the President had decided that he would take no action affecting German-American relations until he had ascertained what the American people desired him to do, and that he would be guided largely by the expression of the popular will.

Denies Cabinet Split.

The information that Secretary Bryan suggested one of the most important paragraphs in the American note of May 13, and that the suggestion was accepted willingly by President Wilson, was made known in an authoritative way today in connection with reports that there was a split in the Cabinet over the German situation. It had been said that Secretary Bryan was for peace at any price, and had support among some of his official associates, while Secretary Garrison and Secretary Lane led in a movement to employ the most drastic measures in dealing with Germany. Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, declared that these reports were tommyrot.

From all that can be learned the reports, which have been persistent ever since the Cabinet meeting at which the American note to Germany was discussed, are founded only on the fact that at that session the President invited his official counselors to express their views as to what was likely to be the outcome of his demand that Germany abandon its submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels. Some members of the Cabinet were in favor of avoiding a clash, while others were of the opinion that there should be at least a severance of diplomatic relations between the two Governments if Germany rejected the American proposals and continued to sink merchant ships. There was some opinion that this course would lead to war, and it was out of the difference of view in this connection that the impression was created that the Cabinet was split on a vital issue.

These differences were described today as those that might prevail between members of the same family who were all anxious to arrive at a proper and satisfactory solution of a problem confronting them, and did not mean that they found cause for a quarrel. It is the understanding here that if there should be any change in the Cabinet, it would not come from any difference of opinion over the present situation, but would be the natural outcome of war conditions, which might necessitate shifts in the Cabinet for purely administrative reasons.

Official Translation of the German Note

State Department Version Shows Some Changes in Phraseology—Reads That Lusitania "Undoubtedly" Had Guns Aboard and Masked.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—State Department officials compared today the official translation of the German note with the translation as made public in the press dispatches. They found that the two differed as to phraseology in many respects, but they said there was no difference whatever in the sense conveyed.

The difference between the official and unofficial texts of the note occurred in the paragraph alleging that the Lusitania was armed. The unofficial translation read:

"The Lusitania, too, according to information received here, had cannon aboard, which were mounted and concealed below decks."

The official text reads:

"According to reports at hand here, the Lusitania, when she left New York, undoubtedly had guns on board, which were mounted under decks and masked."

The various differences are attributed to the fact that the official and unofficial translations were made by different persons, with a resulting unavoidable variation in the English wording.

Following is the official text made public by the State Department:

BERLIN, May 28, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of His Excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States of America, dated the fifteenth instant, on the subject of the impairment of many American interests by the German submarine war.

The Imperial Government has subjected the statements of the Government of the United States to a careful examination and has the lively wish on its part also to contribute, in a convincing and friendly manner, to clear up any misunderstandings which may have entered into the relations of the two Governments through the events mentioned by the American Government.

With regard, firstly, to the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight, the American Embassy has already been informed that it is far from the German Government to have any intention of ordering attacks by submarines or flyers on neutral vessels in the zone, which have not been guilty of any hostile act. On the contrary, the most explicit instructions have been repeatedly given the German armed forces to avoid attacking such vessels.

If neutral vessels have come to grief through the German submarine war during the last few months by mistake it is a question of isolated and exceptional cases which are traceable to the misuse of flags by the British Government in connection with carelessness or suspicious actions, on the part of (the?) captains of the vessels. In all cases where a neutral vessel through no fault of its own has come to grief through the German submarines or flyers according to the facts as ascertained by the German Government, this Government has expressed its regret at the unfortunate occurrence and promised indemnification where the facts justified it. The German Government will treat the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight according to the same principles; an investigation of these cases is in progress, its results will be communicated to the Embassy shortly. The investigation might if thought desirable be supplemented by an international commission of inquiry pursuant to Title III. of The Hague Convention of Oct. 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In the case of the sinking of the English steamer Falaba, the commanding officer of the German submarine had the intention of allowing passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves.

It was not until the Captain disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rocket signals for help, that the German Commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphones to leave the ship within ten minutes; as a matter of fact he allowed them twenty-three minutes, and did not fire the torpedo until suspicious steamers were hurrying to the aid of the Falaba.

With regard to the loss of life when the British passenger steamer Lusitania was sunk, the German Government has already expressed its deep regret to the neutral Governments concerned that nationals of those countries lost their lives on that occasion. The Imperial Government must state for the rest the impression that certain important facts most directly connected with the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the Government of the United States. It therefore considers it necessary in the interest of the clear and full understanding aimed at by either Government primarily to convince itself that the reports of the facts which are before the two Governments are complete and in agreement.

The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania is to be considered as an ordinary unarmed merchant vessel. The Imperial Government begs in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest English commerce steamers constructed with Government funds as auxiliary cruisers and is expressly included in the navy list published by the British Admiralty. It is, moreover, known to the Imperial Government from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers that for some time practically all the more valuable merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammunition, and other weapons and reinforced with a crew specially practiced in manning guns. According to reports at hand here, the Lusitania when she left New York undoubtedly had guns on board which were mounted under decks and masked.

The Imperial Government furthermore has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty, by a secret instruction of February of this year, advised the British merchant marine not only to seek protection behind neutral flags and markings, but even when so disguised to attack German submarines by ramming them. High rewards have been offered by the British Government as a special incentive for the destruction of the submarines by merchant vessels and such rewards have already been paid out. In view of these facts, which are satisfactorily known to it, the Imperial Government is unable to consider English merchant vessels any longer as "undefended territory" in the zone of maritime war designated by the Admiralty staff of the Imperial German Navy, the German commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this. Lastly, the Imperial Government must specially point out that on her last trip the Lusitania, as on earlier occasions, had Canadian troops and munitions on board, including no less than 5,400 cases of ammunition destined for the destruction of brave German soldiers who are fulfilling with self-sacrifice and devotion their duty in the service of the Fatherland. The German Government believes that it acts in just self-defense when it seeks to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition destined for the enemy with the means of war at its command.

The English steamship company must have been aware of the dangers to which passengers on board the Lusitania were exposed under the circumstances. In taking them on board in spite of this the company quite deliberately tried to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition carried, and violated the clear provisions of American laws which expressly prohibit and provide punishment for the carrying of passengers on ships which have explosives on board. The company thereby wantonly caused the death of so many passengers.

According to the express report of the submarine commander concerned, which is further confirmed by all other reports, there can be no doubt that the rapid sinking of the Lusitania was primarily due to the explosion of the cargo of ammunition caused by the torpedo. Otherwise in all human probability, the passengers of the Lusitania would have been saved.

The Imperial Government holds the facts recited above to be of sufficient importance to recommend them to a careful examination by the American Government. The Imperial Government begs to reserve a final statement of its position with regard to the demands made in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until a reply is received form the American Government, and believes that it should recall here that it took note with satisfaction of the proposals of good offices submitted by the American Government in Berlin and London with a view to paving the way for a modus vivendi for the conduct of maritime war between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial Government furnished at that time ample evidence of its good will by its willingness to consider these proposals. The realization of these proposals failed, as is known, on account of their rejection by the Government of Great Britain.

The undersigned requests His Excellency, the Ambassador, to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government and avails himself of the opportunity to renew, etc.

VON JAGOW,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

WOULD HALT WAR TEN DAYS.

C. A. Carlisle Suggests a Peace Conference at Copenhagen.

THE TIMES has received the following dispatch from Charles Arthur Carlisle, a manufacturer:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 31.—This is Denmark's psychological opportunity. I urge the press to unite. Cable Maurice Francis Egan, our Ambassador at Copenhagen, and urge the Government of Denmark to invite a conference on July 4, each Government interested to send three of its ablest representatives, and halt the war for ten days during the conference, whose object would be world's peace.

GRIGGS ASSAILS REPLY.

Believes Germany Is Trying to Cloud the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 31.—John W. Griggs, United States Attorney General under President McKinley, and formerly Governor of New Jersey, after reading the German note, made this comment:

"I think the note is entirely unsatisfactory. It does not deal with the vital question that was raised by President Wilson's note, which was, 'Is Germany going to continue the torpedoing of vessels with American passengers?' Germany could have found out before the Lusitania sailed whether or not she was armed. It seems they are delaying a direct answer to our question and are trying to cloud the issue by raising a discussion as to the true facts of the case."

USHER SUSPECTS GERMANY.

Thinks She Would Like to Embroil Us to Cut Off Arms Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Roland G. Usher, Professor of History in Washington University and author of "Pan-Germanism," asserted today, in commenting on the German reply to the President's Lusitania note, that it was to Germany's advantage to have the United States declare war on her. He said:

"The supply of ammunition, now being sent to the Allies from the United States, would be cut off in case the United States was drawn into war with Germany.

"If war should be declared, the United States would immediately begin training soldiers and would stop the export of ammunition, reserving it all for herself."

The Lusitania sinking, he holds, is merely an incident out of which Germany could create issues that would lead to war, and he believes that if Germany wants war with us, she can now bring it on easily by the manner in which she frames her replies to American diplomatic communications. These replies, he thinks, can be so worded as to inflame the American people to the point where it would be difficult for the Government to control them.

The issue now, he says, is far larger than whether American citizens shall be allowed to travel in safety on the high seas.

Drives Dull Care Away
Sanderson's
MOUNTAIN DEW
SCOTCH
"The Spirit of the Mountains"

LONDON SCOFFS AT VON JAGOW'S REPLY

How Do German Excuses on Lusitania, Editors Ask, Accord with Attack on Megantic.

SEE EFFORT TO GAIN TIME

But Doubt if Germany's Position Will Win Much Sympathy in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1.—Many newspapers comment at length on the German reply to the United States.

The Daily News regards Germany's stated reasons for sinking the Lusitania as pure fiction, set up for the purpose of gaining time and evading the main point of the controversy. It adds:

"That point is the right of the German Government to endanger the lives of American citizens in the exercise of their undoubted rights. The German claim that a simple warning by proclamation is sufficient to put an end automatically to the right of Americans to trade with this country is a claim unknown to international law. The German claim that they are entitled, if this warning is ignored, to blow up or drown without injury all who disregard it is an affront to humanity.

"The German note does not absolutely preclude a settlement, but it does make it more difficult. President Wilson's position, upon whatever course he may decide, is one of great strength. He has done palpably all that man could do to avoid the clash which is threatening. If he is eventually driven to extreme measures, it will be only when all other resources have failed, but the limits of a proud and obstinate nation's despair are not exactly defined. It is just conceivable that to draw the New World into arms may seem to the perverse megalomania with which the Germans generally appear to be obsessed is a glorious and noble feat.

Not For Belligerents to Advise.

The Morning Post says:

"America will decide for itself and in its own interests what course it intends to pursue. If it is driven into war, it will be driven, not by the arguments of belligerents, but by the course of events.

"In the present dispute between the United States and Germany England's only sphere of comment is where the matter at issue impinges upon the British position, and to that aspect it may be wise to confine ourselves. It is useless, for example, and irritating to tell the United States that their honor demands war or that they cannot submit to such treament as they have received without forfeiting their self-respect as a nation. These questions are for them to decide. Americans will act or refrain from acting, according as their nature prompts and the rest of the world sees marks, and inwardly digests, but best refrains from comment.

"A nation is like a grown-up man and must set its own rule of conduct. Some men decide that to be kicked or spat upon is an intolerable insult which must be met by a blow. Other men decide that it is the course of more prudence and profit to tolerate and submit to such offenses or retort by the patient and tortuous methods of the law courts. So it is with nations. They must be not only the best, but the only judges in their own case, and to attempt to teach them where their own interest or honor lies is an impertinence.

"Our only point of contact with the German note to the United States is where Germany misrepresents the British position."

After contradicting the three allegations that the Lusitania was armed, that she carried munitions, and that she carried an insufficient equipment of boats and lifebelts, the editorial goes on:

"The United States will agree with us in asserting that the Lusitania was not a ship of war and that the Germans had no right to sink her. Therefore argument as to the status and justification of the act by Germany cannot affect the American position.

"The President has two courses. He may either take action against Germany or he may submit to these outrages. That is the choice for himself and for his country to make. It would be impertinent for any outsider like ourselves to offer advice on the subject, for to interfere between a man and his honor is like interfering between a man and his wife. It is sure to lead to trouble and never does any good."

Fail to Understand America.

The Daily Mail in an editorial, headed "The Huns and Uncle Sam," says:

"The German Government has returned an answer which shows a complete failure to understand the temper of the American people or meet the American case. So far from responding to President Wilson's demands, the German reply evades them altogether and raises a number of trivial side issues in the hope that the incident will be buried and forgotten in interminable controversy over irrelevant minutiae. Was the Lusitania armed? Did she carry contraband? Were there any Canadian troops on board?

"We do not wonder that these futile quibbles, designed apparently to show that American citizens are breaking the law of their own country by traveling on the Lusitania at all, have incensed opinion throughout the United States.

"A more sneering or contemptuous reply or a flatter refusal to take the American Government seriously could hardly be imagined.

"President Wilson has behind him a united people, confident both of his high-mindedness and sagacity and ready to follow him along whatever path he chooses to tread. No president ever commanded a wider popularity and confidence than he enjoys at this moment. He is not, unless we are greatly mistaken, the man to tolerate the sophistries with which the sages of Wilhemstrasse seek to avoid giving a plain answer to his plain questions.

"If the Germans would advance even half way to meet him, they probably would find him not backward in responding, but that is precisely what they cannot or will not do. To comply with the demands means abandoning their pet design of isolating Great Britain by submarine piracy. Not to comply with them, however, involves the risk of grave complications, which neither the Germans nor the Americans desire, but which may none the less prove unavoidable."

The Standard says this morning:

"German diplomacy is more astute than usual in attempting to divert the dispute to a whole set of minor issues. If the President embarks upon this intricate discussion much time will be consumed, and that is what the German agents in the United States want. They wish to allow American opinion to cool off, knowing that there has already been a considerable fall in temperature from the white heat of indignation, which the first news of the atrocity aroused. The public mind would become first bewildered and then bored by a prolonged controversy on technical points, but it is highly improbable that the President will fall into the trap thus laid for him.

"The essential facts are within the cognizance of the Washington Administration. The Collector of the Port of New York has certified that the Lusitania was not an armed vessel, according to the definition of American law, and the State Department can hardly permit the good faith of its own officials to be called into question.

"The President has taken time to examine the German note and he will defer his reply for a few days, but when the answer does come, we may anticipate that it will wave aside the technicalities and side issues and go back to fundamentals."

The Evening Standard yesterday, as well as other evening papers, based their comments on a summary of the note. It says:

"Germany maintains an attitude toward the United States scarcely calculated to conciliate American opinion. Should the excuse offered for the crime of the Lusitania be accurately summed up in the forecast published in New York, we may expect an outburst of uncontrollable indignation. At the same time the warning to American shippers has been reiterated in terms which cannot fail to intensify the resentment provoked by the German methods. American shipowners are given to understand that if their vessels happen to be sunk by German submarines in the naval war zone, as demarcated by Germany, it is an accident, due not to Germany's defiance of international law, but to American carelessness. Neutral ships which do not display their neutral flags conspicuously or which are navigated at night without lights must expect to be torpedoed should the commander of the pirate submarine imagine that they are or might be British. Perhaps this is the excuse the Kaiser's Government thinks of offering for the attack on the Nebraskan, but it is not likely to be accepted as an adequate one in Washington. However, it is a matter that must be left to the United States to decide."

Sees Efforts to Gain Time.

The Daily Graphic editorial says:

"The long delay and the nature of the reply clearly show that the whole purpose of the German Government is to gain time while playing with President Wilson at the end of an Atlantic cable. The reply is in effect a repetition of Germany's previous contention that the sinking of vessels crowded with noncombatant passengers is a justifiable act of war, if there is any suspicion that such vessels are also carrying troops or guns or war material. The German Foreign Office asserts that the Lusitania was so acting, but clearly the commander of the submarine had no means of knowing this, and even if he had ascertained that the Lusitania was in fact carrying contraband, he was still not justified, according to well-established rules of war, in sinking the ship, unless she offered resistance. The German contention is that she might have rammed the submarine; but as President Wilson pointed out in his note, this contention does not justify the murder of noncombatants. It only condemns submarine warfare directed against merchant shipping. The essential point of the American note was the demand that this form of warfare should cease. Germany's reply implicitly assumes that the submarine warfare is to continue, and that this is her deliberate intention is further made clear by the latest attempted outrage. Even while the German note was on its way to America a German submarine was engaged in pusuing the White Star liner Megantic.

"In this case the excuse of contraband fails utterly, for the Megantic was not coming to this country, but was going from Liverpool to Canada. She carried, like the Lusitania, a large number of passengers, of whom many would certainly be American citizens, and if the Megantic had been less skillfully handled their lives would have been added to the record of German murders."

Thinks Some of Note "Effrontery."

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1.—Commenting on the German reply to the American note concerning the Lusitania, The Manchester Guardian says:

"We do not know how long the war will last, but it is clear, if Germany has her way, that its end will find the negotiations with the United States over the submarine 'blockade' still dragging out their interminable length.

"The German note does not even reply directly to the American request that such actions as the sinking of the Lusitania should be disavowed, and that they should be discontinued. The note actually has the effrontery to add that the passengers probably would have been saved had it not been for the explosion of ammunition which, it is alleged, was carried by the Lusitania, as though the submarine had torpedoed the ship without intending actually to sink her.

"To the United States is offered the prospect of a prolonged controversy over points of detail, but no disavowal of what has been done; no acceptance of the principles of naval warfare which she assumed Germany would be anxious to uphold, and not a word as to any change of mind or policy. The submarine war is to be pursued as before, and American ships and citizens may take the risks."

Neither The Times nor The Daily Telegraph made any comment on the von Jagow note.

The Pall Mall Gazette of yesterday afternoon says:

"If the slaughter of the Lusitania's passengers is to be defended by the assertion that the vessel was carrying ammunition, we wonder what excuse is available for Saturday's attempt on the steamer Megantic of the White Star Line. That liner, which was outward bound, cannot be worked into any theory of contraband on which Germany may base the right of murder. None of the quasi-logical disguises for 'frightfulness' will stretch from one of these examples to the other."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Whatever virture there might have been in the German plea that the Lusitania was sunk because she was believed to be carrying ammunition is destroyed in advance by the attmept to stop the Megantic Saturday. The Megantic was outward bound from Liverpool, and certainly she was not carrying warlike supplies in that direction. She escaped because of her superior speed, and not because of any German qualms about sinking an innocent passenger ship.

"The German reply to the American message is exactly what was expected. It avoids any direct answer to the specific questions asked by the United States. The German Government, in short, seeks to gain time."

NOTES GERMAN POLITENESS.

Sharpness Would Have Been Justified, Asserts Bernhard.

LONDON, May 31.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends an article written by Georg Bernhard in the Vossische Zeitung in which Bernhard emphasizes what he styles the politeness of the German reply to the American note.

"We would have been thoroughly justified," says Herr Bernhard, "in replying with a sharp protest to the American note."

The writer expresses the opinion that the United States will be convinced of the truth of the information Germany has adduced with regard to the Lusitania, and that instead of protesting further to Germany it will hold the Cunard Line responsible for the disaster.

BISHOP BRENT URGES ACTION.

Can't Swerve from Duty, He Says in Manila Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, P. I., May 31.—Bishop Brent, in a Memorial Day address today, said: "No country can afford, even for the sake of peace, to treat its convictions lightly, or allow others to molest them without a rebuff. If a neutral may not resort to force, neither may it swerve from its plain duty because of the risk of being assailed by force.

"I admit that if we play our part bravely and boldly we shall risk being caught in the present imbroglio. If so let us risk it. Sometimes the most pernicious form of action is inaction."

WILSON WOULD HEED NATION'S VOICE

Continued from Page 1.

than it has ever seen yet, and the solemn consciousness of those who bear office in this time is that they must make their best endeavor to embody in what they do and say the best things in the United States.

"It does not do to talk too much about one's self, and I do not think that it is wholesome for the United States to talk too much about itself. I do not want to know what you are today so much as I want to know what you are going to do tomorrow. The only test I know of that is competent to determine what you are is the test of what you do. Let us not think of our charactes; let us think of our duties and of the actions that lie before us. I have always maintained that the man who lives to cultivate his own character will result only in cultivating an intolerable pride, because his object will be himself.

"Character, my friends, is a by-product. It is produced in the great manufacture of daily duty. But duty is not easy to determine. Duty for a nation is made up of so many complicated elements that no man can determine it. No group of men without wide common counsel can possibly determine what the duty of the day is.

"That is the strength of a democracy, because there daily rises in the great body of democracy the expression of an untrammeled opinion which seems to fill the air with its suggestions of duty: and those who stand at the head of affairs have it as their bounden duty to endeavor to express in their own actions those things that seem to rise out of the conscience and hope and purpose of the great body of the people themselves.

"America I have said, was re-born by the struggle of the civil war, but America is re-born every day of her life by the purposes we form, the conceptions we entertain, the hopes that we cherish. We live in our visions. We live in the things that we see. We live, and hope abounds in us as we live in the things that we purpose. Let us go away from this place renewed in our devotion to daily duty and to those ideals which keep a nation young, keep it noble, keep it rich in enterprise and achievement, make it to lead the nations of the world in those things that make for hope and for the benefit of mankind."

At the Maine Monument.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the amphitheatre at the cemetery President Wilson was escorted by a regiment of marines to the Maine Memorial Monument, which was unveiled and dedicated in honor of the 264 men who lost their lives when the battleship was sunk seventeen years ago in Havana Harbor. The monument is the main mast and fighting top of the Maine, set in a granite and marble base chiseled in the form of a gun turret.

Secretary Daniels, the principal speaker at this ceremony, voiced a tribute to "Sacrifice," saying it was the one attribute to which everybody paid homage.

"The universe teems with stout hearts," said the Secretary. "Courage is the commonest virtue among men. If you once doubted this truth, the abundant display of it on land and sea in the past few months has not left you a skeptic. The call of home and country in the day of danger drowns all the baser cries of self, or passion, of avarice. The love of one's own land stirs as no other affection. One hour the freeman stands in the assemblies and declaims against what he believes the unjust policies of his Government. The next hour another country is in arms against his motherland. In the supreme passion of being true to his own, opposition fades away and the severest critic forgets he had ground for censure."

As part of the ceremony, Frank Bagley Daniels and Jonathan Worth Daniels, sons of the Secretary and nephews of Ensign Worth Bagley, the first American officer killed in the Spanish war, raised an ensign to the top of the mast. Fifty white-uniformed marines manned the rigging of the mast.

Others who took part in these exercises were the Rev. Father Chadwick, Chaplain of the Maine; John McElroy of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R.; Major Gen. Charles F. Cramer, Commander in Chief of the United Spanish War Veterans; General H. Oden Lake, National Commander of the Army and Navy Union, Major Robert Lee Longstreet, and Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Cuban Minister here.

Bryan on War's Sacrifices.

Secretary Bryan was the speaker at exercises held by the Spanish War Veterans at the base of the Spanish War Monument. He declared that for the last ten months the people had been surfeited with accounts of the war in Europe, and the sympathies of the people had been aroused as they read of the toll of lives, of the newly invented instruments of destruction.

"We are depressed and distressed by the reports of battles," he said, "of skies reddened by the glare of guns and the soil crimsoned by the blood of men, of homes made desolate, and of hospitals filled to overflowing, of babies born fatherless, while sires are burned like worthless stubble in the fields over which the grim reaper has passed."

From the War Secretary Bryan drew the lesson that love is manifested by the willingness of people to make sacrifices. He said that the sacrifice sown by the soldier is shared by the women and children, who give up more in war than the man who marches in the ranks.

As President Wilson entered the cemetery a salute of twenty-one guns was tery from Fort Myer. As he left a volley was fired by marines just over his automobile, and "taps" were softly sounded by buglers in the crow's nest of the Maine mast.

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GERMAN PRESS HERE SUPPORT VON JAGOW

Most of Them Think His Queries on the Lusitania Warranted and Favor a Full Inquiry.

THINK FACTS ARE NOT PLAIN

Mr. Ridder Hails the German Reply as Meeting Every Hope and Inviting Frank Discussion.

Following are editorial expressions of prominent German newspapers of the United States on the reply of the Berlin Government to the American note concerning the Lusitania.

Wants Facts Established.

From The Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

Germany's reply divdes the issues in controversy thus:

First—American merchait ships, (cases like the Cushing and the Gulflight,) guilty of no hostile acts, shall not be attacked. This assurance should be satisfactory, as it protects our legitimate and peaceful commerce.

Second—Merchantmen, sailing under the flag of an enemy of Germany, (the Falaba,) upon which American citizens are traveling, shall be halted and sufficient time allowed for all human beings to reach safety.

Third—Merchantmen, sailing under the flag of Germany's enemy in waters which have been declared a war zone, (cases like the Lusitania;) upon such cases the German note evades a definite declaration of principle.

If Germanys' statements in regard to the Lusitania are true, then our Administration sent its note in ignorance of truth. In that case our Government will be compelled to drop its claim as far as the individual case of the Lusitania is concerned, while maintaining its position in general. Therefore, we should await the publication of the truth about the Lusitania, its character, and its cargo.

The general proposition in reference to submarine warfare is not specifically answered by von Jagow. This is deemed unsatisfactory by many Americans. But a categorical answer could have been nothing more or less than a curt refusal. Thus an evasion shows a fine sense of diplomatic courtesy and a sincere desire to remain at peace with the United States.

It will be conductive to harmony within our own borders and to peace with our neighbors if we do not demand unreasonable concessions from any belligerent country.

Thinks Britain Must Be Warned.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

Germany insists on the civilized usage that a trial shall precede the sentence. If the Lusitania was a British auxiliary cruiser, the torpedo attack was justified. If she was nothing but a merchant vessel, other issues have to be considered. Whether American citizens shall be permitted to act as shields to British ships, carrying warlike material, and whether justice and good sense do not demand that American citizens should place themselves under the protection of the American and not of the British flag. All these issues of fact and law must be threshed out, and if this is done, we are sure of an amicable understanding on this lamentable event.

An absolute restoration of former good feeling can be obtained if the President will demand and vigorously insist that Great Britain respect the rights of the American nation and send foodstuffs and non-contraband commodities to the German allies.

The difficulty arose from the uncontrovertible fact that the President failed to enforce American rights. If he now undertakes to put an end to English arbitrariness and insolence, he will perform a great and valuable service to our country and mankind, for in that event submarine warfare on commerce will cease.

Were Our Assumptions Right?

From the Cincinnati Freie Presse.

Mistakes and errors are unavoidable in any war, for there never has been a war carried on during which neutral States did not have occasion to protest against injury to their rights and interests, but until such violations show malicious intent there is no occasion for undue excitement.

The case of the Lusitania, however, differs from the general run of such incidents. A British, not an American, ship is here involved, and no peaceful merchant ship, as Secretary Bryan contends, but a vessel whose owners had pledged to the British Admiralty as an auxiliary cruiser in case of war, a vessel, carrying, in defiance of American laws, munitions of war, and, according to information received by the German Government, armed, having on board as passengers American citizens as protection for the unlawful cargo.

The conclusions drawn by our Government from the Lusitania case and our demands are based on the assumption that the Lusitania was a harmless merchant ship. The moment this assumption falls, Bryan's demands on Germany will no longer have any justification.

Sees No Need of Wrangle.

From the Milwaukee Germania Herold.

That the German demand in regard to establishing the facts is not only justified but even necessary to reach a result satisfying to the history of the world seems clear, and as this demand has been presented in a most quiet and friendly manner, there seems to be absolutely no cause for serious differences between the two countries.

Thinks German Reply Adequate.

From The Chicago Abend-Post.

The American note really was an indictment based solely upon British and pro-British testimony and asked of Germany that she admit her guilt and do penance without further ado. In view of this the German note is all that was to be expected.

Wants Only Justice to Germany.

From The St. Louis Westliche Post.

The President has the right, after careful reflection, to dismiss the grounds submitted to him for a rehearing, * * * but first he must accord them his most respectful attention, and, before all things, must not regard it as an insult that a nation, striving for its very being, seeks to justify its methods of war. * * * We, as Americans, to whom the call of the republic is sacred, expect toward Germany neither sympathy nor generosity, only justice.

COUDERT SAYS NOTE CALLS FOR ACTION

International Law Expert Thinks Further Argument with Germany Would Be Futile.

OTHER NEW YORKERS' VIEWS

Generally Agree That the Reply Is Evasive and Indefinite—Judge Gary Counsels Caution.

Germany's reply to the American note is indefinite and apparently intended to delay matters between Germany and the United States, according to the opinion expressed generally yesterday by men well informed on international law as well as by scientists and business leaders. By far the great majority of those whose views on the note were sought by THE TIMES, declined to express themselves publicly because they thought it was a time when only the President of the United States should have anything to say on the subject.

Frederic R. Coudert, a leading authority on international law, said: "The German reply utterly fails to meet the situation. Its form of studied courtesy makes it none the less evasive to the point of insolence. The situation does not permit of quibbling over details, nor could the United States do so without loss of dignity. This is not an instance of lawyers' argument. The United States in February condemned the war zone policy as contrary to the fundaments of international law and the common rights of all neutrals. Despite its warning the German Government has persisted in a course which has led to the destruction of American ships and American lives. Our Government, with rare patience, has afforded to Germany an opportunity to disavow the acts of the submarine commanders and to discontinue a policy impossible to reconcile with modern civilization and certain to continue to result in the destruction of American ships and citizens.

Further Argument Useless.

"To further argue the question is not possible, unless our Government is prepared to recede from a position taken after months of consideration and in defense of the fundamental principles of humanity and law. Such a course is not compatible with that sacred duty to maintain the rights of the United States. Hence, withdrawal is impossible. Germany has totally misapprehended the situation. The time for diplomatic subtleties or legalistic quibble and chicane is over. A time comes when a sacred duty cannot longer be performed by words, but requires acts. Our President's last message made this clear, and we will certainly not be trapped into a discussion useless, futile and undignified."

Professor Ellery C. Stowell of the department of international law at Columbia University, said:

"The German reply does not meet the essential point of President Wilson's protest, which was that Germany desist from violating the rules of civilized warfare by sinking merchantmen without, (1) a previous visit and search, (2) first providing adequately for the safety of the crew and passengers. Germany's answer ignores the main issue.

"President Wilson, in his note of protest may be considered to have asked (1) that the German Government disavow the acts of the officers responsible for the submarine atrocities; (2) that she prevent their ocuurrence; (3) that she furnish us with a prompt reply. Germany does not seem to have complied with any of these three demands. It is time to remember the fourth essential statement in President Wilson's note, to the effect that the United States will not 'omit any word or act necessary to the performance of its sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment.'

"It is not our object to humiliate Germany, but we must and will have adequate protection for our rights. Whether or not we enter into a discussion of the facts relative to the case of the Lusitania is a matter of secondary importance. What we must remember is that President Wilson has 'earnestly' (a word of great force and significance in a diplomatic note) drawn Germany's attention to her unwarrantable disregard of the recognized rules of international law, and demanded that there be no further loss of life on the part of the neutrals and noncombatants as a result of the illegal sinking of merchantmen. If Germany desists in fact from her previous unlawful conduct, our Government will have secured a virtual compliance with its principal demand. But if, on the other hand, Germany wishes to draw us into a discussion while she continues her present practice, it is time for the United States to declare that we will employ whatever force we possess to protect the rights of American citizens and of all civilization on the high seas."

Lawyer's Reply to Moralist.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University said: "I should say the German note was the reply of a lawyer to a moralist and a humanitarain."

Professor John Bates Clark of the Department of Economics of Columbia University, one of the Directors of the New York Peace Society, of which Andrew Carnegie is President, said: "The German note is evasive. It is thoroughly unsatisfactory. It avoids the main point, but it does leave an opportunity for negotiations for arbitration on one fundamental question, namely, the application of international law to new conditions of maritime warfare. Pending such arbitration, there is no question at all that the attacks on merchantmen of the kind illustrated by the attack on the Lusitania should stop altogether."

Chauncey M. Depew said: "I have not read the German reply very carefully, and when I have I shall not have anything to say. The responsibility of the President is as great now as it ever has been. I do not think it would be right for any one, whether or not his opinion is worth while, to express his views before the President has acted."

Senator James A. O'Gorman said: "I have no public comment to make for the present."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks had this to say: "I have read the German note carefully, and I sincerely regret it is not more explicit. It does not seem to reply to the President's note. However, this is the time for all good citizens to be calm and self-restrained and to show the most complete confidence in the President of the United States. We should put full faith in his sense of justice, in his courage, in his wisdom, and in his broad American patriotism."

Brander Matthews of Columbia University said: "Personally I should like to say as little as possible and leave it to the President."

Gary Counsels Caution.

Judge E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation said: "I think Germany's reply to the United States should be considered satisfactory as preliminary to further investigation. As to the ships named, other than the Lusitania, the attitude of Germany would seem to be friendly and fair. Satisfaction will be accorded.

"As to the Lusitania, the questions involved are too important to be determined without full opportunity to consider all the facts as well as the rules of international law applicable. There may be differences of opinion in regard to both. Germany appears to be desirous of reaching a conclusion concerning both questions which shall be mutually satisfactory and we should reciprocate the disposition.

"It is unfortunate for both countries that a final solution is delayed, but undue haste might result in a calamity. It is no time for the display of temper nor for action based on sympathy. After we are certain of the facts, then we should consider to what extent the rules of law as previously understood have been modified by the conditions of modern warfare. Pending the friendly effort of both nations to arrive at an understanding, American travelers should avoid zones of danger."

Professor George W. Kirchwey of the Law School of Columbia University said: "The German note will not be accepted by the American people as a satisfactory reply to the President's protest against Germany's violations of neutral rights. It is disingenuous and evasive, and fails conspicuously to meet the demand for the cessation of illegal submarine warfare on American commerce.

"Impliedly, it justifies everything that has been done, as in the disavowal of any intent to sink 'harmless' neutral craft and in the suggested inquiry to determine whether the Lusitania was being used for the transportation of munitions of war, &c. If this means anything, it means that Germany still asserts the right to sink neutral as well as British ships carrying contraband, without providing in either case for the safety of those on board.

"This leaves us just where we were after Dr. Dernburg and other German apologists had come out with their justification of the sinking of the Lusitania. The one redeeming feature of the note is the fact that it leaves the door open for further negotiations and the possible withdrawal of the German pretentions, which cannot be tolerated for a moment. To admit them would be to surrender all the gains of a hundred years in international law and public rights.

"We shall not permit ourselves to be drawn into the war, but neither will we betray neutral rights and interests."

McAneny Refuses to Comment.

George McAneny, Acting Mayor, declined to discuss the German reply because, he said, those at the head of the City Government during the absence of the Mayor were making particular efforts "to keep the city in a perfectly neutral state of mind."

Maurice Leon made this comment: "Germany has been waging war against us for some time, sinking our merchant ships and massacring our citizens. Her reply shows she is convinced that we will submit to anything she does rather than fight, and it expresses clearly her intention to continue waging war against us.

"The German Government and the German people are incensed against us because we will not alter our neutrality in such manner as to help Germany to overcome her comparatively unprepared enemies. It is useless to go into a discussion of the words in which Germany proclaims her determination to punish us for living up to time-honored rules of neutrality.

"Germany cares nothing for words. Any pretext is good enough for her, so long as her purpose is achieved. Acts alone count with her. It will be necessary. I fear, to prove to her that the American people do not love peace at any price, especially when the price is the honor of the American flag and the safety of American lives.

"Recent dispatches from Washington indicate that German emissaries, after failing to win over the President to a policy of inaction, have been seeking to foment opposition within his Cabinet to the American policy as solemnly laid down by the President's recent note.

"At such a juncture the President is peculiarly entitled to hear from the people. Let the people speak and tell the President whether in a fortnight they have so changed their attitude as to be ready to submit to any indignity at the hands of Germany.

Representative Jacob A. Cantor of the Twentieth District said: "I am very sorry that the Germans were not more definite in their reply. It is difficult to say what the outcome will be, but the President has been firm, and I believe he still will insist on a categorical answer. That the Germans should make an effort to have the facts first determined before proceeding to make their reply is unfortunate. That the President has behind him the almost unanimous opinion of the American people is apparent, and his judgment has been vindicated. I believe that the reply to the German answer should reiterate, if necessary, the contents of the President's first note."

REPLY SUITS RIDDER.

Editor Says Germany Meets Every Hope with a Friendly Invitation.

Herman Ridder, in the Staats-Zeitung this morning, in discussing Germany's reply to President Wilson's note, says:

"The reply returned by the German Government to the note addressed to it by the Secretary of State of the United States on May 13 meets every expectation which the latter could justly give rise to.

"The German reply is courteous, logical, and straightforward. It deals solely with those matters touched upon in the American note which have to do with the alleged violation of American rights. It does not concern itself with the discussion of Germany's methods of warring upon Great Britain and her Allies, and was in no way compelled at this juncture to do so. It disavows any intention of 'submitting neutral ships in the war zone, which are guilty of no hostile acts, to attacks by a submarine or submarines or aviators,' and reminds our Government that 'the German Government, in all cases in which it has been shown by its investigations that a neutral ship, not itself at fault, was damaged by German submarines or aviators, has expressed regret over the unfortunate accident, and, if justified by conditions, has offered indemnification.'

"These statements leave no room for doubt as to the conciliatory attitude of the German Government or its desire to meet this country half way in seeking a settlement of the questions which have arisen between the two nations eminently just and satisfactory to both.

Not the Last Word.

"A plaintiff may not walk into court and demand of the bench that the accused be condemned without a hearing. The allegations contained in our note of May 13 were entirely ex parte. We may be thoroughly convinced ourselves that they were accurate and justifiable, but that does not remove the right of Germany to meet them with counter-allegations which may appear to her to be equally accurate and justifiable; and this right Germany has exercised in her pour-parler. The German note is not the last word in the adjudication of our case against Germany. It is but a friendly invitation to discuss the points involved in it.

"As such it cannot with any approach to justice be characterized as 'deliberately evasive' or 'trifling.' It is as correct diplomatically as was the note to which it constitutes a preliminary reply. The course of diplomacy is long and torturous, but between two strong nations bent upon doing justice to one another it is seldom unsuccessful.

"The American people may well suspend judgment and leave action to the President, assuring him of their solid support in any decision at which he may arrive which is based upon incontestable rights but leaving it no less unmistakable that they know no justice which is not justice to all, no honor which dishonors another and no desire for war that is avoidable."

In commenting on the German reply the afternoon edition of the Staats-Zeitung said yesterday under the title "What Must Be Made Clear":

"It is self-evident that the opponents of a peaceful solution will try with all their might to awaken the impression that they alone represent the American people. The combined subsidized and unsubsidized Anglophile press will outbid itself in jingoistic agitation.

"The Administration must keep in mind that even if the number of the friends of peace form a minority in the Cabinet, they form a majority among the people itself. We do not wish here to call attention to the elements which hail from Ireland, Germany, or Austria-Hungary, but rather (the following is printed in large type) only to emphasize the fact that the working class of the entire country is agitating with all its might for a peaceful solution."

In commenting on Germany's reply, George S. Viereck, in the next number of The Fatherland, will say:

"The German answer must be highly pleasing to all who honestly desire the historic friendship between Germany and the United States to continue without interruption. In spite of heavy provocation on the part of the United States, Germany has kept her temper. Not content with furnishing implements of murder to Germany's enemies, we actually asked Germany to commit suicide; for a modification of submarine warfare as suggested in Mr. Bryan's note would be tantamount to self-destruction on Germany's part.

"Germany is perfectly willing to explain to us why she refuses to commit suicide. In fact, Germany is prepared to make concessions. She does not bring up the fact that the Gulflight carried contraband of war, and that she was convoyed by two belligerent vessels. Evidently Germany is willing to go to the limit in order to humor us. Germany desires no trouble with the United States. If there is to be trouble the word must come from President Wilson.

"However we may deplore the loss of innocent lives, the Lusitania deserved her doom. The Cunard Line deliberately inveigled American passengers to imperil their lives.

CLERGYMEN DIFFER ON THE GERMAN NOTE

"Encouraging," Dr. Holmes Asserts—"Absolutely Unsatisfactory," Says Dr. Parkhurst.

GREER URGES CALMNESS

General Agreement That It Is Evasive—Thought of War Madness, Says Dr. Jefferson.

Clergymen of New York City, in response to requests from THE NEW YORK TIMES, yesterday expressed their opinion of the German reply to the President's note. Bishop David H. Greer said:

"This is a time for patience and calmness. It is to be hoped that the people will not get excited and lose their heads. We should wait with confidence for the President to act, in the hope that a satisfactory understanding will result. Above all, let us keep our heads."

"The note is absolutely unsatisfactory and evasive," was the comment of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, said:

"From the diplomatic point of view the German note is disappointing. It obviously and aggravatingly evades the legal and humanitarian issues so clearly laid down in President Wilson's original communication.

"On the other hand, however, the German note is most emphatically encouraging, in the sense that it shows conclusively that the Kaiser's Government is not seeking war with this country. Evasive as it may be, it is still courteous, and provocative not of hostilities, but of further negotiations. At the best it is a request for a common ground of argument and settlement. At the worst it is a deliberate sparring for time. There is still no occasion for war or even talk of war."

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said:

"The reply of Germany to President Wilson's note is wholly unsatisfactory. The issues raised by the President were clear, definite, and of the deepest moment to the American people and to the world. The reply does not meet these issues. It simply evades them."

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, said:

"The reply of the German Government to President Wilson's note is, in my judgment, a mixture of strength and weakness. On the whole it is more satisfactory than I had dared to expect. What it says about the Lusitania being armed is foolish, and its second explosion fiction is exasperating. This subjective creation of historic situations shows us the German mind at its worst.

"But Germany has said quite clearly that it has never been her intention, nor is it her intention now, to attack an American vessel which is obeying the laws of nations, and furthermore she affirms her willingness to grant us satisfaction in all cases in which damage has been wrought through the blunder of her naval officers. She makes it clear also that she finds herself unwilling to be responsible for the lives of American citizens who persist in sailing on British vessels carrying munitions of war. In other words, she does not at present see her way clear to give up her submarine blockade of England, because a few Americans sail on British ships.

"I, for one, am not surprised that she should say this, because the submarine is the only instrument in her possession with which she can strike Great Britain on the sea.

"What the President may do I do not know. One thing is clear, there is no just cause for war. All thought of war at this time is sheer madness. The world tragedy is vast enough without our adding to the dimensions of it. Nothing could be accomplished by war that cannot be better obtained in some other way. I believe the President is strong enough to resist the pressure of those who would rush the nation into extreme measures."

The Right Rev. Mgr. J. J. Kean, rector of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, said:

"The note is extremely unsatisfactory—provokingly so. There is absolutely no redeeming feature in it. But what are we going to do about it?"

The Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, rabbi of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, said:

"It is to be presumed that the American Government satisfied itself as to the legitimacy of its demands upon Germany before it sent its note to which a reply has just been received. But it is also to be presumed that Germany makes her points in the reply in perfect sincerity. Now who is to decide!

"I consider that the solution of this and any other difficulty is to be found in the establishment of a permanent court of international arbitration. Such court must be composed of three elements. First, jurists of international reputation to declare the law and to develop it. Second, leading members of the clergy to effect reconciliations and assuage national hatreds and prejudices. Third, experts such as diplomatists, historians, &c., for the technicalities specially involved in each case. The verdict of such court must be final.

"The American note to Germany and the German note to America will always be read according to the sympathies of the reader. The American will say that the President is bound to insist upon the sacredness of the lives of American citizens."

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, rabbi of Temple Israel of Harlem, said: "The note is an evasion of the issue. The stand taken by President Wilson was so sane and so reasonable that it is not to be expected that he will recede from the position originally taken. What he will now do, neither I nor any one else can say. But it is undoubtedly the opinion of the whole country that Germany has failed to meet the issue which he raised."

The Rev. Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, said:

"The Kaiser has sent such a response as would have come from Constantinople in the reign of Abdul Hamid II. His small-boy manner of trying to clear his Government by villifying England would be amusing if it were not so shockingly unworthy of a great people in a world crisis.

"The two spirits now contending in the world-struggle will be epitomized for after generations in President Wilson's communication of May 15 and Germany's preliminary reply. On the one side the spirit of devotion to universal humanity, and on the other the spirit that makes national triumph, by whatever means, all in all. The spirit of entire and instant frankness, and the spirit of subterfuge and evasion; the spirit of noble trust in fellow-human kind, and the spirit of suspicion against everybody outside of one's country; the spirit of the twentieth century, and the spirit of the dark ages."

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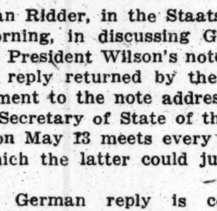

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American Press Say German Reply Fails to Meet the Issue

GERMAN DOCUMENT CALLED 'QUIBBLING'

"Evasive," "Shifty," and "Unsatisfactory" Are Other Terms That Are Applied to It.

DEFINITE ANSWER WANTED

And One Pertinent to the Large Questions Raised by President Wilson's Note.

THE TIMES printed yesterday editorial comment, collected by telegraph, of leading American newspapers in twenty-five of the large cities all over the country on the German reply to President Wilson's note on the Lusitania.

Herewith are presented extracts from threescore more newspapers, voicing the sentiments of every section of the country.

The composite view of the German Government's answer, as drawn from these editorial expressions from North, East, South, and West, is sharp and well defined.

The one dominant opinion is that Dr. von Jagow and his advisers have failed to meet the issue; that they have set up extraneous and petty considerations, possibly to gain time, and that it is the President's duty to recall them to the necessity of answering our demands without indirection and in the name of humanity and law.

NEW YORK CITY.

Does Germany Mean to Mock Law?

From The Evening Post.

It would doubtless be too harsh to say of the German reply that it embodies deliberate falsehoods. But it does contain insinuated misrepresentations, unproved assertions, and attempts to wriggle away from the facts which make up a total positively disgraceful. * * * Germany had the opportunity to do the handsome thing, and she has done the thing infinitely mean. She might have argued like a jurist; instead, she quibbles like a pettifogger. On the main issue, she has not a word to say. * * *

Does Germany mean to make a mock of the law of nations? Will she shut her ears to every cry of humanity? In her dealings with other nations, does she intend to hold herself above the law? If so, she becomes in the act an outlaw nation. And with her, in that case, the United States will know how to deal.

Offensive in Spirit.

From The Evening Sun.

As an answer to the American protest it is offensive in everything save words. It deliberately ignores or misinterprets the entire position of our Government. It affronts the intelligence of our people by the puerility and irrelevance of its pretence of argument. It rejects or evades our demands. It virtually threatens the repetition of any and all of the offenses against our flag and our citizens which were the subject of our complaint. We are loath to think that it was intentionally framed to be provocative, but, granting it was not, it reflects scanty credit on the German Foreign Office for breadth of understanding or accurate information as to the spirit of the American people.

No Response At All.

From The Globe.

Our inquiry was less a demand for reparation for a specific offense than for a pledge of obedience to international law. We were more concerned about the future than the past. We upheld a principle rather than complained of particular events. In the case of Germany versus Civilization we entered an appearance for the defendant.

Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Secretary, does not put himself to the trouble of responding to our message. He makes statements that are untrue, and which if true are not pertinent.

America Cannot Back Down.

From The Evening Mail.

The United States stands out for the observance of international war law at sea, and Germany declares that it can and will no longer observe that law. One power or the other must withdraw from its position, if diplomatic intercourse between the two is to be maintained. Which power shall it be? All America has been heartily with President Wilson in demanding observance, so far as our country and people are concerned, of the laws of war and the dictates of humanity. Would the people be with the President still if he backed down from his demand? We doubt it.

Must Be No "Muddling Through."

From The Evening Telegram.

President Wilson's note was certainly clear, concise and to the point. It called for direct answers, not quibbling.

We believe Mr. Wilson has calmly but firmly made up his mind as to a course of action to meet any emergencies.

Strict accountability without delay is the demand. There must be no "muddling through" in this.

American Tact Wasted.

From The Evening World.

What we asked of Germany was, before all else, how it proposed to carry on its submarine warfare without menacing the safety of American voyagers on merchant vessels. To this we have had no reply.

The President's note with rare tact gave Berlin an opening to disavow what seemed to be acts of an outlaw nation. Tact appears to have been wasted. Germany's response fights shy of frank expression or assurance of any sort.

The next message from Washington should be a plain request that Berlin declare at once in so many words how she means to treat American vessels and American travelers on sea. No exchange of views solicited.

First We Must Halt Murder.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

What this country wants, and what it must insist upon, was set forth in the President's note. One thing at a time. It clamors for immediate settlement. Voices from the grave, voices of women and children join in the demand. What has been done cannot be undone, but that there shall be no more of it, no more concern and distress and amazement this country wants immediate assurance. Nobody wants to shut off debate. Everybody is willing that facts shall be discussed indefinitely, with a proviso, with a condition precedent. First call murder to a halt.

Way to Effective Rejoinder.

From The Sun.

The preliminary reply of the German Government is based on its alleged knowledge that the Lusitania was not of the class of non-combatant vessels described by the italicized word in the American note. * * * It is easy to characterize this as dilatory tactics, or evasion, or pettifogging over a non-essential. But it is not a non-essential, for the unarmed character of the ship is essential to the justice of our demand. * * *

In resting its case in so confident a fashion on a question of ascertainable fact, and in connection with its plain statement that its final reply is yet to come, the Imperial Government suggests one way in which the American rejoinder can be made effective, and at the same time leaves the door open for a recession on its part, upon the production of formal evidence that the Lusitania was unarmed, leading perhaps to that peaceful conclusion of the episode which both the German and the American people must ardently desire.

Must Persist in Demands.

From The Journal of Commerce.

This Government must continue to demand assurances that Germany's submarine policy will be so changed as to preclude the possibility of a repetition of such acts as those of which it complains. Whatever may be the result of such action, the plainest dictates of national dignity demand that respect should be insured for the safety of Americans traveling on unarmed merchant ships within what Germany has been pleased to designate as the war zone.

Not Adverse to Discussion.

From The American.

If Germany is disposed, as her note indicates, to discuss any issue of our note in a spirit of justice and humanity we should surely not hold aloof from that discussion.

The American has already maintained that in his initial note President Wilson went beyond the boundaries of our neutral rights. In attempting to prohibit altogether to Germany the use of submarines in the blockade, he gave a new reading to international law, and perhaps exceeded the proprieties of neutral protest. Because of that overassumption the German response is vague and unsatisfactory. It must be the purpose of this country in its rejoinder so explicitly to declare the points on which it stands that all complexities will be cleared away, and no occasion be left for evasion and delay.

ALABAMA.

America Cannot Negotiate Now.

From The Mobile Register.

The issue is drawn sharply and at once. President Wilson cannot have any idea of negotiating a matter carefully considered beforehand and upon which his mind was made up before he sent his note to Germany.

CALIFORNIA.

Time to Insist on Definite Answer.

From The Fresno Republican.

Germany's reply to President Wilson's note is most Oriental in its skillful procrastination. It is now for President Wilson to insist on a definite answer.

"Empty Regrets."

From The Sacramento Bee.

The German Government sends empty regrets. The people will expect President Wilson, with dignity and honor, to stand by the declaration made in the American note to Germany that the American Government must hold the Imperial Government to a strict accountability.

COLORADO.

"Will Bring Relief."

From The Denver Times.

It (the German note) will not please those who would have guided President Wilson into making his note of inquiry virtually a declaration of war, but it will bring relief to those who had feared that Germany, harassed by active enemies on all sides, might fling all considerations of friendship to the winds.

CONNECTICUT.

Sees Little Hope.

From The Hartford Times.

In the American note to Germany demand was made in substance that Germany abandon her program of blockade by the only instrument and the only method it is possible for her to employ with success. In the German reply there is little to give hope that Germany will consent to such an abandonment.

Not a Manly Answer.

From The Waterbury Republican.

Germany seeks to dodge the issue. Germany has failed to make a manly answer, even to that portion of the demand which is made strictly in the name of humanity.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We Are Entitled to Reparation.

From The Washington Star.

The German reply procrastinates as to reparation both in the Gulflight and the Lusitania cases. * * * The nation has confidence that President Wilson will press vigorously for the reparation to which we are entitled.

FLORIDA.

Shifting and Evasive.

From The Jacksonville Metropolis.

The German answer is so weak, shifting and evasive, compared with the clear-pointed and ringing American note, that it is no answer. The German reply makes us more certain of our ground.

GEORGIA.

Positive Action the Only Alternative.

From The Atlanta Journal.

Germany's reply evades the vital principles at issue and leaves the United States no alternative but positive action, unless, perchance, Berlin, at the eleventh hour, reconsiders and accedes to our original demands.

Must Have Direct Answer.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

The big problem that remains is that growing out of the Lusitania disaster and the rights of American citizens upon the high seas under whatever flag. On this we are entitled to direct answer to our demands, nor will President Wilson, in the name of the country, be satisfied with anything else.

"Decidedly Unsatisfactory."

From The Savannah Press.

Germany's reply is decidedly unsatisfactory.

Does Not Deal with Issues.

From The Savannah Morning News.

The reply of the German Government is far from satisfactory. It does not deal with the issues raised in the note frankly and squarely.

ILLINOIS.

Broadened Field Beyond Limits.

From The Springfield State Journal.

President Wilson's note to Germany inferentially invited discussion of the American demands. Germany has accepted the invitation. Moreover, it has broadened the controversial field far beyond the limits President Wilson had in mind. If all of the questions it suggests become subjects of diplomatic debate, the case of the Lusitania may be hanging fire when the war ends.

"Shifty" and "Insolent."

From The Chicago Journal.

The claim that the Lusitania was an armed vessel is an unmistaken insult to the United States, which cleared the ship as a merchantman, but the request for an investigation of circumstances, already known to the civilized world, is as shifty as it is insolent.

Lacks Even Plausibility.

From The Chicago Daily News.

The German reply does not rise even to the point of plausibility in its principal contention that the Lusitania was an armed vessel. The report of Collector Malone is sufficient refutation.

IOWA.

Should Be a Careful Inquiry.

From The Des Moines Tribune.

If the German contention is right and the Lusitania was not only carrying arms and soldiers contrary to the American rule of non-belligerents, but was in fact armed to resist attack, * * * the situation is very different than it would be if the English contention is sustained that the Lusitania was * * * engaged in strictly lawful commerce. In any event there should be a careful and painstaking determination of the exact status of the Lusitania.

KANSAS.

Other Means Than War.

From The Topeka Daily Capital.

Germany's reply to President Wilson's demands on the Lusitania will be unsatisfactory to this country, but in the critical situation that exists and that calls for the exercise of the highest qualities of Mr. Wilson and his Cabinet, the duty of good citizenship is plain—to refrain from exciting comment or hasty and angry appeals for action. * * * There are other measures available to the Government and probably under present circumstances more effectual than war.

KENTUCKY.

Time for Action.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The German answer to the American note is a quibble. The time is at hand when the President must meet the demands of his countrymen that nothing must happen to trail our majesty before any other majesty, and that the United States shall lay down to belligerents certain rights and laws of neutrality which they shall be required to obey, if need be, by all the force we are able to put in the field.

Can be No Temporizing.

From The Louisville Times.

There can be no temporizing on such an issue. Either Germany must make such amends as are possible or the United States must take such measures as will compel respect for the lives of its citizens.

LOUISIANA.

Weak and Unworthy Evasions.

From The New Orleans States.

Germany's pitiful lack of tactful statesmen, so often remarked during the war and responsible for her present isolation, again is reflected in the manner in which she has met the American note. She has preferred to meet the righteous American protest against her merciless slaughter * * * by evasions as weak as they are unworthy.

MAINE.

Gambling With Neutrals' Friendship.

From The Augusta Journal.

Germany's reply convicts her of gambling with the friendship of half a dozen nations rather than chance the success of holding up and verifying her belief that the Lusitania was an armed ship. The next move is ours, but, in consideration of the admirable ground taken by President Wilson in the note of May 13, the people may in full confidence await the communication that is sure to issue promptly from Washington.

MARYLAND.

No Nearer War Than Before.

From The Baltimore News.

There is no more occasion for regarding ourselves as periously near war now that we have Germany's answer than there has been at any time since our note went to Berlin.

MASSACHUSETTS.

German Attitude "Insulting."

From The Boston Transcript.

It is not saying enough to characterize the German note as disappointing or evasive. It is insulting in the implied attitude of Germany that the United States is not a power demanding prompt consideration.

Won't Satisfy Wilson.

From The Boston Journal.

It is not a reply that will satisfy the President or his advisers, and it will not, in all probability, satisfy the American people.

MICHIGAN.

This Country Cannot Quibble.

From The Detroit Journal.

Without despairing of final agreement, one is obliged to regard the German reply as unsatisfactory. Scarcely shall we quibble over the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the situation. The American people are not disposed to be reasonable where the lives of their fellow citizens are concerned.

MINNESOTA.

"A Pettifogging Argument."

From The Minneapolis Journal.

The German note is a quibble, an evasion, a pettifogging argument about minor details. The future course of the United States is for President Wilson to determine. We believe he will act with decision.

No Response to Our Demand.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Berlin has said no more than was contained in the first and unsolicited announcement that issued immediately after the Lusitania tragedy. To the chief point to which the demand of President Wilson was directed there is no response. This feature of the German attitude is as astounding as it is disappointing and disheartening.

MISSOURI.

We Cannot Tolerate Quibbling.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

We must be insistent on Germany's compliance with law and her cessation without delay or excuse of hostile practices against Americans. We cannot tolerate quibbling in this vital issue.

Ignores Higher Law.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The German note * * * ignores the whole fabric of international law and the rights under it of Americans on the high seas. It ignores also that higher and simpler law that declares, "Thou shalt not kill."

MONTANA.

Evading the Issue.

From The Helena Record.

The issue is a plain one, but Germany evades it, and is not going to face it so long as she can avoid it.

NEBRASKA.

Makes Situation Delicate.

From The Omaha World-Herald.

The situation is delicate, indeed precarious.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Must Keep Our Honor.

From The Manchester Union.

It is not for the uninformed, or only partially informed, observer to say that we, the only really powerful neutral nation on the earth, the logical mediator of this European struggle when the time arrives for peace terms, and the chief present and future commercial beneficiary of circumstances, ought to plunge at once into the maelstrom and sacrifice all the advantage we possess, unless it shall be proved conclusively that our very honor as a nation is conditional upon that course. In that event national honor and dignity must and will be preserved at whatever cost.

NEW YORK.

"Indefinite and Unsatisfactory."

From The Albany Argus.

As a whole, the German reply is somewhat conciliatory, but guarded, evasive, indefinite and unsatisfactory as to the main issue, and is merely an ad interim note.

A "Mass of Evasion."

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The profession of "regret" may be taken for what it is worth, in view of the fact that the wholesale murder of the occupants of the Lusitania was a deliberate and premeditated violation of the laws of humanity and of honorable warfare. All the rest of the reply is a mass of evasion and subterfuge.

OHIO.

Offers No Hope of Guarantees.

From The Columbus Dispatch.

The German reply is disappointing. Beneath courteous phrase there is clearly manifest a spirit or "Deutschland Ueber Alles." It invites discussion of certain basic facts, but it offers no hope that Germany will give the guarantees that President Wilson asked in the name of humanity.

Has Increased Resentment.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Germany's note is * * * distinctly unsatisfactory. * * * The shiftiness of the German note has increased rather than allayed resentment.

Cannot Let Case Rest.

From The Cleveland Leader.

President Wilson cannot let the case rest with such negative results. He assuredly will not retreat from the high ground taken in his first note.

Germany "Woefully Mistaken."

From The Cleveland News.

Reposing full trust in President Wilson and ready to support him to the utmost. Americans can only hope against hope that he will yet be able by peaceable means to show Germany how woefully mistaken she is if she thinks the United States unable or unwilling to defend the women and children of her own or other lands and uphold the cause of civilization.

PENNSYLVANIA.

"Extremely Unsatisfactory."

From The Philadelphia Press.

The text of Germany's reply to the American Lusitania note is extremely unsatisfactory. * * * The reply does not meet the issue. It is clear that the maintenance of friendly relations with the German Government, in the light of the attitude which it has chosen to take, is going to be very difficult.

Tests American Temper.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin.

Evasion and dilatory purpose are so obvious in the reply of Germany to President Wilson's note as severely to test the temper of the American people.

Conditions Impossible.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

The lives and rights of American citizens cannot legitimately be construed as contingent upon a readjustment of war conditions to meet the necessities of Germany.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Polite Notification of a Negative.

From The Charleston Evening Post.

The German reply to the American note is a polite and almost friendly notification to the United States that if the contention made by Mr. Wilson's recent note is put in the form of a demand, the answer will be an emphatic negative.

TENNESSEE.

An Attempt to Delay.

From The Memphis News-Scimitar.

Germany's note is disappointing, but not wholly unexpected. The Germans have raised an issue of fact, in the hope that its discussion may temporarily arrest the flow of circumstances.

TEXAS.

Words Not Welcome.

From The Dallas Times-Herald.

Germany has spoken. Its words are not welcome to American ears, yet to American people this duty still remains: Keep cool and stand by the President.

Difficult to Consider It with Patience.

From The Galveston Tribune.

The German note is such a palpable quibble that it is difficult to consider it with any degree of patience.

Increases Gravity of Situation.

From The Houston Chronicle.

The German note adds to the gravity of an already grave situation because of its obvious intent to evade a definite decision and cloud the controversy with quibbling.

Meets No Single Point.

From The El Paso Herald.

Germany's reply is no answer. It does not meet one single point in the American note. It ignores our good will, questions our good faith, doubts our facts, and brushes aside our arguments.

VIRGINIA.

Time for Action Now.

From The Richmond Times-Leader.

The German note must be answered promptly with a demand for action rather than for argument.

Its Note Unpleasant.

From The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

The German note is not pitched in a key that will be pleasant to the ears of this country. It avoids frank discussion and seeks refuge in a questioning of facts claimed by President Wilson.

WASHINGTON.

Disavows Nothing.

From The Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

Politely but flatly does the Imperial Government justify its war policy. It disavows nothing. The "sacred duty," so clearly indicated a fortnight ago by President Wilson, now becomes all the more sacred and imperative.

Misses the Point.

From The Tacoma News.

From Germany's standpoint and from ours, if we were in the German shoes, the German note is a valid and strong document. From the standpoint of the neutral idealist the note is an evasion and misses the point.

WISCONSIN.

Germany's Purpose Shown.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The German preliminary reply is meant to open the way for further discussion, while scrupulously avoiding the appearance of shutting the door to the hope of arrangements that will make for the rights and safety of neutrals and while preserving Germany's rights to avail herself fully of the means at her disposal to combat Britain's overwhelming preponderance of sea power.

Good Faith Open to Question.

From The Milwaukee News.

Its good faith, however, will be questioned by many, in so far as it relates to the case of the Lusitania, and will be held as an effort at sparring for time. It is disappointing in this respect.

WYOMING.

Standing by the President.

From The Cheyenne Tribune.

The nation stood firmly behind the President in the earlier stages of the crisis. It will stand as firmly behind him in any further action which may be necessary.

"The Dollar Dinner with Wine."
Also a la Carte

5th Avenue Restaurant
MON. TUES. WED. THUR. FRI. SAT.

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SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER
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ADVERTISEMENT.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE OF 42 ROUTES TO CALIFORNIA

Rock Island Lines have issued a small folder describing in detail the 42 most popular and interesting routes to the California Expositions.

Each route is accompanied by a map—telling at a glance just what sections the tour takes in. If you are planning a trip West, you will need this folder.

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Write, phone or drop in for folders and booklets at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238a Broadway, Cor. 31st St., New York, N. Y.; K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A. Phones: Madison Sq. 2350, 2351.

LONDON GETS REPORTS THAT CRISIS IS NEAR

Correspondents in Washington Think We Will Sever Relations with Berlin.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1.—The London morning newspapers all publish the Associated Press report of the text of Germany's reply to the American note and Herr von Jagow's interview, the text of the reply not having reached the British public from any other source, except a brief summary of the note through a wireless message from Berlin.

The Washington correspondents of the London newspapers send long comments on the situation as between Germany and the United States, which they regard as very serious, and they generally express the view that a rupture of diplomatic relations may not be far distant, although, in the words of The Times correspondent, "it is expected that the President will give Germany one more chance."

ASSAILS NATION'S POLICY

But Softens Attack by Declaration "America First."

ALLIANCE, Ohio, May 31.—The Siebenberger Sachsen Society before adjourning its national convention here today, adopted resolutions condemning the Administration's policy regarding the European war in that "we believe it is not strictly neutral," but also unanimously declaring for "America first, last, and always."

BANK SEAL: THE HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

A Billion Dollar Country

OFTEN has the United States applied to itself this term in extenuation of its extravagance, but never could we adopt the title with pride. The Secretary of Commerce now publishes figures for the international trade balance in our favor in excess of $896,000,000 to date, promising a round $1,000,000,000 for the fiscal year.

There are other significant statistics in the news of the day which are likely to be overlooked among the mass of matters of more emotional interest. Of these is our phenomenal store of gold amounting to $1,890,000,000, which is potentially at the command of the financial and commercial needs of the country through the vast powers of the Federal Reserve Banks. A score of other items all point in the same direction.

There are two things of even greater moment: restored business confidence and a return to sanity in legislation, for both of which credit in no small measure is due to the Chief Executive of the Nation, a man with the high courage of a sound moral conviction.

The Harriman National Bank, grateful itself for the business rewards that have accrued to it through its customers, is willing, so far as it can consistently within the time-honored principles of sound financial policy, to share its benefit with the community.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

Indispensable at the Wedding—the Girl—the Groom and the Gifts from

GORHAM

Just as surely as the wedding ring must come from the groom, the wedding gifts should come from Gorham.

Gorham Silverware is second only to the music of Mendelssohn as an institutional feature of the wedding ceremony.

Gorham is a wedding gift tradition, and womenkind are very jealous of traditions when they marry.

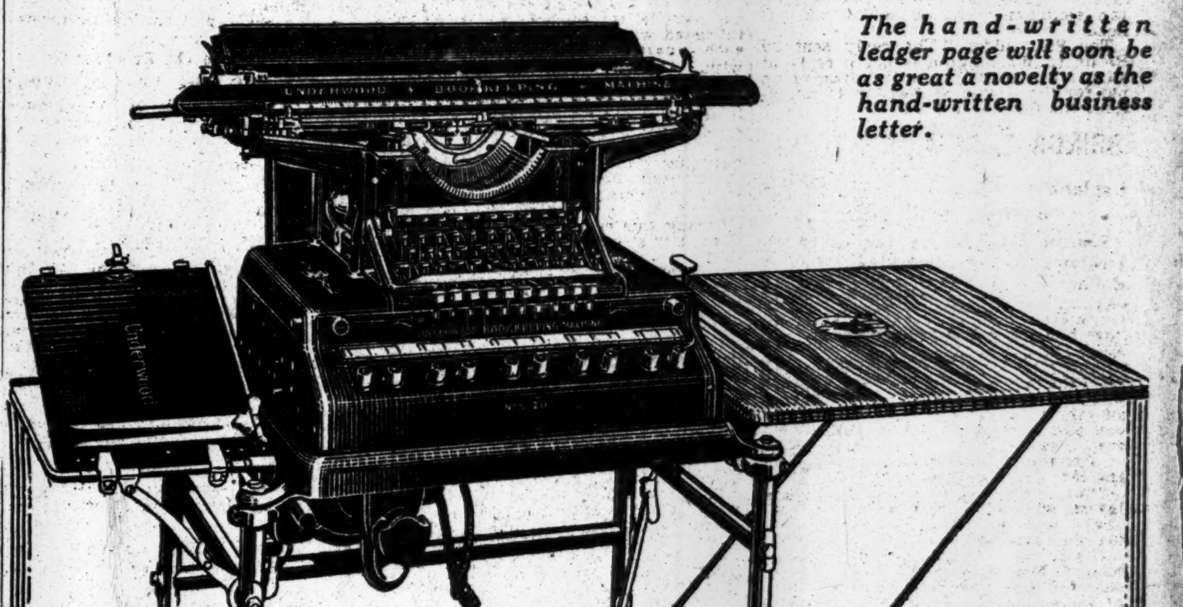
But if it is from Gorham, then your gift will not only contribute to the bride's happiness, but it will also cater to her vanity, to her justifiable love for the legendary.

There is also this other important consideration for you, that no other shop in America can begin to show you the variety, the diversity, the universality of selection which await you at Gorham's.

Your wedding gift should come from Gorham, if it is to harmonize with the best traditions of the wedding ceremony, and meet with your own approval.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
and 17-19 MAIDEN LANE

The hand-written ledger page will soon be as great a novelty as the hand-written business letter.



Is Yours a Modern Counting Room?

IF your ledgers are still posted in hand writing—if you depend on human brains for correct adding and subtracting—if your bookkeepers must spend several days periodically in getting out statements—you are still clinging to old-fashioned and expensive methods

The UNDERWOOD BOOKKEEPING Machine

will not only save you its cost the first year but will completely modernize as well as add immeasurably to the efficiency of your office.

Typewriting machines, adding and subtracting machines and even billing machines are now practically in universal use. But the greatest machine invented for the counting-room, is the BOOKKEEPING MACHINE.

All that these other machines can do—typewriting, adding and subtracting, billing—and *far more*, is done by this *one machine*.

It will do the work of from 3 to 4 clerks, will save its cost the first year, and will post your ledger, write your statements and all your subsidiary books with a speed, legibility and absolute accuracy hitherto unknown.

Let one of our representatives explain this machine to you and analyze your needs. It will cost you nothing to have us do this and entail no obligation.

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Rather it is the fact that we are able at the same time to keep the quality of our work at the top notch of excellence.

We excelled in quality long before we developed speed.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BARTHOLDT FOR INQUIRY.

Says His Peace Plan, Adopted by Bryan, Will Meet the Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—Ex-Congressman Bartholdt, who has steadfastly refused to comment on Germany's reply on the United States note, dictated a statement tonight in which he took the position that Secretary Bryan by his peace treaties with more than twenty foreign nations had already paved the way for the policy that the United States should pursu in the present crisis with Germany.

"I shall not discuss the merits of German note," he said. "However I will say this mucch: There is evidently a wide difference between the two Governments as to the assumption of facts."

Mr. Bartholdt here said emphatically that this difference was real and he was certain GeGrmany was not making the difference a pretended one for the mere purpose of gaining time by diplomatic delay. He continued:

"Upon these facts it depends whether by the international law Germany was within her rights or not in attacking the Lusitania. But the facts cannot be ascertained except by an invisetigation through a joint high commission. Secretary of State Bryan has negotiated treaties with more than twenty nations providing that in case of a controversy an investigation shall first be had through just such a commission, and that in no case shall the sword be drawn before the expiration of one year after such investigation has been begun.

"This idea was first advocated by me at the Inter-Parliamentary Congress held in Brussels in 1905, and Mr. Bryan has put it into practice to my great satisfaction. Now we are confronted with the first controversy since this policy has been inaugurated. Can we afford to back down in our own proposition?"

CANADIAN PRESS CONDEMNING.

Say Germany Evades Issues and Insults Our Intelligence.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, May 31.—Canadian editors are unanimous in their condemnation of the German answer to President Wilson's note. The Toronto Mail says: "It evades the vital issue." Sir John Willison, Canadian correspondent of The London Times, says:

"If Germany claims the privilege of murdering neutral and belligerent noncombatants the United States will not concur. The temper of President Wilson's rejoinder will show Germany that such pettifogging and lying diplomacy will not serve to maintain friendly relations between the two countries."

The News calls it "a German lie." The Telegram says: "The German reply is not merely an exhibition of paltry quibbling, but also a tissue of deliberate lying. It adds insult to injury. It is an insult to American intelligence, American sentiment, and American nationhood."

The Star adds: "The reply sent by Berlin to Washington is not a reply at all. It is, instead, a recital framed up not for the United States, but to misinform the German people."

BRINGS LUSITANIA'S DEAD.

Lapland Arrives with Five Coffined Victims of Torpedo.

Four more bodies of victims of the Lusitania tragedy, and the ashes of another, arrived from Liverpool yesterday on the White Star liner Lapland for interment in this country. After the liner had made fast at her pier, foot of West Nineteenth Street, the coffins, inclosed in big wooden cases, were hoisted from the hold and lowered on to a raised platform that had been erected alongside the ship. It was covered with canvas and a canopy over it was draped with flags.

After the consular papers had been inspected by the Customs officials the coffins were taken away by undertakers who were waiting at the pier. There were no relatives present when the ship arrived.

The bodies were those of Mrs. Frances King of New York, Mrs. Stewart S. Mason of Boston, Mrs. Catherine E. Willey of Lake Forest, George R. Copping of Toronto, and Percy W. Seccombe of Peterboro, N. H., which was cremated in England.

SIR EDWARD GREY TO REST.

Lord Crewe Will Assume His Duties Till His Eyesight Improves.

LONDON, May 31.—Sir Edward Grey has been obliged to discontinue his labors as Foreign Secretary for a short time in order to rest his eyes.

The official statement to this effect, issued tonight, says that Lord Crewe has been requested by Premier Asquith to take charge of the foreign affairs of Great Britain, and that the Marquis of Lansdowne has consented to assist him.

Opinions of Governors and Senators

LEADERS' VIEWS ON GERMAN NOTE

How Governors, Senators, and Congressmen Regard the Reply to President.

SOME OPINIONS CAUTIOUS

All Agree in Trusting President Wilson, but Almost All Condemn Germany's Response to Him.

THE NEW YORK TIMES requested Governors of States, United States Senators, and Representatives in Congress to telegraph their views on the German reply to President Wilson's note on the sinking of the Lusitania. Here are the replies received:

GOVERNORS

Absolutely Unsatisfactory.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—In my opinion the German note replying to the President's is absolutely unsatisfactory and is no answer to the questions involved. But our people should maintain calmness and await the President's action with patience. The President will have information on which to act, and our interests and our honor are safe in his hands. RICHARD I. MANNING,
Governor of South Carolina.

Should Stop Short of War.

MADISON, Wis., May 31.—Our country can settle no question of human liberty, nor will we gain any desirable end by participating in the European war. We should not seek an opportunity to sacrifice American life and treasure, which under a most favorable endfng would mean a net loss to our country, with no useful service rendered to mankind.

I believe it to be our duty to maintain a strict neutrality, and our interest in humanity should dictate to us that we give no aid to any nation, either in money or munitions of war, that will tend to prolong the struggle. A neutrality that is a mere compliance with international law will under existing conditions produce complications more embarrassing than any we have so far experienced.

This country has no interest in the questions that have involved European nations in war and our people should support our President in his efforts to maintain peace.

EMANUEL L. PHILIPP,
Governor of Wisconsin.

Honorable Peace, if Possible.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—If we are driven to war, let it be on issues defensible for all time to come and that will find lodgment in a unanimous public conscience. It is no longer difficult to imagine circumstances that would drive us to this terrible alternative, but let us not resort to the final extremity until all other means are exhausted.

This is not a time for idle, ill-considered mouthings. It would be deplorable, indeed, if the murderous hysteria which seems to have seized the people of Europe should become fastened upon our own people. If an outlet for patriotism is desired, let us put the full force of public opinion behind those officials of our national Government whom we have intrusted with the duty of handling just such situations as we are now confronted with. These officials will be guided by what appears to be the deliberate judgment of the people of the nation, and it is my hope that the sentiment, as finally crystallized, will be that we will have war if honorable peace is impossible, but that until the last effort made to maintain honorable peace proves in vain, nothing shall be done and no word uttered that is likely to precipitate war.

During this critical time the people of the nation should place implicit faith and confidence in our President and those other natonal officials having in charge our relations with foreign nations.

GEORGE A. CARLSON,
Governor of Colorado.

Should Protect Americans.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 31.—Germany's note is disappointing. It does not define the attitude of the German Government on the main question, to wit., the purpose of the Government in the conduct of submarine warfare.

This Government should protect American citizens and American interests promptly, with unyielding determination. On the interpretation of international law and in passing upon this momentous issue, the desperation of this war and the adoption of new agencies should be considered. I would not declare war upon Germany for submarine attacks on merchant vessels carrying contraband of war in the war zone, if sufficient notice be given to enable passengers to avail themselves of the means of safety provided by such vessels on which they voluntarily take passage under present conditions.

The President will act with the courage and wisdom vouchsafed to him who is steadfast in the resolve to do right. He has a clear view of the whole situation, and the one unmistakable duty of every citizen is to sustain him in this crisis. LOCKE CRAIG,
Governor of North Carolina.

Evasive, Insincere, Unsound.

SALEM, Ore., May 31.—To my mind, the German note of reply is highly unsatisfactory. It savors of evasion. The apparent insincerity which is behind it is evident by the torpedoing of the Nebraskan, occurring even before the dispatch of Berlin's noncommittal reply to Washington. This seems to evidence Germany's intention to disregard our demands.

The "explanation" of the Lusitania horror seems to me unsound. If, for instance, Germany knew the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser, why did not Germany demand her internment? Had the allegation been provable the remedy would have been easy.

President Wilson's contentions are absolutely justified, and all Americans stand behind him. Prompt reparation so far as possible and adequate guarantees of the future safety of Americans on merchant ships are our rightful national demand.

Pending the President's reply to Jagow's note and whatever results therefrom, public opinion should reserve final judgment, realizing that in such a crisis calm patience is an invaluable virtue.

JAMES WITHYCOMBE,
Governor of Oregon.

Sparring for Time.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.—Marcus H. Holcomb, Governor of Connecticut, said this afternoon that he considered the German note "a little evasive." In his opinion, the German Government is "sparring for time."

Condemned by Whole World.

SANTA FE, N. M., May 31.—The German reply to the American note might have been more definite. Absolute good faith in diplomacy during such a war is not always quite to be expected. There ought to be but one opinion concerning the use of submarines for attacking unarmed ships carrying noncombatants, women and children. The demands of humanity must be heeded, and those guilty of such willful warfare, regardless of consequences, will be condemned by the whole civilized world.

W. C. McDONALD,
Governor of New Mexico.

A Friendly Attitude.

BOISE, Idaho, May 31.—Although the German note does not give a direct reply to the American demand for cessation of the submarine warfare upon merchant ships, it does show a friendly attitude toward this nation, such as to give hope that further deliberation between the two nations may bring about an understanding honorable to both. There is little disposition in Idaho to press beyond the utmost necessities of national honor any nation harassed by war, whose judgment on that account may be warped. We trust President Wilson to maintain American honor without the hardships and the sacrifice of war.

M. ALEXANDER,
Governor of Idaho.

Should Be No Backdown.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—The German reply is evasive and far from satisfactory. The people of this State believe that President Wilson stated the case clearly and fairly in his note of May 13, and that there should be no backdown from the position taken by him at that time. Kansas has entire confidence in the President and will stand by him through every exigency and emergency.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

SENATORS

Unresponsive, Says Lodge.

NAHANT, Mass., May 31.—The German note does not seem to satisfy or to meet in any way the rightful demand formulated in the President's note of May 15. It is the duty of the President, however, to make reply, and to take such action as he shall deem proper. Until he has done so I think it wiser, as a member of the Senate, not to enter upon any discussion of the details or allegations of the note of the German Government. H. C. LODGE,
Senator from Massachusetts.

Trusts in the President.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 31.—Without a complete knowledge of the diplomatic negotiations between our country and Germany, I feel that it would be indelicate as well as improper for me, occupying the position I do, to express an opinion upon the subject of Germany's note to the President. The latter is fully advised. He has a policy in the present emergency which his first note after the destruction of the Lusitania outlined. He is absolutely fearless and patriotic, and I am sure he will take such a course now in reply to the German note as will, in his opinion, tend to protect the honor of the United States and the lives of our citizens.

The time has arrived when the people of this country can well afford to leave the adjustment of a most delicate situation to him, and when he has determined upon a definite and final policy, with a full knowledge of all the facts, it will be the duty of every loyal, patriotic citizen, without regard to party or antecedents, to sustain him, uphold his hands, and stand for what the President deems best for the protection of the honor of our country, and the safeguarding of the lives of our citizens.

GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Senator from Oregon.

Sherman Keeps Silence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—Germany's reply joins issue on the President's criticism of the use of submarines. As in the Lusitania case, I shall preserve silence until the President decides on the course to pursue.

L. Y. SHERMAN,
Senator from Illinois.

Far from Settlement as Ever.

WAHPETON, N. D., May 31. — The President's message to Germany did not question the right of a belligerent to blockade the enemy's ports or to determine within reasonable bounds what articles should be considered contraband. It, however, asserted boldly that under international law an unarmed vessel, no matter what its cargo might be, or whether neutral or belligerent, could not be sunk without first giving an opportunity for the removal of passengers and crew. That undoubtedly has been international law under modes of warfare up to the present time.

The reply neither denies or admits this. In this respect it must certainly be unsatisfactory to the President, but if the claim is made in good faith that this vessel was an armed vessel, equipped for battle and carrying soldiers, I do not see how we can avoid the request for an investigation of that particular incident. But as the Berlin Government has not seen fit either to express its views on the real issue, presented by the President, or to indicate what its future course will be, we are as far from a settlement of the difficulty as ever. However, I believe the two Governments will reach an agreement on this question.

P. J. McCUMBER,
Senator from North Dakota.

Deplores "Our Own Grave Fault."

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 31.—The German note is disappointing and unsatisfactory, but considering our own grave fault in supplying arms and munitions of war to the belligerents and especially in allowing passenger travel on a belligerent ship carrying arms and munitions of war, we are in no position to resort to extreme measures with that country.

The United States should make a searching investigation of the conditions surrounding the sailing of the Lusitania, particularly the extent to which she was controlled by the British Government and the motives by which that country was actuated. If, as strongly suspected, the British Government connived at the carrying of passengers on the ship to protect its shipment of war material, or failed to convoy or otherwise protect the vessel in order to bring public condemnation upon Germany for her destruction, our protest should be directed to England, as well as Germany.

The American people will not justify acts on the part of our Government that will lead us into war under existing circumstances. It would have been too easy and too manifestly just for us to have remained neutral and withheld the means of prolonging the war. Our position of practical non-neutrality should be speedily changed. We cannot justify ourselves for acts that may lead to war in the effort to enable large corporations to increase their already enormous wealth by dealing in war materials with the belligerent nations.

JOHN D. WORKS,
Senator from California.

Let the President Lead.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 31.—I prefer to give the President an opportunity to express his views on the German note before expressing mine. This is his privilege and will tend to invite public opinion. Concurrence in sentiment is most important at this time. Let him lead and the rest of us follow if we can. If we cannot, then for the public good withhold expression of our views altogether.

FRANK S. WHITE,
Former Senator from Alabama.

Country Will Back President.

ALEXANDRIA, La., May 31.—I think the President should not be hampered by outside expressions while he is deciding how to answer. I am confident he will decide properly and then be backed by the country.

J. R. THORNTON,
Former Senator from Louisiana.

Absurd Trifling with America.

HELENA, Mont., May 31.—It is to be regretted by all friends of Germany in this country that such an absurd answer should have been given to the American note. To call it evasive is to dignify it. It is trifling with a nation of 100,000,000 people concerning an affair which if unjustifiable and inexcusable is an act of war.

Why does the Imperial Government withhold its final decision until the facts are investigated? It asserts that the Lusitania had cannon aboard which were mounted and concealed below decks, that it carried munitions of war and Canadian troops. It withholds its answer until the American Government shall have reflected on these and some other more or less relevent facts. It is "investigating" the cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight.

Germany ought either to announce her purpose to sink every vessel circumstanced as was the Lusitania, or she ought to do the other thing. As to the cannon below the decks of that ship, it will appear to most people as astonishing that this information, which must have been secured before she left port, was not communicated to the German Ambassador and by him to our Government.

T. J. WALSH,
Senator from Montana.

Suspend Diplomatic Relations.

EVANSTON, Wyo., May 31.—The failure of Germany to reply frankly and definitely to the note of the President is exceedingly disappointing, and the promise of further investigation gives little assurance of a speedy settlement of difficulties. It is to be hoped that the President will stand firmly by his former communication and insist on her immediate and satisfactory reply, and, action failing this, diplomatic relations should be at once suspended.

CLARENCE D. CLARK,
Senator from Wyoming.

Stone Relies on President.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, commenting on the German reply to President Wilson's note tonight, said:

"The difficult problems confronting the United States will be solved by President Wilson in a manner satisfactory to the majority of citizens of this country."

Let the President Decide.

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 31.—I believe all comment should be reserved until the President decides on the next step. MORRIS SHEPPARD,
Senator from Texas.

REPRESENTATIVES

Impossible for Us to Recede.

CARROLLTON, Ill., May 31.—The German note indicates that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Cushing and Gulflight cases will soon be made. With reference to these ships the note is all that could be desired. The note is not final as to the Lusitania. While the position taken by the German Government is a distinct disappointment, its final decision may be satisfactory. It is not possible, however, for us to recede from the position taken in our note. It is to be hoped that the final decision of the German Government will be satisfactory. HENRY T. RAINEY,
Representative in Congress.

Invitation for Adjustment.

LIMA, Ohio, May 31.—Germany's note is not final. Its apparent evasion is an invitation to reach an adjustment by diplomacy, which covers questions of methods of warfare of both Germany and England. S. D. FESS,
Representative in Congress.

Gardner for War.

HAMILTON, Mass., May 31.—So far as I can see, Germany has called our hand. We have got to make good or back down. If we take a strong stand in dealing with weak nations and weak stands in dealing with strong nations, we shall earn the world's contempt and our own as well. President Wilson cannot change his course now; it is too late. If Germany will not yield, he must call Congress together and recommend a declaration of war. Merely to break off diplomatic relations would be a pitiable farce. A. P. GARDNER,
Representative in Congress.

The President Knows Best.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The German Government in its note, takes no definite position on the issue raised by the sinking of the Lusitania. The President has all the facts and he knows best how to secure full recognization of American rights.

ROBERT J. BULKLEY,
Representative in Congress.

Insulting and Impudent.

NEW CASTLE, Wyo., May 31.—The brief synopsis I have seen of the German note indicates that it is insultingly evasive and impudently controversial. A clear, definite, and prompt answer to the propositions in the President's note should be demanded.

F. W. MONDELL,
Representative in Congress.

A Good Shoe for Stout Women

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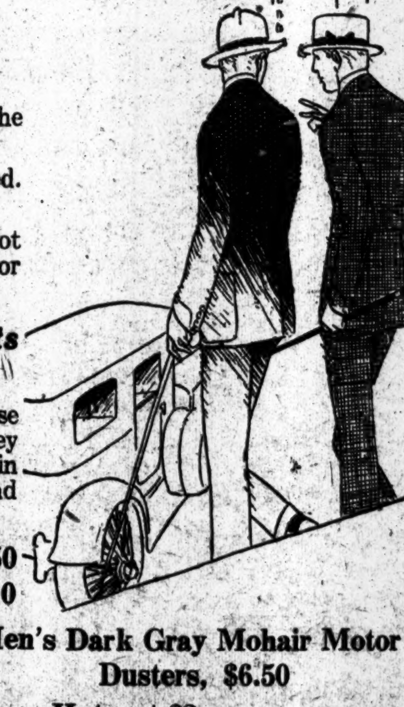

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10 New Models
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(Plenty of Plain Blue Serge.)

The hand tailoring throughout is superb—the best tailors in the land made these suits.

Quarter or half silk-lined. Half Mohair-lined. A few fully lined.

475 Suits in all—all sizes, 34 to 48; but not many Suits of a pattern, as you can figure for yourself.

Men's "Palm Beach" Cloth Suits
$8.50 and $10

Watch the extraordinary popularity of these Suits, as soon as the weather turns warm. They are actually cool as well as cool-looking. Plain colors, and new fancy effects. Made to fit and to KEEP THEIR SHAPE.

"Palm Beach" Sack Coats with trousers, **$8.50**
"Palm Beach" Norfolk Coats with trousers **$10**

New White Flannel Tennis Trousers, $5

Men's Dark Gray Mohair Motor Dusters, $6.50

Men's $3 (and Better) Straw Hats, at $2
All straws, styles and sizes.

Fourth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

A REMARKABLE OFFERING

Men's Shirts, 97c

Don't judge these Shirts by the price, because type and ink cannot do them justice.

We ask you to compare these Shirts for quality of materials, desirable colorings and patterns, workmanship and fit, with any $1.50 shirts—anywhere in the City.

Note the firmly woven stripe Madras used—some with mercerized stripes. Coat styles; wanted soft cuffs; sizes 13½ to 18.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

"When a man's fancy turns to"—

STRAWS

—he wants the style of the moment

—he wants to choose from assortments unlimited

—he wants the best values his money can buy

—he gets all these in

Macy Straws

Splits—	$1.24 to $2.74
Panamas—	$3.74 to $6.94
Bangkoks—	$5.94 to $6.94
Leghorns—	$4.96 to $5.94
Madagascars—	$2.79

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Smart Styles in

Low Shoes for Women

Special $2.97

Macy's Usual Price, $3.96

An opportune clearance of some of our best models in Women's Low Shoes. Included are Patent Leather Pumps with inserts of glazed kid in grey, putty or sand; also gun-metal with inserts of putty color kid. Welted and stitched soles with Louis Cuban heels; finished with dainty ornament at instep.

Well made, form-fitting Shoes, strictly up-to-the-minute in style and last.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th St.

Little Children's Dresses

Originally 94c and $1.49, Now **59c**

About 60 pretty Dresses—slightly rumpled—have been sharply reduced. French waist models of white lawn, trimmed with lace and embroidery; ribbon-run beading at waist line. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

DAINTILY TRIMMED DRESSES, $1.49
Originally $2.24 and $2.89

Sheer white lawn and batiste Dresses—with fine lace and embroideries—in a variety of very effective models—many quite elaborate. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Infants' Caps, 46c
Originally 79c and 94c

Pretty little Dutch caps in all the wanted sizes, made of sheer white lawns and batistes with tucks and lace frills.

Infants' Caps, 94c
Originally $1.98

All are very dainty—many hand made. Fine lawn, Swiss and batiste, in poke and Dutch styles, lace and embroidery trimmed.

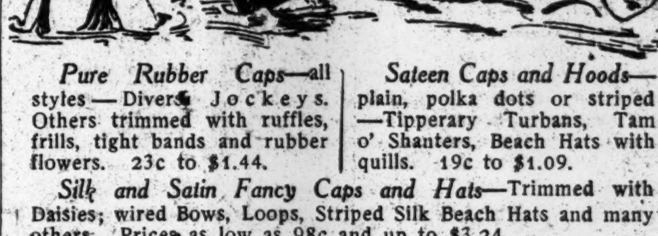
Crepe Night Gowns for Children and Misses, **39c**

Exceptional value in white crepe Gowns, low neck "slip-on" model with dainty lace edges. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th St., Rear.

"Come In—The Water Is Fine"

Bathing Accessories at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices



Pure Rubber Caps—all styles—Divers, Jockeys. Others trimmed with ruffles, frills, tight bands and rubber flowers. 23c to $1.44.

Sateen Caps and Hoods—plain, polka dots or striped—Tipperary Turbans, Tam o' Shanters, Beach Hats with quills. 19c to $1.09.

Silk and Satin Fancy Caps and Hats—Trimmed with Daisies; wired Bows, Loops, Striped Silk Beach Hats and many others. Prices as low as 98c and up to $3.24.

Women's Canvas Shoes—Black or White, 29c. With extension soles, 98c.

Women's Canvas or Sateen—White and Black, sizes 4 to 8, 46c.

Pump Style—Black or navy, with ankle straps, 59c. With extra heavy sole, 69c.

Black and fancy color Satin Pumps, **$1.44.**

Misses' and Children's Low Canvas Shoes—White, sizes 6 to 2, 19c. With extension soles, in black or white, 44c.

Women's Front Lace Shoes—White Canvas, with colored or black stitching, 69c.

Sateen Front Lace Shoes—Black, also Black and White and Black and Grey, 98c and $1.09.

Front and Side Lace Shoes, all black or stripes, $2.24
Bathing Wings, 23c to 74c Bathing Bags, 23c to 98c

Macy's—Notion Department, Main Floor, 34th St., Rear.

Misses' and Juniors' Suits

Originally $19.74 to $28.75

Gabardines—Men's Wear Serge

Now **$12.74**

Wool Poplin Shepherd Check

A collection of about 100 smart Suits in the season's fashionable models, with jaunty short and medium length coats and very flaring skirts. Finely tailored, and the most wanted shades of Belgian blue, sand, navy, and in black.

Sizes incomplete but excellent Selection from 13 to 18 years, inclusive.

Macy's—Third Floor, 35th Street.

10,000 Yards **Fancy Chiffon Voiles**

38 and 40 inches wide (yard) **15c**

Macy's Prices were 19c and 24c yard

Fine quality, crispy printed Voiles in the newest Summer effects, double width, in an attractive assortment, as follows:

Awning and Hairline Stripes, several sizes, in Colors and Black and White.

Floral effects—small and medium designs on White grounds.

Dots—in several sizes, printed on White and Colored grounds.

These dainty printed Voiles make charming Summer Frocks for Women and Children.

Macy's—Wash Goods Dept., Second Floor, 34th Street.

FIGHTING ON SAN FAVORS RUSSIANS

They Assume the Offensive There and Hold the Germans Before Przemysl.

CAPTURE 26,000 PRISONERS

Battles Between Pilica and Vistula and on Dniester Result in Heavy German Losses.

LONDON, May 31.—The great battle of the San, to which the Russians fell back after retreating over half of Galicia, still rages, but the Russians assert that they have assumed the offensive. This statement is taken in London to mean that another mighty German effort has expended itself.

Though the fate of Przemysl is still uncertain, it is contended in allied circles that the Austro-Germans have failed of their purpose to crush the Russians in Galicia, and that their rush forward, costing as it did thousands of lives, has fallen short, just as did the repeated thrusts at Warsaw and Calais.

The official statement issued tonight by the Austrian War Office makes no claim of any noteworthy advances in the East, dismissing the Przemysl region with the brief declaration that "the fighting continues," and asserting that there have been no serious engagements elsewhere on the eastern front.

The Russians, on the other hand, claim victories virtually along the entire front, between the Pilica and the Upper Vistula, and especially beyond the Dniester. In the first-named region they say they have taken nearly 19,000 prisoners, and in the second more than 7,000.

Following is the Russian official communication:

Russian Offensive on the San.

In the Shavli region, in Kovno Province, the Germans continue to resist our offensive with violent fire, but the fighting in this district continues to our advantage.

On the front between the River Pilica and the upper Vistula we captured between May 12 and May 24 209 officers and 18,617 of the rank and file.

In Galicia, the battle on the San River also is devloping in our favor. Our troops have successfully assumed the offensive, and last night they crossed the river Lubaozowka and occupied the village of Monasterz, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The offensive of the enemy along the front from Jaroslau to Radymno, in an easterly direction, has been stopped by our fire

In the region beyond the Dniester all the hostile attacks on Saturday along the front between Zaderewacz, Bolechow and Jaworow were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. On Saturday night our troops assumed a resolute offensive with great success. On this front we captured over 7,000 prisoners and thirty quick-firing guns. The enemy began a disorderly retreat.

On other sectors of our front there were no important changes during Saturday.

Austrians Capture a Russian Battery.

The Austrian War Office today gave out the following official report of the fighting in the Russian war theatre:

On the San and east of that river there was no serious engagement yesterday. North and southwest of the Przemysl front and on the Upper Dniester the fighting continues. Near Stryi we took several positions and captured a Russian battery.

The German War Office issues only this brief statement:

During the battles for Przemysl German troops pushed forward yesterday toward the northeastern front.

PRZEMYSL LINE HOLDS FAST.

Germans Checked After Capturing a Short Section of Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 31, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German's northern flanking attack and their main assault on the Russian lines having failed, they have turned their attention increasingly to the remaining part of their plan of operations, the flank attack from the southeast. At the same time reinforcements were moved around to strengthen the attack on the front of Przemysl and the great Dniester marshes. The Russians continue to hold their lines here, which defend the main line of railway from Przemysl to Lemberg.

The Germans, after a week of attacks day and night, with a total disregard for their losses, have thrice succeeded in capturing some small section of the Russian first line defenses. On two occasions they were speedily dislodged, but the last time they appear to have kept possession of a considerable section of the trenches defended by two Russian battalions, a few miles east of Hussakow.

Their attempts to follow up this success by three vigorous assaults in dense masses brought them right up to the wire entanglements of the Russian second lines; but there the German attack melted away, and the survivors returned to their starting place. This section connects the German front, advancing eastward, with the flanking attack moving from East Galicia toward the northwest. On this flank the Germans are in great strength, combined with the Austrians.

Determined attacks were delivered throughout Thursday and Friday along the whole front from Dolina to the great Dniester marshes. Attacks have been incessant on this front since Tuesday; but in the last two days the Germans have moved up heavy masses with the determination to force the Russian defense regardless of losses. They failed, and the Russians Thursday night countered by a highly successful movement along the left bank of the Svitza River and along the whole front as far as the Logitza River. Presumably this section has been intrusted to the Austrians, for the Russian success was attended by a large capture of prisoners.

It is believed that the Germans are making a last tremendous effort to accomplish something definite in Galicia before withdrawing the remnants of their picked troops for a sharp and short campaign on the Italian front.

In the Baltic provinces the Russian successes continue in spite of the largely increased German forces, which have been drafted piecemeal along a considerable section here. The Germans are now in full retreat, pursued by the Russians, while the German attacks which were in progress for a couple of days have suddenly ceased because of the disorderly withdrawal of troops from neighboring sections.

SAYS QUEEN ELIZABETH SANK

Reports Suppressed by the Government, Brooklyn Man Asserts.

That a report of the sinking of the British battleship Queen Elizabeth in the Dardanelles reached London on May 10 and was circulated in the West End hotels on that date was the purport of a statement made yesterday by Peter Duncan Milloy, a broker of 485 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, who returned on the American liner New York on May 24.

"Reports of the sinking of England's newest warship have reached London," he said, "and although the Government is attempting to keep the news quiet, the people who have heard the reports believe them. I relate this because I received what I consider absolute confirmation of the reports. This was given to me by a schoolboy friend of mine, now a Colonel in a Canadian regiment, who came back from the front suffering from a wound the first week in May.

"On Monday May 10," Mr. Milloy continued, "I was at the hospital with him when a cablegram was brought to a room. This is what it said:

"'Cotman and Stevenson went down with the Queen Elizabeth. I escaped. "'McQUADE.'

"'That's a terrible thing!' said my friend. 'The biggest dreadnought afloat!'

"When I returned to the Hotel Cecil I found the guests greatly excited over the announcement that had come over the ticker that the Queen Elizabeth had just been reported sunk in the Dardanelles. The tape bearing this announcement was tacked up near the ticker. Next morning it was torn down, I believe, by Government orders. Later that morning hand bills were distributed in the streets of London saying that the Queen Elisabeth had brought down a Zeppelin in the strait. This was done to make it appear that the sinking story was untrue. However, the Londoners I met believed the report that came over the ticker."

Captain Frank Claret of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha, a commander in the Royal Naval Reserve, who arrived in New York on May 18, said that he had been informed by naval officers at Sheerness that the Queen Elizabeth was on her way home from the Dardanelles to have her eight 15-inch guns relined. The life of these guns is 200 rounds. The Warspite, which sailed from Devonport some time previously, had arrived at the Dardanelles before the Queen Elizabeth's departure, Captain Claret said.

SHIPS BLOWN UP BY WIRELESS?

Fred T. Jane Suggests Solution of Irene and Bulwark Disasters.

LONDON, May 31.—The suggestion has been made in The Evening Standard by Fred T. Jane, the naval author, that the steamer Princess Irene was blown up by a German wireless device. The Princess Irene, an auxiliary in the British Navy, was blown up last week in Sheerness Harbor, with a loss of more than 300 lives.

"The sudden and complete destruction of the Princess Irene in the Medway," Mr. Jane writes, "at no great distance from where the battleship Bulwark also was suddenly blown to atoms, may be a curious coincidence. Italian experiments have proved it possible to explode a properly attuned charge by wireless from a short distance. If that charge be surreptitiously placed in a magazine, everything in the magazine will go the same way. One spontaneous explosion is thinkable enough, but two in the same district demand too much from the imagination."

ADMIRES GERMAN SYSTEM.

American Tells of the Card-Indexing of Every Man in the Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The Times quotes extracts from a letter from an independent American observer who has had opportunities of watching the process of "organizing the nation" in Germany. He writes:

"Do you know that not only the men fit for military service, but also every other man in the country was card-indexed at Berlin, and as a man was called to the army from a certain job another man was told to take his job, the necessary jobs being continued and the unnecessary ones discontinued?

"There were certain factories which have never been worked in time of peace. They were standing ready in perfect order, and the moment war was declared skilled men from all over the country received word to report at these factories.

"There has been no unemployment, and not a shadow of an economic disturbance. Every one is working, and there seems to be plenty of money. No doubt they are beginning to feel the pinch, but they are sure they will be able to hold out till the next crops come along, and if they have not lost their grip of things they will see to it that they raise enough this Summer to keep the nation running.

BRITISH ARE LOSING 1,000 MEN A DAY

Total Casualties of Officers in 28 Days 3,600, and of Men in 30 Days 23,346.

THE KILLED TOTAL 4,790

While 1,680 Died of Wounds—Naval Losses in Recent Weeks Are Also Very Severe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1.—The Daily Telegraph gives details of the British losses, reported in the casualty lists issued by the War Office from May 1 to 31.

The periods, covered by the lists, are from April 26 to May 24 in case of officers and from April 14 to May 14 in the case of non-commissioned officers and men. The lists included casualties among the British expeditionary forces and the Australian, Canadian, Indian, and New Zealand contingents at all points where there is fighting.

The total casualities are 3,600 officers and 26,346 men, of whom 794 officers and 3,996 men were killed, 198 officers and 1,482 men died of their wounds, 2,279 officers and 19,648 men were wounded, 3,131 men were taken prisoners of war, and 202 officers, 546 men are missing.

From the Admiralty during the same period have been issued lists of casualties sustained by the officers and men on British ships and in the Dardanelles and among the Royal Naval Division. Included in the totals are the losses on the Goliath, Triumph, Princess Irene, and Majestic.

The total casualties are 234 officers and 3,260 men, of whom 67 officers and 309 men were killed, 13 officers and 119 men died of their wounds, 23 officers and 829 men are missing and believed to be lost, and 100 officers and 1,706 men were wounded.

The Times this morning points out that the casualty lists published today contain the names of 89 officers and 1,630 men. The latter figure includes 403 suffering from gas poisoning, of whom all but two belong to the Second Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers.

LONDON, May 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Officers' casualty lists for the fortnight, ended May 17 show that losses in the British Army were heavier than during any period of the war, there being 423 killed, 1,067 wounded, and 137 missing—a total of 1,627 during the fortnight.

Some regiments suffered very severely, the Indians losing thirty-three killed and 111 wounded; Canadians, twenty-one killed, twenty-five wounded, and forty missing; Australians, thirty wounded; New Zealanders, ten killed, twenty-three wounded; Yorkshire regiment, sixteen killed, fifty wounded; London County, fourteen killed, twenty-three wounded; Royal Field Artillery, seventeen killed, fifty-two wounded; Lancashire Regiment, thirty-four killed, seventy-two wounded; Seaforth Highlanders, seven killed, twenty-three wounded; while many others had losses of over twenty.

Brig. Gen. Lowry Cole died of wounds, while one Colonel and ten Lieutenant Colonels were killed.

Since the beginning of the war 2,669 officers have been killed, 5,244 wounded, while 899 are reported missing. This is a total of 8,812.

NO HOUSING FOR ALIENS.

England Meets Serious Obstacle in Plans for Internment.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1.—The internment of subjects of enemy countries is proceeding very slowly owing to the difficulty of finding suitable accommodations, which are all required for new recruits and military purposes of other kinds.

It has been suggested that the aliens be put under canvas, but, according to The Times, this is equally impossible because the necessary tents are not procurable, all of them having been commandeered for the new armies.

ITALIANS OCCUPY AMPEZZO VALLEY

Continued from Page 1.

brotherhood of arms between us and the brave Russian Army, I send to your Majesty with joyful heart my cordial greetings and fervent hopes.

The Emperor replied:

I am deeply touched by the considerate thought of your Majesty. I desire to express to you the great pleasure I feel at seeing our two armies united by the bonds of brotherhood, and I beg your Majesty to accept my most fervent wishes for victory.

BOTH FIGHT FOR LIBERTY.

King Nicholas Declares It Is the Ideal of Italy and Montenegro.

ROME, (via Paris,) May 31. — Telegraphing King Nicholas of Montenegro at the moment the Italian Army was about to take the field against Austria, King Victor Emmanuel said:

I take pleasure in sending to your Majesty and the Montenegrin people my most fervent wishes for victory.

To this message King Nicholas replied:

In the solemn moment when your glorious country begins war against our common enemy my heart and the heart of my people are filled with joy to see the Montenegrin Army fighting by the side of your Majesty's heroic army. Both ever poured forth their noble blood for the cause of liberty—the ideal of our two peoples.

DELAYS CHALLENGE TO ITALY.

Germany Said to be Pressing Austria Not to Sign Separate Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 31.—The reason why Germany has not yet declared war on Italy is that she wishes to bring pressure to bear on Austria-Hungary not to sign a separate peace, and also to insist on taking control of the Austro-Hungarian Army and Navy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 31.—Italy is still awaiting a declaration of war from Germany. News comes to the Idea Nazionale that a German diplomat declares that Germany could gain nothing, at least at present, by warring with Italy. Indeed, she has every interest in maintaining the status quo, unless Italy should dispatch forces to the Franco-German frontier.

But even if she does not declare war, says this diplomat, Germany will not abandon Austria and will send her friend all the help necessary to confront her new adversary. She can do this well without declaring war and she can do the same with Turkey, which has every interest in preventing Italy from collaborating in forcing the Dardanelles.

This action, or want of action, on the part of Germany may be of special gravity for Italy, which certainly does not wish to play the enemy's game, which would mean that the Germans would be able to fight her without her being able to reply directly.

The same paper says that a large contingent of Germans have already assumed uniforms of the army of Francis Joseph, an underhand action which it would be very difficult to bring home to them.

600,000 TO MEET ITALIANS.

Great Army, with 70 Batteries, Being Massed in Tyrol.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 31.—The number of Austro-German troops concentrated against Italy is estimated at 600,000, including seventy batteries of guns. Large contingents of German troops with artillery still continue to arrive in Tyrol. Tyrolese boys of 16 and 17 are now being mobilized by Austria as standschiesser, the older men having long since gone to the front. A correspondent who saw them leaving said it was a painful sight to see those thousands of boys. Despite their warlike enthusiasm, many were hardly strong enough to carry their rifles.

The present condition of Austria-Hungary may be without exaggeration described as critical. That the second Hungarian war loan, which both Church and State have done their utmost to induce the public to subscribe, has been a failure, is indicated by the term for subscription to it being prolonged to June 7, whereas it should be closed now. At the same time the price of war-loan stock has been raised by twenty heller.

A message from Vienna announces the arrest of the Austrian Reichsrath Deputy Dr. Cramarz, leader of the Young Czech Party, and of the Czech Landtag Deputy, Dr. Scheiner.

GENEVA, May 31.—(Via Paris.)—Swiss observers are of the opinion that up to the present time the Italian forces have encountered mostly Austrian reserves. They will meet more determined resistance when the seasoned German troops from Russia come into action.

It is reported in Geneva that the Russians already are feeling less pressure in Galicia. The suddenness of the Italian offensive surprised the Austrian and German leaders, and they have had to change their plans.

Another Austrian General has arrived at Laibach from Vienna. His purpose is to put a stop to the Italian advance on Trieste.

RUMANIANS EAGER FOR WAR.

Great Demonstrations in Bucharest—Cheers for Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, May 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The entry of Italy into the war on the side of the Entente Powers has evoked the greatest satisfaction throughout Rumania.

In Bucharest 30,000 people took part in a demonstration. The procession, which was headed by M. Take Jonesco and M. Filipesco, halted in front of the Italian Legation and gave loud cheers for Italy.

M. Istrati, ex-Minister, delivered a speech, in which he expressed confidence that victory would crown the Italo-Rumanian armies should they become allies, adding that Rumania hoped her territorial rights would be recognized, as were those of Italy, in which event she would enter the field.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS BITTER.

Said to Have Issued a Manifesto Attacking the War Party.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1.—The Morning Post's Berne correspondent says that a long manifesto of the German Socialist Party is being circulated widely among the German working classes. According to the correspondent, it accuses Austria of having caused the war, complains of the ignorance in which the German and Austrian people are kept, and denounces the German war party, imperialism, and secret dimplomacy as the arch-enemies of the German people.

It is asserted in the manifesto, the correspondent adds, that in March peace was possible, but "the greed of the imperialists refused it."

FORTY PASSENGERS KILLED.

Burned in Ship Fire Which Followed Air Raid on Helsingfors.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 1.—The Morning Post's Stockholm correspondent says: "Forty passengers have lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the steamer Bore at Helsingfors."

The dispatch apparently refers to the Zeppelin raid on the Finnish capital reported yesterday.

A. B. Gwathmey, Jr., Returns.

Among the passengers who returned yesterday from the war zone on the French Line steamship Espagne was Archibald Binford Gwathmey, Jr., a cotton broker, of 20 Exchange Place, who served with the American Ambulance corps at Neuilly, near Paris, since the first of March.

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Don't Visit the California Expositions

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$5.00 to $8.00 Corsets, Sale Price $2.50
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ESTABLISHED 1723

Clearance for Removal

In preparation for our removal to our new premises, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-Third Street, early in July, we have marked all our manufactured furs at prices to sell immediately. Furs bought at this sale will be stored free of charge.

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Cloth Coats $15 up
Silk Coats 25 up
Pongee Coats 22

In connection with this sale we are offering an exceptional collection of fox skins very low. These are fine fresh skins direct from our trading posts. Owing to conditions in Europe, all furs collected last year have been held in this city, affording this unusual opportunity.

White Fox Skins $30 up
Cross Fox Skins 30 up
Natural Blue Fox Skins 50 up
Silver Fox Skins 125 up

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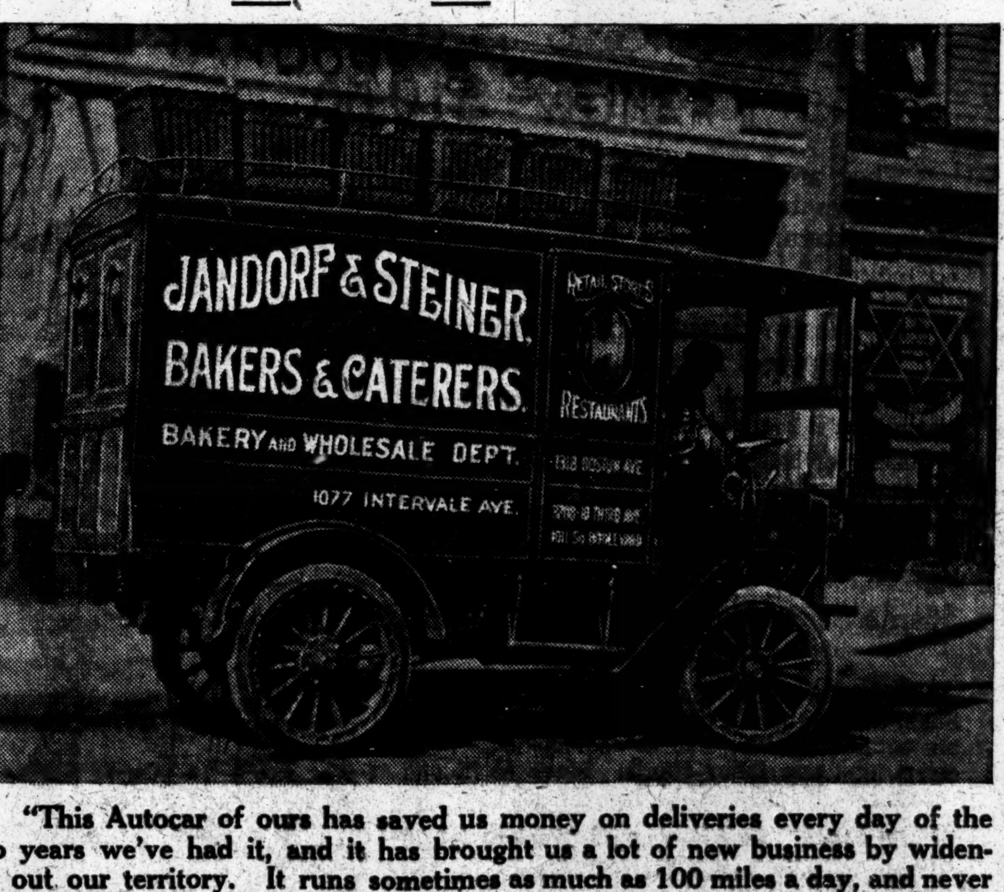

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W. & J. SLOANE

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ORIENTAL RUGS

50 Rugs from size 10 ft. x 7 ft. at about $95
to size 11 ft. x 8 ft. at about $145
75 Rugs from size 12 ft. x 9 ft. at about $110
to size 15 ft. x 12 ft. at about $225
50 larger Rugs at correspondingly low prices.

These Rugs are in perfect condition and are offered for the purpose of reducing stock prior to inventory. Especially attractive price inducements have been made.

An exceptional opportunity for those desiring Rugs for *country homes, apartment houses, offices, etc.*

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SHAW
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY

TURKISH DEFEAT ON DARDANELLES

Allies Report Ottomans' Rout, After Fierce Fighting, with 2,000 Casualties.

FRENCH TAKE A REDOUBT

Heavy Counter-Attacks Beaten Back by Artillery Fire — Turks Shell Sed El-Bahr.

LONDON, May 31.—Heavy fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula, resulting in the rout of the attacking Turkish forces, is announced in an official statement given out here today. The casualties of the Turks are said to have amounted to at least 2,000. The British losses are given at 300. The statement follows:

"Regarding the operations at the Dardanelles on the 26th and the 27th of May, nothing of importance occurred.

"On the 28th of May we detected engineers of the enemy working under one of our posts. We exploded a countermine, which was very successful. On the same evening the Turks effected a lodgment in these vacant trenches. Our troops counter attacked with the bayonet and recaptured the firing line trenches. The Turks in the support trenches surrendered.

"While this was going on heavy columns of the enemy advanced to make good the temporary local success. Being visible in the bright moonlight to our gunners, they were able to bring a cross fire at accurate and known ranges, the consequence being that the Turkish advance became demoralized. The second line bomb throwers flung missiles into their first line, completing the route. The enemy's casualties were at least 2,000, whereas ours were 300.

"On the night of the 29th, the Turks twice attacked the new post we won the night before, without making an impression.

"On the night of the 28th of May the French army captured an important redoubt on the extreme left of the Turkish line and consolidated the ground captured. The Turks fired heavily on the new position, but did not advance to attack it, being checked by artillery fire. They attacked the left flank of one of the French divisions, but were beaten back."

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 30, via Berlin and London, May 31.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the War Office:

"On the front in the rear of Air Burnu the enemy made unsuccessful efforts to prevent us from reinforcing trenches we had captured in the centre of his position.

"At Sedd-el-Bahr the enemy seems engaged in filling gaps made on May 25.

"Our Anatolian batteries on the Narrows violently bombarded enemy positions at Sedd-el-Bahr today (Sunday). Nothing of importance occurred at other points."

40,000 TURKISH WOUNDED.

Dardanelles Troops Crowd Constantinople Hospitals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via Bucharest,) May 29.—Italy's entrance into the arena alongside the Allies has had a profound effect throughout Turkey, as the newspapers concealed the real position and represented Italy as likely to support the Turks, owing to her suspicion of the Mediterranean policy of Russia.

The town is full of wounded soldiers from Gallipoli, where the casualties already exceed 40,000. Every effort, however, is being made to prevent any communication between the inmates of the military hospitals and the general public. As the existing accommodations for the wounded were insufficient, an open space between Haidan Pasha Hospital and the sea is covered with tents in which patients are attended. Meanwhile, the rosiest bulletins are issued of the situation, but they no longer deceive any one. The arsenal and repairing yards at Stenv, on the Bosporus, are now being run by the Krupps. German engineers are building a light railway from Beikos to Sungaldak for coal transport, as the activity of the Russian fleet hinders the bringing of supplies by sea. The coal problem for the navy is very serious, as only 2,000 tons of Welsh coal are left.

The Germans are still making efforts to smuggle ammunition through to Turkey. Red Cross material passing through, for example, was found to contain sections of a submarine and an aeroplane. An X-ray examination of the baggage of a German diplomatic courier at Predeal, on the Austro-Rumanian frontier, revealed the fact that its contents consisted of mine cases and asphyxiating bombs, while the day before sixteen boxes of cartridge cases were seized at Giurgiu among the belongings of an Austrian courier on his way to Turkey.

I have seen a reliable eyewitness of the Armenian massacres. He says the situation in Armenia is perfect hell, and that the inhabitants are maddened by war, typhus, and famine. On May 12 several bands of Kurdish horsemen made a concerted rush into the Armenian quarters at Moush, first attacking the shopkeepers in the bazaar, burning, looting and murdering as they went. The massacre went on till far in the night, even the regular police joining. Fully 250 men were killed. The women, if old and ugly, were murdered or beaten; if young and pretty, were taken away. The children generally were spared, but a few were put to death for sheer amusement. The political effect of these horrors is very deep in Constantinople, as many of the best officials of the Turkish Government are Armenians.

The heir apparent now speaks openly of the necessity of a separate peace.

I traveled with a German officer from Constantinople, who had just been appointed to the command of the prisoners' camp at Ulm. He said he hoped he would have the English prisoners under him, as he wanted to visit the sins of the nation on them, and calmly and rather proudly confessed that when he was at the front in France, near Lille, he had on two occasions done away with British prisoners.

A LUSITANIA 'HYMN OF HATE'

Paris Temps Publishes One Written in German on a Post Card.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 31.—At the moment when the press is announcing Germany's answer to the American demand that the killing of American citizens be stopped the Temps publishes a German poem, sent on a postcard, which the German censor passed with unusual rapidity—a hymn of triumph over the Lusitania's destruction. The following is a literal translation:

The waters' shrill cry of distress re-echoes;
The swift ship, pitilessly rent, breaks in pieces.
Charged to the decks with war munitions, she was destined to destroy thousands of brave soldiers.
Though unarmored, it was a warship beyond others, greedy of German blood.
Yes, a warship that served the enemy, unlike the others, skulking cowardly in harbor.
Her precious munitions of death today are missing in Flanders.
Their buyers and sellers face one another, deathly sad;
For, alas! strict as is Uncle Sam's neutrality, the ocean's depths are surely more neutral still.
The ship is sunk with her cargo and passengers. Hurrah! Millions of graycoats are saved.
For each of our warriors we would have gladly entombed ten Lusitanias!
Ten Lusitanias for each of our men!
More fire upon England! May she burn!
The harvest is ripe! Strike! brave submarine, strike!
Those who follow thou wilt slay. Vivant sequentes! (Long live those who follow!)

The Temps comments:

"The abominable irony of the last couplet does not require emphasizing. The author means that they will welcome other victims. 'Hurrah for the victims who follow!'"

GOVERNMENT SUES THE LONDON TIMES

Prosecuted for the Publication of a Letter Which Gave Offense to France.

WRITER ALSO A DEFENDANT

Said That Last French Reserves Were out — Letter Held to Have Aided the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—The first prosecution of an English newspaper under the Defense of the Realm act began today, when The London Times was charged with publishing a letter which had given offense to the French military authorities. Major Richardson, who wrote the letter, was also prosecuted. It appeared in The London Times of May 21, under the heading "The Need for Conscription," and began in this way:

"I have recently returned from France, where I have been with the French, and should be obliged if you will allow me to state the following facts with regard to that country, which do not seem to be fully realized over here. The last of the French reserves are out, and at the present moment young raw recruits are being called up."

That was a statement, said Mathias Bodkin, K. C., who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, which, whether true or false, was of a mischievous character, as tending to assist the enemy with the information contained in it, to make them consider that the conditions of the French forces had reached their limit, and to bring about in the Germans a feeling of confidence, with a correspondingly depressed feeling among the French and British; and that it had such an effect would appear still more from the next paragraph of the letter, which he went on to quote:

"The natural consequences of this is that the French are looking to us to supply the enormous numbers of men still needed to carry the war to anything like a satisfactory conclusion, and that, failing these supplies arriving, there is distinct danger of public sentiment in France, by the time Winter comes, wearying of the war. It is a painful thing to witness reinforcements of young lads in their teens going up to the firing line, as I saw myself last week."

Mr. Bodkin said the last paragraph was as follows:

"On my way home I saw a mangled mass of humanity after Ypres, and, subsequently, when immediately across the Channel, I came across scores of lusty, able-bodied young men walking about in smug complacency, utterly callous and indifferent to the anguish of their brothers so long as they got their war bonus."

Mr. Bodkin, continuing, said that this statement was sufficient to create the impression upon the French public that complete indifference in regard to the war existed in this country, except so far as money might be made out of the exigencies of the country at the present time.

With regard to Major Richardson, Mr. Bodkin said that he retired from the army with the rank of Captain twenty-one years ago, but then joined the militia and retired from that in 1898 with permission to use the title of Major. He understood that the Major had interested himself in the training of dogs. That was the gentleman who had permission, apparently, to go to France and mix with the French and came back and aired his views without the smallest check in such a vehicle of communication as The Times, on its most prominent page.

He expressed views, Mr. Bodkin asserted, which in the opinion of the military authorities not only tended to raise the morale of the enemy, but to give them information which was mischievous from the point of view of the Allies. He understood that Major Richardson, when seen with regard to the matter, said that he thought the letter would have gone before the censor. Counsel submitted that if a person not in any way connected with the press wrote a letter to a newspaper and thought it was of such a character that it was likely to go before the censor, so relieving him of personal responsibility, if the newspaper published it without communication with or permission of the censor, it was really a serious matter. The Times, he said, had had a warning, and was bound to see that the matter which it contained was not of a prohibited character. Somebody had passed the letter for publication, and it was impossible to go into the domestic arrangements of The Times office. One saw what was printed in the paper, and one must assume that somebody passed it for publication.

The letter was dated May 18, but did not appear until May 21. There was no urgency in the publication of it, said Mr. Bodkin. In fact, there was a delay of two clear days and ample time for those responsible for its publication to consult the Press Bureau.

As soon as the letter appeared, the French military authorities communicated with the authorities at the War Office and complained seriously of its publication. The British War Office authorities, having seen the letter, appreciated the feelings of their allies and coincided in their estimate of its publication as a serious matter.

The case was adjourned until Saturday.

ASSAILS LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Preacher Urges a Boycott of The London Times and Mail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 31.—Dr. Clifford, preaching last night at Westbourne Park Chapel, said.

"Our worst enemies are not in Germany; they are here close at hand." An effort was being made in the press, said Dr. Clifford, to turn England into a military State, to Prussianize it. Let England mobilize her resources by all means, as much as she could, and let every man and woman contribute his or her personal influence to furthering the welfare of the country and helping the Government in its present struggle; but let no one be perpetually endeavoring to cripple the Government and to urge it to get rid of this man and stampede another man merely that a sensational press might work its way toward the Prussianizing of the British State.

He rejoiced, he said, that so many men of leading and high reputation had determined to boycott everything that came from a particular source. Although they had been readers of The London Times for years and found great profit from it, they had determined to have nothing to do with it. "You buy a Daily Mail, and you think you are doing nothing to help our enemies. You are really helping them; you are furthering the interests of our foe by such actions."

BLOCK IS WIPED OUT IN JERSEY CITY FIRE

Gasoline Stored in the Cellars Causes Flames to Sweep Rapidly Through Tenements.

MANY FIREMEN INJURED

Tenants Routed from Their Sleep by Explosions in Basements of Burning Buildings.

All the neighboring part of Jersey City was aroused at 2 o'clock this morning by a fire which started in the row of brick stores and offices in Summit Avenue, between Newark Avenue and Cottage Street, and which spread rapidly to tenements in the two latter streets. The whole block seemed to burst into flame almost at once, and he firemen predicted that all the buildings would be destroyed.

What started the blaze is not known, but it spread with startling speed owing to the presence of gasoline stored in some of the cellars. Much of this stuff exploded as the flames reached it, and many firemen who had entered the buildings to fight the blaze at vantage points were injured by the sudden bursts of flames which appeared in unexpected places following these explosions.

Several alarms were turned in, bringing all the available apparatus from the Five Corners district of the city, and the police reserves were sent out from all the nearby stations. Crowds gathered, roused from sleep by the roar of passing apparatus and summoned to the scene of the blaze by the flames which lit up the sky.

Only two men were badly hurt by the explosions, the others suffering only cuts and bruises. They were Captain John Sexton of Truck 3 and Fireman Michael King of Engine 7. They were together in the front of one of the buildings when the worst explosion came and were blown into the street. They were taken to the City Hospital.

After men and apparatus responding to three alarms had worked for nearly an hour the fire was got under control and confined to the front block in which it started. Hundreds of residents of the tenements were driven to the streets in their night clothing.

$200,000 BROOKLYN FIRE.

Builders Supply Plant and Sulphur Works Destroyed.

Fire destroyed the plant of the Brooklyn Builders' Supply Company and the sulphur works of E. J. Beggs & Co. at Sixth Street and the Gowanus Canal early this morning, with an estimated loss of more than $200,000. The cement and builders' supply works of T. F. & W. A. Kane was badly damaged, and was only saved from entire destruction by the arrival of the fire apparatus.

The watchman of the supply company discovered the fire when making his 1 o'clock round and back to the building and got his wife and two children out. He then ran four blocks to the fire alarm box, and when he returned the whole building was in flames. Before the engines and Deputy Fire Chief Lally arrived the fire had spread to the sulphur works.

The crew of two barges that were moored in the canal alongside the burning buildings were awakened by the noise of the engines, and were forcedto swim to the other side of the canal to escape.

Owing to the strong wind, the firemen were able to avoid the sulphur fumes, but the crew of the fireboat Seth Low, which had responded to the alarm, were forced to back down the canal and land their hose and fight the fire from the shore.

GIRL SHOT AT CARNIVAL.

Hit by Stray Bullet as She Belittles Soldiers' Wounds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, N. J., May 31.—"It must be awful to be a soldier and have to be shot down," said Miss Helen Knowles to Miss Mabel Rockafeller as they passed back of a shooting gallery at a carnival here this afternoon.

"Oh, I don't think it is so awful," answered Miss Rockafeller, who had no sooner finished the last word than she screamed and fell, with a bullet in her left leg.

It happened that the metal backing in the shooting gallery had slipped from its place as a shot was being fired at a target, and instead of hitting a clay pipe the bullet struck Miss Rockafeller. She was taken to the Morristown Memorial Hospital.

Wood Alcohol Kills Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 31.—Miss Catherine Bremer, a servant in the home of Mrs. T. S. Smith of Troy Hills, died late last night as a result of taking wood alcohol in mistake for a remedy for indigestion.

Jersey Begins a Census Today.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—New Jersey tomorrow will begin the taking of a State census. There will be 2,700 men engaged in the work, 500 of whom will be supervisors and the others enumerators. The Secretary of State is required to file the recapitulation with the Governor by Dec. 1.

CUT FOOD IN BERLIN HOTELS

No Restaurant Allowed to Serve Other Than a la Carte Meals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 31. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—As a result of certain Berlin hotels and restaurants having been too lavish with food for the public, the police authorities, jointly with the Berlin Hotel and Restaurant Association, have decreed that from tomorrow no regular luncheon or dinner meanus shall be drawn up, but that everything shall be served à la carte. Vegetables will be served lavishly, but roast meat sparingly, while portions of potatoes must be reduced to the absolute minimum.

It also has been decided that neutral newspapers not pro-German shall be excluded from restaurants and hotels.

Already a certain number of rich Germans have rented Swiss villas or gone to Swiss hotels owing to the badness of the German war bread.

TO DAY
our clients are receiving
$680,000
Mortgage interest paid the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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CENTEMERI—Nothing but gloves since 1870.
Forty-five years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves
For the Little Journeys

From our combined wholesale and retail stock of over 23,000 dozen we can furnish instantly any desirable glove for your vacation demands.

	GOOD QUALITY	BETTER	BEST
Wrist Length Silk	.50	.75	1.00
Elbow Length (16 But.) Silk	1.00	1.25	1.50
1-Clasp Cape or Mocha	1.50	1.75	2.00
2-Clasp Kid	1.50	1.65	2.00-2.25
3-Clasp Suede	1.50	1.75	2.00
Elbow Length (16 But.) Kid		3.50	4.00

Every style is of our usual Centemeri quality, prices being determined by the character and extent of the embroidery and trimming.

Bargain counters for disposal of seconds, menders, broken assortments and passe styles, second floor—prices very low.

296 Fifth Ave. One Door Below 31st Street

MICHAEL
Tailleur pour Dames
734 Fifth Avenue
at 57th Street

IS NOW BUSY ON HIS NEW MODES

and

Every model of the Spring season must be absolutely cleared, the expansion of his business and inadequacy of space rendering it imperative.

Michael Will Offer $20 All Spring and Summer Models

James McCreery & Co.
34th Street *5th Avenue*

"McCreery Silks"

Famous Over Half a Century.
The Finest Silks the World Produces.

June Sale of White Dress Silks

Offering One Hundred Thousand Yards of the Latest Fashionable Weaves, including the Largest Variety and Finest Qualites of the Season's Favored Fabric,

White Chiffon Taffetas

FOUNDED 1826
MURRAY HILL 9000

Special Concert, Tuesday, 3 o'Clock
Chickering Hall, Seventh Floor
Soloists
OTTILIE SCHILLIG............Soprano
SERGEI KOTLARSKY............Violin
LAWRENCE GOODMAN............Piano
All lovers of music are invited.

ANNUAL JUNE SALE
of
UNDERMUSLINS
House Gowns, Negligees,
Silk Petticoats and Corsets
Starts Today, Tuesday
Second Floor

HAVE YOUR HOLIDAY FILMS DEVELOPED

Bring us the film you made over the holidays for developing and printing. Our laboratories and experts are at your service. The work will be completed the day it is received. The prices are moderate.

A splendid collection of cameras and a complete supply of always fresh films in stock.

Ground Floor

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-556 and 558 Fifth Avenue. 46th and 47th Sts.

Direct attention to their *Sales* which reopen this morning—with *very great values* in—

SUITS COATS WRAPS
GOWNS DRESSES BLOUSES
AND MILLINERY

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE
Thirty-fourth Street NEW YORK Thirty-fifth Street

FIRST OF JUNE SALES (FOR TO-DAY) OFFERING SPECIAL VALUES IN SUMMER MERCHANDISE

A Special Sale of Several Thousand Yards of 27-inch Black Silk Pongee

at the unusually attractive price of

78c. per yard

Summer Dress Fabrics

at reduced prices.

Silk-and-Cotton Crepe Cord, in solid colors, per yard . . . . 15c.
English Cotton Voiles, printed in dainty floral designs . . . per yard 20c.

An Important Sale of Misses' Summer Dresses, Suits and Separate Skirts

will present an especially desirable selection of dainty, youthful styles, marked at most advantageous prices.

SUMMER DRESSES
Of colored voile or handkerchief cloth at $5.75
Of linen or white or fancy voile . at 7.75
Of Dresden voile . . . . . at 9.50
Of figured voile, ruffle-trimmed, at 12.50
Of white voile or net . . . . at 14.50
Of net or organdie . . . . at 17.50
Smocked Garden Dresses of linen, at 9.50

SUMMER SUITS
Of Palm Beach Cloth . . . at $14.50

SEPARATE WASHABLE SKIRTS
at $2.75, $3.75 & $5.00
Also Separate Skirts of wool serge or gabardine . . . . at $3.75
(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

Girls' Washable Dresses

(sizes 6 to 14 years) in a number of attractive styles, will be placed on sale specially priced

at $1.65, 2.25, 2.90, 3.85 & 4.75

Supplementary to this Sale will be

Middy Blouses (sizes 6 to 20 years) in two styles . . . . at 75c.
Girls' Coats (sizes 6 to 14 years) at the reduced prices of . . . $5.00 & 7.50
(Girls' Department, Second Floor)

A Quantity of White and Colored Dress Fabrics

to be placed on Special Sale in the Woolen Dress Goods Department, will comprise Serges, Gabardines, Voiles and Fancy Silk-and-wool Mixtures. These desirable materials, which will be sold only in lengths appropriate for Dresses, Skirts or Sports Coats, will be marked at the specially reduced prices of

$2.00 to $7.50 per Length

Summer Dress Silks

are now being shown (in the regular stock) in large and interesting assortments which include numerous specialties. Among them are Bathing Suit Satins; White and Colored Washable Satin for undergarments; Smart Fancy Silks for men's shirts; Chefoo and Shantung Pongees; Dress Taffetas in over thirty shades of blue; Taffeta imprime sur chaine; Mourning Silks; and Silks especially adapted for Wedding Gowns and Bridesmaids' Dresses.

SAFETY STORAGE FOR FURS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES
FURS AND FUR GARMENTS REPAIRED AND REMODELED

How Safe Are Your Funds?

Of course you believe your employes honest. Probably they are, but it is not *certain*. You must consider the possibility of defalcation and its effect upon your business.

No doubt, as a cautious business man, you believe in bonding the employees who could cause you loss. The question is, "how much real, immediate protection will the bond give, if its protection is needed? Make sure that the bonding company is both able and willing to pay just claims promptly. During the past 31 years an enviable reputation for prompt payment of its obligations has been earned by

American Surety Company of New York

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HOME OFFICE:—
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Branches and Agencies Everywhere
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ALL CARS TRANSFER TO THE HOME OF TRUTH
Bloomingdales
59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

The Vogue of
Black-and-White

For the Summer home—the bungalow—the lodge—and even the city home—*BLACK-AND-WHITE* is the "*dernier cri.*"

Furniture
—*BLACK-AND-WHITE*, of reed and willow, is here in ample assortment and at moderate prices. Fourth Floor.

Cretonnes
in *BLACK-AND-WHITE*. Bold, strong designs—dainty, ethereal effects — and some with just a touch of relief in color. And some in wide or narrow stripes. From **30c** (yd.) to **50c.** Also edgings in *BLACK-AND-WHITE*, at **8c**, and lampshade fringes at **15c.** Third Floor.

Lamps
—*BLACK-AND-WHITE*. White enamel bases with handsome shades in black-and-white. From a dainty table lamp at **$3.18** (complete) up to **$13.96** for a floor lamp. Also pretty candle (*or electric candle*) shades of black-and-white, **15c to 25c.** *BLACK-AND-WHITE* candles, **8c.** Third Floor.

Couch Hammocks
—*BLACK-AND-WHITE*. Also, if you wish, in khaki or green at the same price. Most reasonably marked at **$4.49** to **$18.98.** Fourth Floor.

Sand Toys
for the Tiny Tots
Hundreds of clever ideas, ranging from "*sand-pie*" outfits, with moulds, to big fully armed battleships, bristling with guns and painted a sinister grey. Prices from **5c** for a tiny shovel up to **$9.50** for the "*dreadnaught.*"

Bloomingdales'—Fourth Floor.

FINAL FRANK PLEA IS NOT OPPOSED

Prison Board, After One-Day Hearing, Takes Clemency Petition Under Advisement.

ROAN LETTER ASKS MERCY

Trial Judge, Now Dead, Wrote He Doubted Frank's Guilt—Testifies Through Brother.

MRS. FRANK FINALLY HEARD

Nothing Guilty in Husband's Acts—Chicago, Boston, and Many Georgia Delegations Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 31.—The hearing on the petition of Leo M. Frank for a commutation of sentence from death to life imprisonment was begun before the State Prison Commission this morning at 10 o'clock and was concluded this afternoon shortly before 5. The Commission took the case under advisement. It is not expected that the Commissioners' recommendation will be made to the Governor within less than a week. Frank himself was not present at the hearing.

Ex-Congressman W. M. Howard, who conducted the case before the commission, made an argument concluding the plea that lasted less than thirty minutes. It dealt largely with the powers of the commission and stressed the fact that the board was not asked to interfere with the process of law, but simply to change a sentence from death to life imprisonment, a right which the jury itself might have exercised by recommendation.

When Mr. Howard announced that the petitioner had finished, Chairman Davison inquired if any one wished to appear in opposition to commutation. After waiting a few minutes and getting no response, the hearing was declared closed.

The outstanding feature of the hearing was the fact that, though dead, Judge L. S. Roan, who presided at the trial of Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan, spoke before the commission for the life of the man he sentenced to death. His plea was in the form of a letter, written some time before his death, to the attorneys who represented Frank at his trial.

"This," said Mr. Howard, the spokesman of Frank's counsel, "is the most precious document in the entire case. It is in reality a voice from the tomb, a lease of life for Leo M. Frank."

Photographic copies of the letter were submitted to members of the commission, the lawyers for Frank retaining possession of the original.

"This letter, meaning as it does, a lease of life for the condemned man, could not be restored," explained Mr. Howard. "We will hold it for inspection at any time."

The letter was written from Berkshire Hills Sanitarium, at North Adams, Mass., where Judge Roan went for treatment at the time of what proved to be his last illness. It was addressed to Rosser & Brandon and R. R. Arnold, Frank lawyers at the trial, and was as follows:

Judge Roan's Plea for Frank.

North Adams, Mass., Dec. —, 1914.

Rosser & Brandon and R. R. Arnold,
Attorneys for Leo M. Frank:

Gentlemen: After considering your communication asking that I recommend clemency in the punishment of Leo M. Frank, I wish to say that at the proper time I shall ask the Prison Commission to recommend and the Governor to commute Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. This, however, I will not do until the defendant's application shall have been filed and the Governor and the Prison Commission shall have had opportunity to study the record of the case.

It is possible that I showed undue deference to the opinion of the jury in this case, when I allowed their verdict to stand. They said by their verdict that they had found the truth. I was still in a state of uncertainty, and so expressed myself. My search for the truth, though diligent and earnest, had not been so successful. In the exercise of judicial discretion, restricted and limited, according to my interpretation of the decisions of the reviewing court, I allowed the jury's verdict to remain undisturbed. I had no way of knowing it was erroneous.

After many months of continued deliberation I am still uncertain of Frank's guilt. This state of uncertainty is largely due to the character of the negro, Conley's, testimony, by which the verdict was evidently reached.

Therefore I consider this a case in which the Chief Magistrate of the State should exert every effort in ascertaining the truth. The execution of any person whose guilt has not been satisfactorily proved to the constituted authorities is too horrible to contemplate. I do not believe that a person should meet with the extreme penalty of the law until the court, jury, and Governor shall all have been satisfied of that person's guilt. Hence, at the proper time, I shall express and enlarge upon these views directly to the Governor and the Prison Commission.

However, if for any cause I am prevented from doing this, you are at liberty to use this letter at the hearing. Yours truly, L. S. ROAN.

The letter made a profound impression and was generally accepted as having greatly strengthened Frank's chances for commutation.

From Judge Roan's Brother.

In addition to the letter from the late Judge Roan, this communication was presented from J. T. Roan, Judge Roan's brother:

Jesup, Ga., May 29, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor of Georgia and the Prison Board, Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—In the matter of the application of Leo M. Frank for executive clemency: In the exercise of my prerogative as a citizen of Georgia, I appeal to your Excellency and to the Prison Board to extend executive clemency to Leo M. Frank, now under sentence of death.

Judge L. S. Roan, who presided at the trial of Frank, was my brother, and during March, 1914, visited me in my home at St. Petersburg, Fla., where I was then living. He discussed the case and the trial with me, and my request for executive clemency is based upon the impressions I received from him during our conversation.

I will not undertake to quote his words, but the following are a few of the impressions which were made upon me by his conversation:

The impression conveyed was that a spirit of mob violence permeated the whole atmosphere of Atlanta and even entered the court room and manifested itself in various ways, and that it was totally beyond the power of any man to stop or stem its spirit, and that the trial was had under these conditions, which were wholly unusual. The impression, also, that I received from him was that Frank had accounted for every moment of his time on the day of the murder, except a few minutes, and that in the morning and afternoon. Frank kept a very intricate set of books in perfect shape, and he could not conceive that a man of Frank's disposition could have done this had he committed the crime.

I got the further impression from him that Conley was there all morning and was drinking, and that as the little girl came downstairs the negro could have killed her and hidden her body, and further that the crime, taken as a whole, did not impress him as being a white man's crime, but more likely the crime of a negro.

He further left the impression upon me that the statement which he made at the time the motion for a new trial was refused did not explain fully his feelings on the subject, but that, since the jury had passed upon the evidence, it was not his duty to do so; but that the evidence itself, taken as a whole, left a grave doubt in his mind as to Frank's guilt; and that, in passing upon the motion for a new trial, he only considered the errors of law, and did not pass upon the evidence, but that he was very sure that the Supreme Court would grant Frank a new trial, and that this would be better for Frank than for him to do it.

He also made the impression upon me that the case rested upon circumstantial evidence furnished by a negro by the name of Jim Conley, and that Conley had made four different statements, all very different from each other, any of which the jury could have believed.

Taking my brother's conversation as a whole, I am sure that he must have entertained grave doubts as to Frank's guilt.

My own personal belief, taking all the circumstances surrounding the case, as I learned them from my brother and others, is that it would be a calamity to the honor and dignity of the State of Georgia to hang Frank, and in my opinion it would be a blot from which the State and all law abiding citizens would suffer immeasurably.

For these reasons I sincerely trust that the Prison Board will recommend and that the Governor will commute the death sentence imposed upon Leo M. Frank. Respectfully submitted.

J. T. ROAN.

A feature of the hearing that also aroused deep interest was the reading of a statement from Mrs. Leo M. Frank, who, under the law, was debarred from testifying at the trial of her husband. Mrs. Frank's statement follows:

Mrs. Frank's Statement.

Mr. Frank first came to Atlanta on Aug. 6, 1908. About Aug. 8 he took up his residence at 93 East Georgia Avenue, at the home of my aunt, Mrs. J. Selig. At this time I lived with my parents at 68 East Georgia Avenue.

I met Mr. Frank for the first time about a week after he arrived in Atlanta. In May, 1909, we became engaged to be married, and we were married on Nov. 30, 1910.

I am a Georgia girl, having been born and reared in Atlanta, and have lived in Atlanta all of my life. My mother was born in Dalton, Ga., and has lived all her life in Georgia. All of the relations of my generation, boys and girls, were born in Georgia, and from my association with them I was accustomed to the deference and courteous treatment which is characteristic of the Southerner in general and Georgia in particular.

With the ideals which I had and which had been inculcated in me from girlhood, I expected in my husband nothing less than that to which I had been accustomed, and to which any woman looks forward, and which I fully realized in my husband. When not occupied with his business the only time he spent away from me was when he was occupied in his charitable work, which took him away from home about once or twice a month.

Our married life has been exceedingly happy and has never been marred by the slightest cloud. He was regarded and loved by my parents as a son and was always courteous, gentle, and most respectful in his relations with them, and our families have always been on intimate terms.

When my husband was first arrested on this charge and was detained at Police Headquarters, on Tuesday, April 29, 1913, I hurried to the Police Barracks, on Decatur Street, as soon as I heard of it, accompanied by my father and brother-in-law. I was not allowed to go up to see my husband, and remained in the office of the probation officer, from whence my friends prevailed on me to return home. Being assured that my husband would be released at any moment, I remained at home, but as soon as it became apparent that he would be detained indefinitely I went to him immediately, and I have been going to him every day since, and spend most of the day with him in jail.

On the 26th of April, 1913, my mother and I had tickets for a matinée to grand opera, and in order to get there on time we sat down to table at 1:10, before my husband came home to dinner; and at about 1:15 father came in, and in about five minutes my husband came in and sat down at dinner with us. About 1:30 mother and I left the house, and my husband and my father were left at the table eating.

Returning home from the opera at 6:30, I found my husband already there. There was nothing unusual in his manner or appearance to attract my attention. That evening after supper a number of friends of my mother and father came over to the house to play cards. My husband and I did not play, but he sat in the hall reading. I watched the game for awhile in the dining room, and then would go into the hall and talk to my husband, and would then go back again to watch the game.

My husband read in the hall until some time after 10 o'clock, when he went upstairs to take a bath. I followed him a few minutes later, and we retired about 10:30 o'clock. We were awakened about 6:45 by the telephone ringing. My husband got out of bed, put on his bathrobe and went down to answer the telephone. When he came back again I asked him who it was, and he said that some detective had telephoned him to come right down to the factory, that there had been a tragedy down there, and that they were sending an automobile for him.

My husband began to dress right away, and while he was dressing the front door bell rang, and I slipped on a bathrobe and went downstairs to answer the door. When I opened the door, Boots Rogers and John Black were there. Of course, at that time I did not know who they were. I asked them what was the matter, and they said some one had been killed in the factory, and they then told me what they knew about it.

After a minute or two my husband came down and joined us at the front door. They asked him if he knew Mary Phagan, and he told them he did not. They then asked if a little girl had not come to the office to get her money the preceding day, and he said that he did remember such a girl, but that he did not know her name. They then said they wanted him to come with them right away to the factory. I wanted them to let him have his breakfast, but they refused. I then asked if they would not let him have at least a cup of coffee, but they refused that also. It was I, and not he, that asked for the coffee.

As to the affidavit reputed to have been made by Mineola McKnight on June 3, 1913, the statement that I ever told my mother that my husband did not rest good that night, that he was drunk and that he made me sleep on the floor, and all the rest of it is absolutely false in every particular. No such thing ever occurred at that time or at any other time, and I never made such a statement to anybody. That whole story is false from beginning to end.

Opening of the Hearing.

The hearing was begun at 10 o'clock. All three members of the Commission, R. E. Davison, Judge T. E. Patterson and E. L. Rainey, were present. Before the hearing was opened Mrs. Leo M. Frank entered the chamber, accompanied by several friends; they took seats near the front. The chamber, which has a seating capacity of about 100, was comfortably filled.

The parents of Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Frank, of Brooklyn, entered the chamber at 9:50 and took seats near the condemned man's wife. They were followed by Mrs. M. Delaney Fisher, a member of the delegation from Chicago which came here to present a mammoth petition in Frank's behalf.

Ex-Congressman William M. Howard of Augusta, Frank's leading spokesman before the Commission, entered the chamber a few moments before 10 o'clock. Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey was not present, nor was any-one present to represent him.

Promptly on the minute the hearing was opened. Mr. Howard said he thought each side should present at the outset all the documentary evidence it proposed to use in the hearing, so that neither side could later say the other side attempted to "spring a surprise." Mr. Howard then submitted his documentary evidence as follows:

1—Brief of evidence at Frank's trial, approved by Judge L. S. Roan, the trial judge.

2—Copy of motion for new trial, overruled by Judge Roan.

3—Bill of exceptions to this ruling of Judge Roan, on which an appeal was taken to the State Supreme Court.

4—Dissenting opinion signed by two justices of State Supreme Court, in which they favored granting a new trial to Frank.

5—Affidavit by Judge Roan setting forth reasons for requesting Frank and Frank's lawyers to stay away from the court room when the verdict was returned.

6—Statement by Mrs. Leo M. Frank denying the rumor current shortly after Frank's arrest that she refused to visit him at the police station.

7—Affidavit by Atlanta physicians that Frank has no taint of perversion, either mentally or physically. Those signing this affidavit were Dr. R. R. Daley, Dr. Lewis M. Gaines, Dr. James N. Brawner, Dr. J. Cheston King, Dr. A. W. A. Gardner, Dr. Hansel Crenshaw, and Dr. E. Bates Block.

8—Letters written by Jim Conley in jail (after Frank's trial) to Annie Maude Carter, a negro woman. These Mr. Howard submitted in their original form as written by Conley, and to each member of the commission he submitted photographs of the letters and typewritten copies of the same. He did not read the letters, saying they were unfit to read in the presence of a mixed audience.

9—Opinion of Albert S. Osborn, handwriting expert of New York, that the negro, Conley, wrote the murder notes found beside Mary Phagan's body, without suggestion, dictation, or assistance from Frank.

10—The letter written by the late Judge Roan to Frank's attorneys in Frank's behalf.

Chairman Davison announced that the commission would not limit the length of the hearing.

Mr. Howard then read Frank's petition for commutation and commented on various items in the documentary evidence submitted.

In reference to Mrs. Frank's statement, he pointed out that this was the first opportunity allowed to Mrs. Frank under the law to deny the "false and cruel" rumors circulated while Frank was at the police station, because under the law a wife cannot testify either for or against her husband in a criminal trial.

The attorney then turned his attention to the letters written to the commission urging commutation. He said he could not read all of the letters, since they ran into the tens of thousands; he would select some of the most notable from the standpoint of authorship, taking them from various geographical sections, to show the wide-spread sentiment in favor of commutation, and to these letters he would request the commission to direct its particular attention.

Among the letters read were communications from the Rev. M. Ashby Jones, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Augusta; H. M. McIntosh, editor of The Albany (Ga.) Herald; Judge A. L. Miller of Macon, Attorney Alexander C. King of Atlanta, and Jack J. Spalding, an Atlanta attorney. Mr. Spalding said he was in Atlanta during the trial, and under the circumstances it was humanly impossible to give Frank a fair trial.

Letters were also read from Judge Andrew J. Cobb of Athens and Judge Joseph R. Cumming of Augusta. Among the oldest and best known jurists in Georgia, both of whom asked commutation for Frank.

"If Frank was not tried by a mob," Judge Cumming wrote, "at least he was tried by a mass meeting."

Mr. Howard suspended the reading of the letters to permit a delegation of Atlanta business men to appear before the commission and present a petition for commutation signed by a large number of citizens prominent in the business life of the community. R. L. Cooney was spokesman for the delegation. He submitted the petition, but made no speech.

Mr. Howard then read letters favoring commutation from John D. Mell, Judge Spencer R. Atkinson, Attorney Robert C. Alston, Attorney Reuben R. Arnold, and Attorney Hollins N. Randolph of Atlanta. In reference to Mr. Arnold's letter Mr. Howard said the writer's character was such that the fact of his being one of the lawyers for the defendant should not weigh against the letter in the slightest.

Savannah Delegation Heard.

Mr. Howard again suspended his reading to permit a delegation from Savannah to be heard. In the delegation were Judge Samuel B. Adams and Attorneys T. M. Cunningham and Alexander A. Lawrence. Judge Adams was spokesman. He made a brief, impressive speech, in which he said:

"We appear here as a committee representing the city of Savannah. The petition we present is signed by something like 2,000 of the most representative citizens of Chatham County in all walks of life. At the time I agreed to come here as spokesman I did not know what the sentiment of my community was, nor did I care. I felt it my duty to come, and I agreed to come. Neither I nor Mr. Lawrence nor Mr. Cunningham has the slightest pecuniary, personal, or professional interest in Leo M. Frank or his case. We are here purely as a matter of duty to our own conscience.

"The atmosphere of the trial was inimical to a fair consideration of the case. We are here because we believe Frank did not have the sort of trial to which every man, be he white or black, rich or poor, humble or influential, is entitled. It is not right to hang a man unless his guilt is certain, and the Judge who tried him is convinced."

The plea of the Savannah delegation was followed by a plea from Brunswick, Ga., delivered by Colonel John E. Dubignon, a prominent citizen of that city.

Then came Samuel Maddox, a prominent attorney of Dalton, Ga., who filed a petition signed by a large number of citizens of that city, and stated that he came before the commission at their request. He said he was conclusively satisfied of Frank's innocence, and he made an eloquent appeal for commutation of sentence.

Next appeared Dr. L. R. Christy, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Columbus, Ga., who filed a petition signed by a large number of residents in Columbus and its vicinity. He accompanied the petition with an earnest address in Frank's behalf.

Chairman Davison asked if there were any more delegations present from Georgia; none answered. The hour of 12:30 having arrived, Chairman Davison announced a recess for luncheon, and said that owing to the press of spectators the hearing would be transferred to the hall of the House of Representatives, where several hundred persons could be accommodated.

Plea by Ex-Governor Foss.

After recess, Mr. Howard asked the commission to hear ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts immediately. The ex-Governor wanted to catch a train. The commission agreed and Mr. Foss came forward.

"Gentlemen of the commission," he said, "I am here as a member of a committee created by a mass meeting recently held in Faneuil Hall in Boston. My associates on the committee are John W. Coughlin, a former Mayor of Fall River; Dr. Ernest Greuning, editor of The Boston Evening Traveler, and Alex Brin, a prominent Boston business man.

"We are interested in Leo M. Frank because he was a resident of our State for quite a while after he left Cornell University. For six months he was employed in the engineering department of one of my establishments. While I did not know him, those who did speak of him in the highest terms. His record with us was exemplary. He was regarded as a very intelligent, studious, hard-working young man, and his character was above reproach. When Frank came to Massachusetts he brought with him to the local pastor a letter of introduction from his pastor in Brooklyn. His pastor in Massachusetts was thrown with him often and had a very high opinion of him.

"We are not here to criticise the courts of Georgia. We simply believe a mistake has been made. We believe there is such a strong doubt of the guilt of this man, to say the very least in his favor, that he should not be hanged. We believe he will meet with justice and mercy at your hands."

Addressing the commission, Mayor W. F. Dorsey of Athens, Ga., declared he believed he spoke for 75 per cent. of the people of Athens and Clark County in asking the commission to commute Frank's sentence.

Attorney Howard read a letter favoring commutation from Miss Louise A. Lane of Athens, who has devoted her life to settlement work among mill people. He also read a letter from Miss Mildred Rutherford, a well-known Athens educator, in which she strongly urged commutation. Miss Rutherford recalled the story of a Methodist preacher, who was convicted on circumstantial evidence of the murder of his stepdaughter, and who was hanged. Years afterward a negro on the gallows confessed the crime. The confession so preyed upon the mind of the trial Judge that he committed suicide. This happened in Georgia, Miss Rutherford said, and no such horrible mistake should be made again.

Mr. Howard next read letters from Captain James W. English of Atlanta and ex-Justice T. R. Pottle of the State Court of Appeals, also the letter from Justice Roan of Jessup, Ga., brother of the late Judge L. S. Roan.

Then appeared before the commission a committee of Atlanta ministers, consisting of Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist Church; Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and Dr. Richard Orme Flinn, pastor of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church. W. Woods White accompanied them.

Dr. White presented a petition signed by a number of Atlanta ministers, which, he said, was not connected with any other movement in Frank's behalf.

The commission then heard the delegation from Chicago, composed of Joseph M. O'Connor, Chief Justice of

Continued on Page 9.

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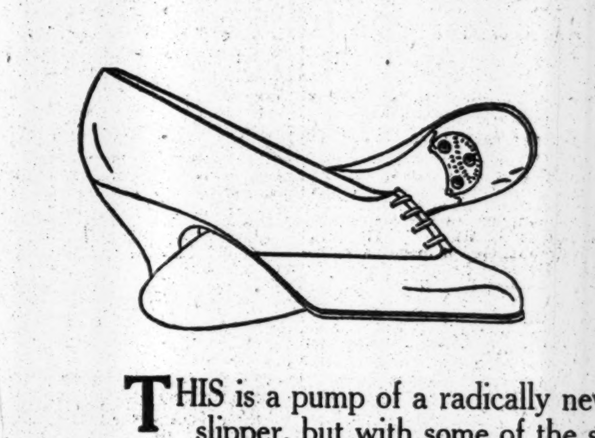

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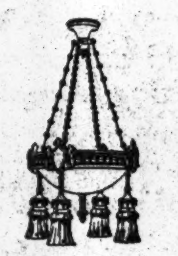

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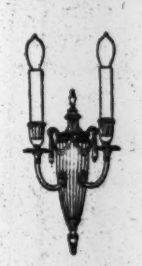

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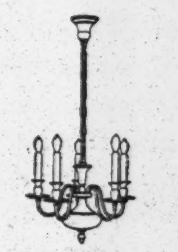

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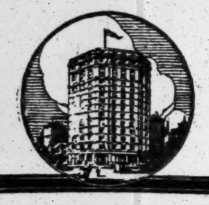

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FINAL FRANK PLEA IS NOT OPPOSED

Continued from Page 8.

the Criminal Branch of the Cook County Superior Court; T. N. Higginbotham, Director of the Marshall Field stores, capitalist and philanthropist; Mrs. M. de Laney Fisher, prominent in the Chicago Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Vice President of the Southern Women's Club of Chicago, and an author of national repute, and W. L. Bauer, prominent criminal lawyer of Chicago.

Judge O'Connor said the committee was appointed by a very large mass meeting of Chicago citizens and that the petition brought by the committee from Chicago was signed, with thousands of others, by Governor Dunn of Illinois, and every member of the Illinois Legislature; Mayor Thompson of Chicago and every member of the Chicago Board of Aldermen; every one of the eighteen Judges of the Cook County Superior Court; every one of the sixteen Judges of the Cook County Circuit Court; every one of the thirty-nine Municipal Court Judges of Chicago; every member of the Chicago Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, members of the Chicago Lawyers' Association, 200 members of the Chicago clergy, representing all religious denominations; every member of the Illinois Bankers' Association, and members of the Chicago Medical Association.

In addition to this petition from Chicago, Judge O'Connor said the committee presented petitions from Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Kentucky, Washington, California, Michigan, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas. The total number of names signed to all these petitions was given by Judge O'Connor as more than 500,000.

Another member of the Chicago committee, Mr. Higginbotham, then addressed the commission. After him came Mr. Bauer and Mrs. Fisher. The latter said that her mother was a Georgia woman whose two brothers gave their lives for the Southern Confederacy and that her interest in the Frank case was due not only to her own desire to see mercy shown, but also to a request made by the Regent of Stonewall Chapter, U. D. C., of Chicago, who lay on a bed of pain and was unable to come to Atlanta.

Coroner Appeals for Frank.

Mr. Howard then read a letter from Coroner Paul Donehoo of Fulton, who held the inquest upon Mary Phagan. He urged commutation. In his letter Coroner Donehoo said there always had been a very strong doubt in his mind of Frank's guilt, and that this doubt had grown to a positive conviction of Frank's innocence. He expressly disclaimed any criticism of the courts.

Next appeared ex-Mayor L. H. Chappelle of Columbus, Ga., a prominent business man. He said he came independently of any other Columbus delegation and of his own accord because he felt a very strong doubt as to Frank's guilt and because he wanted to appear in person before the commission and urge upon them "that the good name of the State demands that we do not place ourselves beyond the point where a possible mistake can be corrected."

Attorney Howard then called the commission's attention to letters written by Boykin Wright of Augusta, Z. D. Hardison of Atlanta, State Senator Peacock of the Fourteenth District, Miss Margaret Lang of Atlanta, and G. T. Dunbar of Augusta.

The lawyer then submitted the analysis of the murder notes prepared by Attorney William M. Smith of Atlanta, who represented Conley during the Frank trial, but subsequently announced that he had come to the conclusion that Conley killed Mary Phagan. This analysis, Mr. Howard said, was not offered as a part of his documentary evidence, but as an independent communication, which stood on its own merits.

The analysis covers more than 100 pages, going into the psychology of the notes exhaustively. The sum and substance of the argument contained in the analysis is that the notes themselves convict Conley of the murder of Mary Phagan. The analysis, a summary of which already has been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, points to the conclusion that the murder notes were written by Conley himself, and not at the dictation of Frank or any other person.

Mr. Howard then presented a plea for clemency in behalf of the mother of Frank, and with this he said he closed his case so far as documents were concerned. He asked if the board had been advised that there would be a showing in opposition to commutation. Chairman Davison said the commission had not been advised that there would be. He asked if there was any opposition to Frank's petition. There was no response.

Counsel's Eloquent Address.

Attorney Howard then made his argument.

"When statutes conflict with the Constitution, statutes must yield," said Mr. Howard. "No man can say you conflict with the law when you exercise the pardoning power. You are not asked to set aside any law. You are asked simply to change a verdict which itself might have been rendered by the jury in either one of three ways.

"The jury could have returned a verdict fixing life imprisonment as the penalty. They could have returned a verdict giving the trial Judge the opinion between a verdict of life imprisonment and death. They could have returned a verdict allowing the trial Judge no option but the death penalty. This was the verdict they did return. We are asking you simply to exercise a function which the jury could have exercised.

"We believe the evidence we have submitted will at least cause a doubt in your minds as to the guilt of this man, who, we say and believe, is innocent. At the trial such a doubt, under the law, would have acquitted him. If that doubt is in your minds we ask you simply to change the sentence. We ask it in the name of mercy, based on the doubt inherent in this case. We ask it in perfect confidence, for the Constitution says we can be given that mercy where it is for the interest of the Commonwealth.

"We have criticised no one. We have not even invoked the record of the United States Supreme Court, where the dissenting opinion of two able Justices puts on eternal record the atmosphere of that trial.

"Conley has been believed as against us. We as against him have been disbelieved. Let this white man be pictured before you by the life he has led and the stainless character he has borne. Let Conley be pictured before you in all the depravity of heart and soul revealed by the record of his testimony. Conley's depravity has ruined us, has taken our character. Do not let him take our life.

"We ask you this, which is less than our right. Give us this right to live, and then we shall trust that ultimately the intervention of divine Providence will strike away the shackles that bind us."

After he had closed his argument Mr. Howard asked the commission to hear Messrs. Coughlin and Greuning of the Massachusetts Committee explaining that he had forgotten that they were to follow ex-Governor Foss and asking their pardon for the oversight. The commission heard them; they made short, eloquent appeals for commutation.

Then Chairman Davison once again asked if there was present any one who wished to be heard in opposition to Frank's petition. There was silence.

"The hearing stands adjourned," said Chairman Davison.

PLEA FOR FRANK TO WILSON.

Sons of Israel Ask President to Intercede for Clemency.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson received today a telegram from the Independent Order of Sons of Israel, telling him that ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts and a delegation had left for Atlanta, Ga., to ask the Governor to commute the sentence of Leo M. Frank, under sentence of death.

The message asked the President to intercede in the case. Mr. Wilson has not yet replied to the telegram.

CONVENTION FAVORS FRANK.

Federation of Russian-Polish Hebrews Meets in Harlem.

At the seventh annual convention of the Federation of Russian Polish Hebrews of America last night in the Harlem Educational Alliance, 132 East 111th Street, President Jacob Carlinger and Secretary David Troutman were re-elected and Morris Kaufman was elected Treasurer.

The convention, which represents 30,000 Russian Polish Jews in the United States, passed a resolution favoring the sending of a petition to the State Prison Commission at Atlanta, Ga., asking that the sentence of Leo M. Frank be commuted.

Another resolution placed the Federation on record as opposed to laws further restricting immigration. A third resolution favored the holding of an American Jewish congress as soon as possible to help the Jews in war-ridden Europe and protesting against mistreatment of such Jews.

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Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

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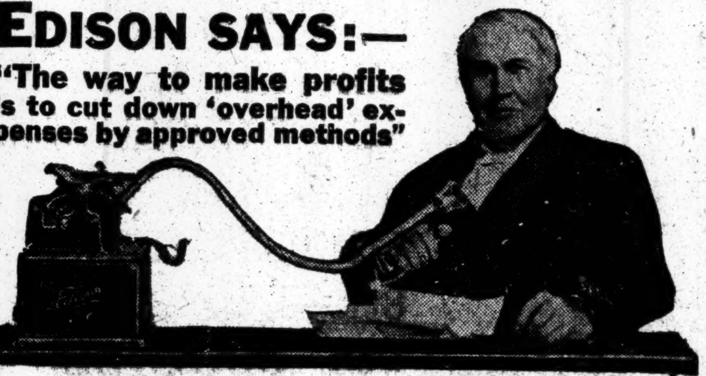

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SEES HOPE IN NEW CANCER TREATMENT

An Optimistic Statement from Dr. J. W. Vaughn of Detroit After Observing Results.

CALLS THEM "WONDERFUL"

Though Their Permanency Is Still Not Assured—Censure of a Censorship That Handicaps Progress.

Dr. J. W. Vaughn, Professor of Surgery at the Detroit College of Medicine, Health Commissioner of Detroit, returned home last evening after spending a week here investigating the treatment for inoperable cancer which is being tried out at the General Memorial and Polyclinic Hospitals, and which was recently described by Dr. S. P. Beebe, Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at Cornell University Medical College. Dr. Vaughn is attending surgeon to Harper Hospital and Director of the Chase Cancer Research Fund which is administered at that institution. He is one of the foremost cancer research workers in America, and is the son of Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, the distinguished President of the American Medical Association.

Before leaving town Dr. Vaughn made this statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES relative to his observations of the new treatment:

"The work being done by Drs. Beebe, Beveridge, and their associates for the relief of cancer can be described in one way only—it is wonderful.

"It has been my good fortune to see some forty cases in the Polyclinic and General Memorial Hospitals and the private offices of Dr. Beveridge. These cases have all come under the classification of what was formerly termed hopeless cases. By that I mean that the majority had been operated upon one or several times and the cancer had recurred.

"Many had been subjected to X-ray or radium treatment given in the most approved manner without benefit. In other words, everything had previously been done for these cancer victims that might offer relief and every means had failed.

"This was one of the things that impressed me particularly: Every case treated was one belonging to this so-called hopeless class, and yet when you examined carefully such cases as presented a growth accessible for examination invariably definite changes showing decided retrogression of growth of the tumor or complete disappearance of the infiltrative cancer were observed.

"Many of these people have been returned from a life of constant suffering to one of comparative freedom from pain. They have been able to return to their active duties as members of society and again are helping in the support of those dependent upon them in place of being useless, suffering invalids. Whether the relief from the disease is permanent or not, much has been accomplished in an economic way.

"During the last six years much investigative work has been done with vaccines and ferments in the hope of finding something applicable toward the relief of this disease. Occasionally—but unfortunately occasionally only—results decidedly hopeful have been obtained. It now looks as if the explanation of why these experimental methods failed has been solved here in New York. The problem is a highly technical one of cellular chemistry, and one of decided scientific value.

"When we stop to consider that our present only accepted method of treating cancer is by means of surgery, and that in spite of the most radical and thorough surgical measures over 80 per cent. of cases so treated eventually die of the disease, it must be acknowledged that a method that gives such decided results in this class of hopeless cases should at least be given the chance to show what it can do in cases not classed as hopeless as well. The results cannot very well be worse, and, judging from those obtained in this hopeless class of cases, they ought to be decidedly better than those furnished by any other known method at present.

"It is unfortunate that any one engaged in the study of cancer always meets with opposition and censure for his labors, chiefly from members of his own profession. However, there is consolation in the fact that such censorship usually comes from people entirely unacquainted with either the clinical results obtained or the scientific facts at the base of the work, and therefore, those least qualified to criticise.

"I have had such an experience and I know that the workers here will be handicapped in the same way. However, they must realize that every true scientific worker in the cancer field knows that every present known method of combating this disease is far from being efficient, and that they are not only justified in experimenting in every class of case, but that it is their duty to do so."

5,000 See Cardinal Lay Cornerstone.

Cardinal Farley presided yesterday afternoon at the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new parochial school connected with St. Peters's Roman Catholic Church, Richmond Terrace, Staten Island. There were about eighty priests from Richmond and Manhattan present. In the morning the Cardinal officiated at a solemn high mass in St. Peter's Church, of Which Mgr. Charles A. Cassidy is pastor. Many years ago Cardinal Farley was pastor of St. Peter's Church.

There were about five thousand persons at the ceremonies during the afternoon.

20,000 SEE AVIATOR KILLED.

George L. Newberry Falls to Death at Troy Exhibition.

TROY, N. Y., May 31.—George L. Newberry, a professional aviator of Kirkwood, N. Y., was fatally injured here this afternoon when an aeroplane, with which he was giving an exhibition at a picnic held in Rensselaer Park by the Troy police, fell from a height of 400 feet into Oakwood Cemetery. Newberry was extricated from the ruins of his machine and hurried to a hospital, where he died in a few minutes.

The accident was witnessed by more than 20,000 persons assembled in the park and on the hills adjoining. Newberry made one successful flight and returned to the park. Without alighting he arose in the air again and flew over the cemetery in which the veterans were holding their Memorial Day exercises. He was at a height estimated at 400 feet when there was a loud explosion, the machine turned over and fell like a plummet to the earth. Newberry was pinned beneath the machine and was unconscious when extricated.

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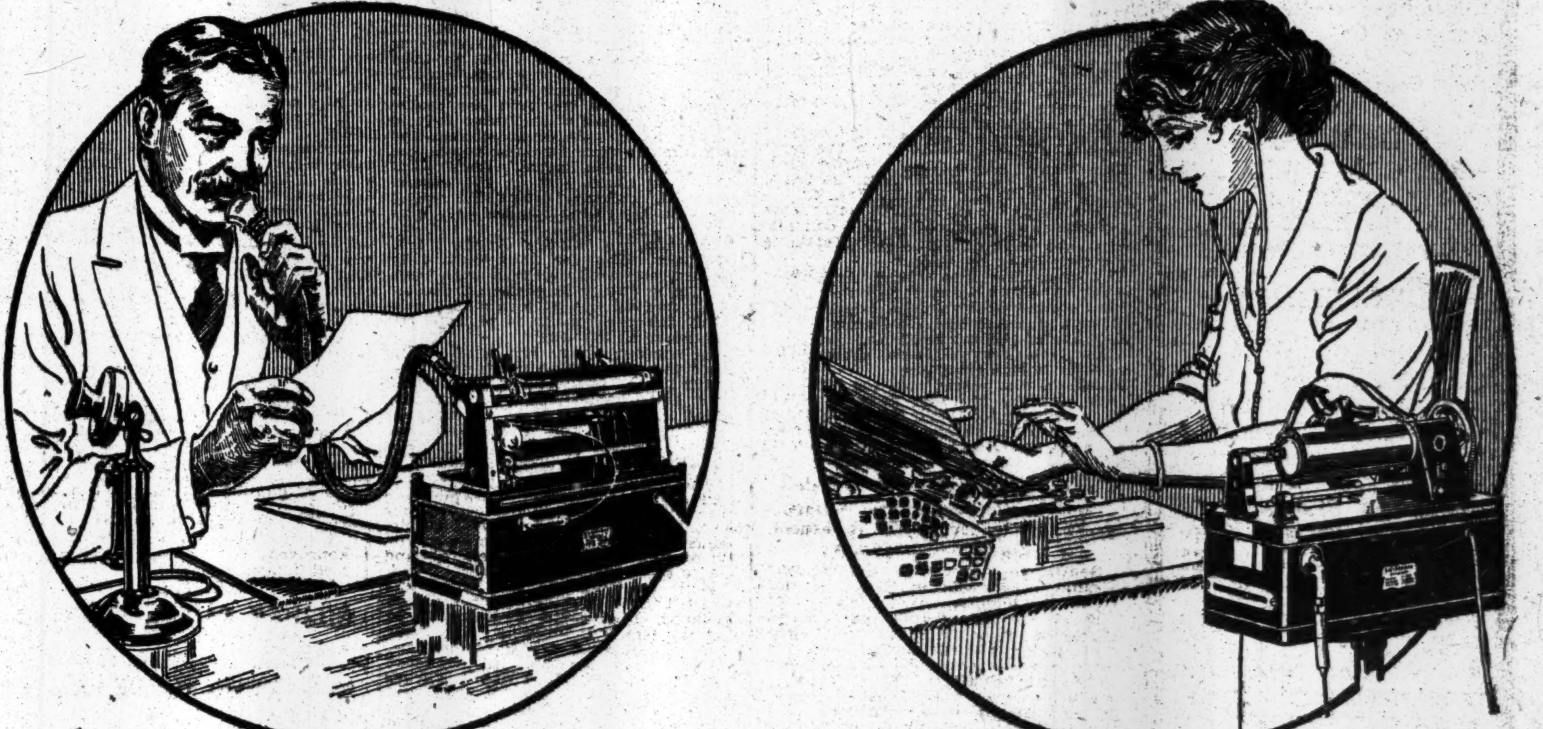

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This Advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone

DE PALMA MAKES RECORD IN WINNING 500-MILE AUTOMOBILE RACE—TURF—YACHTING

DE PALMA DRIVES WORLD'S BEST RACE

Mercedes Averages Nearly 90 Miles in Indianapolis 500-Mile Sweepstakes.

RESTA'S PEUGEOT SECOND

American Cars Take Third and Fourth Places Piloted by Gil Anderson and Earl Cooper.

International 500-Mile Sweepstakes.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Winner—Mercedes, (Ralph de Palma.) Time—5:33:55.50. Average—89.84 miles an hour.

Second—Peugeot, (Dario Resta.) Time—5:37:39.94. Average—89.28 miles an hour.

Third—Stutz, (Gil Anderson.) Time—5:42:27.57. Average—87.60 miles an hour.

Fourth—Stutz, (Earl Cooper.) Time—5:48:3.60.

Fifth—Duesenberg, (Edward O'Donnell.) Time—6:8:13.27.

Sixth—Peugeot, (Bob Burman.) Time—6:13:19.61.

Average in 1914—82.47 miles an hour.

Average in 1913—75.92 miles an hour.

Average in 1912—78.70 miles an hour.

Average in 1911—74.59 miles an hour.

Value to Winner—$35,000, (approximately.)

Value of Race—$74,500.

Attendance—75,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—Ralph De Palma driving a Mercedes car, won the fifth annual 500-mile international sweepstakes on the Indianapolis Motor Speedway today in the remarkable time of 5 hours 33 minutes and 55½ seconds. The victor traveled at an average speed of 89.84 miles an hour, and broke the record for the race established in 1914 by René Thomas in a Delage, who finished in 6 hours 3 minutes and 45.9 seconds.

Dario Resta, winner of the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prize races, who piloted a Peugeot car, was second. He contested every mile of the way with the winner, and the battle of these two drivers was the feature of the contest. Resta never quit trying to head off De Palma, and he finished only four minutes after the winner crossed the tape. Resta's time was 5 hours 37 minutes and 34.94 seconds. Gil Anderson, in a Stutz, was third, and completed the race in 5 hours 42 minutes and 27.57 seconds. Anderson was followed by Earl Cooper, his teammate. All four of the leading cars beat the record established last year by Thomas, and the fifth to finish, a Dulsenberg, driven by O'Donnell, was only five minutes behind the best previous time.

Prizes Worth Having.

Prize money to the value of nearly $75,000 was offered for the race. Of this sum the winner's share was approximately $35,000, including $20,000 of the stakes. Second and third received $10,000 and $5,000 respectively, exclusive of the special prizes offered by various accessory concerns.

That De Palma's victory was a popular one was shown by the demonstration by the thousands of spectators, who rose and cheered wildly as the winner finished his last lap. De Palma drove into his garage immediately after he received the checkered flag which announced his victory and locked the door of the building. His first words were praise for the mechanician who rode by his side during the long grind. Enthusiastic friends burst open the doors of the garage and De Palma became the centre of attraction for hundreds of people, who fought for a chance to shake him by the hand and congratulate him on his remarkable victory.

De Palma drove a consistent race, and at no time was he worse than fourth. He wrested the lead from Resta in the 175th mile and continued in front up to the 375th mile, when he stopped at the pits. He quickly recovered the lost ground when he reappeared, and regained the lead in the 435th mile, when Resta skidded into the retaining wall and was forced to make a tire change as a result. After that De Palma never was headed, although Resta pushed his car to the limit.

De Palma's car ran perfectly until the beginning of the 498th mile, when it showed signs of faltering. Spectators feared that the car would fail him and he would be robbed of victory as he was in 1912, when with but two miles to go his machine broke down and he lost the prizes he had thought as good as won a few minutes before.

This year's race was the first held in which no persons were injured. Although the weather was threatening and the race had been postponed from Saturday a large crowd was on hand to witness the event. The track was ideal for high speed, as it was chilly, and tires lasted much longer than is usual on a brick course. The winner made two stops for tires and fuel. Speedway officials said tonight that the record probably will stand for years.

Not a Record Crowd.

The crowd did not equal those that attended the four previous sweepstake races, but Speedway officials said they were well satisfied. The threatening weather, which made overcoats and Winter wraps more popular than Summer finery, kept many from the contest.

With Carl Fisher, President of the Speedway, leading the first lap, which did not count, the twenty-four cars were sent off promptly at 10 o'clock on the long grind. During the early stages of the race several cars alternated in the lead. At the end of the first fifty miles Anderson's Stutz was leading the field, with De Palma and Resta in third and fourth positions. At the century mark by terrific driving, Resta sent his Peugeot to the front, with De Palma's Mercedes less than a half lap behind. Wilcox's Stutz was in third place, directly behind De Palma's car.

At times a blanket could have covered the three leading cars during the next fifty miles. They crossed the wire in the same relative positions, but shortly before the 200-mile mark had been reached De Palma gained a half lap over Resta and Wilcox fell back to sixth position, his two teammates, Anderson and Cooper, taking a gruelling pace and moving up to third and fourth positions and less than a lap behind the leaders.

De Palma kept grinding out lap after lap at a faster clip than ninety miles an hour, and Resta held to second position without losing ground. The pace was dazzling, and as each mile was passed a new record was established. Neck and neck De Palma and Resta whirled around the brick course, and the 250 and 300 mile marks were reached with not a lap separating the two drivers. The two Stutz cars were trailing at this time by a full lap.

The 300-mile mark was the climax of the speed of the day, DePalma's average having been pulled up to 90.21 miles an hour. Fighting the pace with a grim determination, Resta refused to be shaken off and was trailing by only a few yards. DePalma was forced to draw into the pits shortly after the 300 miles had been passed, and Resta gained a lap while the former took on gasoline and made a complete change of tires. Around the track the two circled at the death-defying pace, and Resta was forced to pull into the pits for new tires.

The French pilot was out in a hurry, but DePalma had made up a portion of that precious lap and was driving like a wild man. Without shutting off on the turns, he caught and overtook his rival before the 350-mile mark. In the meantime the two Stutz cars, driven by Anderson and Cooper, were fighting every inch of the way and held their third and fourth positions three laps in the rear of the two leaders.

At 400 miles DePalma led Resta by three-quarters of a lap. His average time at this point was 89.79 miles an hour. At 450 miles he had increased the lead to a lap and a half, and run his average up to 89.89 miles per hour.

There was no let-up in DePalma's wild pace for the last fifty miles of the race, and he crossed the wire a winner by a little better than two full laps. The list of starters in the race follows:

Number.	Car.	Driver.
1	Stutz	Wilcox
2	Mercedes	Ralph de Palma
3	Peugeot	Resta
4	Stutz	Earl Cooper
5	Stutz	Anderson
6	Sunbeam	Porporato
7	Sunbeam	Van Raalte
8	Peugeot	Burman
9	Kleinart	Klein
10	Duesenberg	Alley
14	Sunbeam	Grant
15	Duesenberg	O'Donnell
16	Peugeot	Babcock
17	Delage	John de Palma
18	Sebring	Joe Cooper
19	Maxwell	Carson
21	Maxwell	Orr
22	Duesenberg	Mulford
23	Maxwell	Rickenbacher
24	Mais	Mais
25	Purcell	Cox
26	Bugatti	Hill
27	Cornelian	Chevrolet
28	Emden	Haupt

OLDFIELD LAUDS DE PALMA.

Barney Also Pays a Tribute to the Three Placed American Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

(By Barney Oldfield.)

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—Ralph de Palma never faltered today. He defeated Dario Resta on truly won merit. Man and machine welded together in an effort that will live long in the memory of those who saw it at the Speedway, and for many years a race-loving public will be talking about the way the little Italian drove his German Mercedes over an American track, and for American dollars to a wonderful victory.

The new world's record—89.84 miles an hour—speaks for itself, and for the condition of men, machine, track, and weather. All combined in the great, sustained effort through 500 miles of strenuous going. Perhaps conditions will not soon again be such that so high a mark can be set.

De Palma's victory is directly attributable to two primary reasons, the man and the machine. Probably no other driver could have used the great German car to such advantage, and probably no other machine could have stood De Palma in such good stead. He has worked almost a full year in preparing for what today brought him, and he went into the race with a confidence possessed by none of his competitors.

The race was almost as much a victory for an American manufacturer, Harry Stutz, as it was for De Palma. Three Stutz cars started, and three finished in the money. Indeed, one of the trio ran a full 400 miles with but three cylinders shooting, yet "Howdy" Wilcox brought it through with an average of nearly eighty miles an hour.

And the other two Stutz, with Anderson at the wheel of the one that finished third and Cooper showing brilliant form at the wheel of the fourth to get the checkered flag, upheld the honors of America in great style. The cars were of a construction type new to Stutz. They showed up remarkably well in preliminary work, and when the test came they more than lived up to what was looked for by their maker and drivers.

Fifteen American cars, many of them patched up to resemble speed boats, were pitted against nine of Europe's best, so the result was not so disastrous to the home talent. At the finish there were eleven cars running, and six of these were Yankee made; indeed, it might be said that there were seven, for Burman's car has been almost entirely rebuilt in America.

Tom Hay had hardly dropped his starting flag before the advance indications as to where the race lay were being fulfilled. The three Stutz cars, De Palma, and Resta, were all that had really been figured, and right from the start they made the pace.

The first few laps found Anderson tooling his Stutz along far in the lead. In the second division were Cooper and Wilcox and Resta and De Palma, with Porporato of the Sunbeam and Rickenbacker in a Maxwell also showing a liking for choice company.

Anderson was forced into the pits for a tire change, the fast pace he was setting proving too much for his casings to stand. Then began a duel between De Palma and Resta which lasted until Ralph had disposed of his opponent in decisive fashion, but only when the race was almost at an end.

Leadership was a question of racing luck, for lap after lap, when one man was forced to the pits, the other went on about his business, only to find the score evened when he himself paid a visit for the helping hand brigade to exercise its talents.

Along about the 400-mile mark came the true finish of the race. De Palma stayed in the pits until Resta was a full lap ahead. The Peugeot appeared to have the better of the Mercedes when it came to a plain speed argument, but De Palma went after Resta just as though conditions were reversed.

De Palma figured that he had visited the pits for the last time, barring bad luck, and that Resta was due to stop at least once before the end of the race. With this in view Ralph pressed his advantage for all he was worth. He carried the battle to his man. In and out of the turns and down the stretches the Mercedes nagged and ragged the Peugeot without a second's rest. The campaign accomplished its purposes, for Resta finally went into his pits and when he came out again De Palma was left to go on his way unmolested. Had Resta gone after De Palma and battled to see which man or machine would "pop" first the verdict might have been reversed, for at the end the Peugeot appeared to be in better mechanical shape than the Mercedes.

Taken all in all, the race was clean cut all the way through, having about the average amount of trouble in store for all but the winner. The least that can be said for Resta is that he overcame many handicaps. The "breaks" were all against him, for time and again he was forced to fight his way through a scattering of slower cars that cut into his pace materially.

The pit work was both good and indifferent. Nothing wonderful developed in this regard, and in some instances it was deplorably slow.

RECORD OF PAST RACES.

European Cars Have Won Three Out of Five Contests.

The victory of Ralph De Palma driving a Mercedes car yesterday in the 500-mile international sweepstakes, marks the fifth running of the classic event. In the previous competitions two had been won by American cars and two by European entries; the rubber therefore goes to Europe by the score of three victories to two.

The first race was held in 1911, when Ray Harroun in a Marmon car covered the distance in 6:42:08, at an average of 74.59 miles an hour. Ralph Mulford in a Lozier was second and David Bruce-Brown, piloting a Fiat, was third. Mulford's time was only seventeen seconds slower than that of Harroun. Forty-four cars started in the race.

In 1912 the National car led the procession in 6:21:06, Joe Dawson driving at the rate of 78.80 miles an hour. This was an improvement of three and one-half miles average over that of the previous year. The Fiat, handled by Teddy Tetzlaff, was second in 6:31:29, or ten minutes twenty-three seconds behind the winner. The Mercer, with Hughie Hughes steering, came in third in 6:33:09. Out of twenty-seven entries twenty-four cars started. This was the first year of the elimination trials.

The third race went to a foreign car, the Peugeot, driven by Jules Goux. It was the first time a European car or driver had figured in the lead. The time was 6:35:05, or a trifle less than seventy-six miles an hour. The average was better than that of the first year, but behind the National average. Spencer Fishart with a Mercer, was thirteen minutes behind the former, and Charles Merz in a Stutz was third, thirty-six seconds slower than the second car.

Under the process of elimination of cars, 1914 was the banner year, both as to entries and speed. Forty-five cars competed for the big event, which was won by René Thomas in a Delage car, in 6:03:45, which established a record for speed, the average being 82.47 miles an hour. The first four positions at the end of the race were held by foreign cars. The Peugeot, handled by Arthur Duray, was placed second in 6:10:24, while next in order came a second Delage, piloted by Albert Guyot, and a Peugeot, with Jules Goux, the 1913 winner, at the steering wheel.

Including yesterday's race the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Company has distributed more than $250,000 in prize money to contestants in its various events since the beginning of the institution. This year the total amount of prize money was $74,550, of which $50,000 was offered by the speedway and $24,550 by tire and accessory manufacturers.

HIGH NOON FIRST BY AN EYELASH

Butler Colt Scores Impressive Victory in Toboggan Before Large Belmont Crowd.

With perfect racing weather, a fast track, and a good field of horses, 30,000 saw James Butler's rangy chestnut colt High Noon win the Toboggan Handicap by an eyelash at Belmont Park yesterday in record time for the race, 1:09 2-5, which beats Iron Mask's record, made in 1913, by three-fifths of a second. That record is a full second slower, however, than the time made over the same course by Jack Atkin in 1908, so that High Noon's performance stands second from a time standard.

Incidentally, too, that great crowd, which Allan Pinkerton said was the largest ever assembled on the track, saw a performance, which, rumor had it, netted James Butler and a coterie of his friends, who backed the horse all over the country, an aggregate of $70,000. This sounds like an exaggeration, as Mr. Butler is known not to be a "plunger," though he has some friends who would not hesitate to back what they deemed a sure winner for very considerable amounts.

As High Noon was the practical favorite at an average of about 2 to 1, it would have taken an investment of $35,000 to win any such amount. It is certain that he was very heavily backed by thousands who were at the track, but as the Belmont trio of starters had about as large a following at about the same price, the layers merely acted as transfer agents in the passage of a whole lot of real money from the followers of the Belmont stable to those who fancied High Noon, and had the money bet on the other starters as their percentage, and there was a barrel of that wagered on Top o' the Morning, which was as good as burned up, for Mr. Johnson's colt "blew up" at the end of five furlongs, and was a trailer at the end of the race.

Phosphor Is Scratched.

The scratching of Phosphor was a distinct disappointment to very many who hoped to see him measure speed with the fine lot of sprinters entered against him. There was some compensation in the fact that Mr. Belmont sent the best trio in his stable to try to defeat the Butler candidates, Rock View, Stromboli, winner of the Metropolitan Handicap, and Flittergold, carrying his colors. The start for the race was made at the head of the long, straight stretch so far away from the seething and shouting mob that their early shouts were rather for the fact that the race was on than that any particular horse was leading. Strong glasses revealed the fact that in the middle of the track in the centre of the cloud of dust were Hester Prynne and High Noon, with Charlestonian and Top o' the Morning flanking them, and all about on even terms. Rock View had whirled about just as the barrier was raised, and was facing the wrong way, while his stable companions, Flittergold and Stromboli, were on the extreme inside and outside of the track, respectively. Save for Rock View, they were all pretty well together, with High Noon trying vainly to shake off Hester Prynne, and all the jockeys riding desperately for good positions to fight the Butler horse at the end.

Well massed they ran until they reached the pole three-eighths of a mile from the finish. At this point both Hester Prynne and Charlestonian were beaten, and fell back to the rear. A hundred yards further on Top o' the Morning joined the beaten bunch. Yankee Notions then began to loom prominently and challenged High Noon, which still held a slight advantage and under a slight restraining pull, to save something for the final effort. At the last eighth pole it looked certain that the race was to be a test of speed between Yankee Notions and the leader, High Noon. Then Borel let out a link, and High Noon was a couple of lengths in front of the Oneck Stable candidate. It looked to be all over but the shouting, and that shouting came in a great, big volume. It changed to a screech, when, not more than 150 yards from the finish, Turner gave Stromboli a touch of both gad and spur, and the big chestnut set his ears back, swished his tail defiantly, shot away from the punishment, and, with a terrific burst of speed, overtook Yankee Notions, and at the end of 50 yards was lapping High Noon. Yankee Notions just then took on a new lease of life, and with a "hurray-boys" rush got into the fight again.

A Roaring Finish.

The crowd was in a delirium of excitement, every one on his or her feet, screeching, shouting, and frantically waving canes, hats, parasols, and handkerchiefs in maniacal efforts to help Turner, Borel, or Loftus win. It was a hurly-burly finish on the track as well as in the stands and on the lawns, and out of it all there came a desperate ride past the judges, with the meteoric Stromboli beaten by an eyelash by the stout-hearted High Noon which had stood the drive of his young life in order to win, the game Yankee Notions between them in the middle of the track and beaten by not more than the length of Stromboli's proudly arching neck. It was a wild race for that last fifty yards that will never be forgotten, and a victory for High Noon that will earn a niche for him in thoroughbred history and be talked of long after he retires to the quiet of the breeding farm and becomes the sire of racers.

There was hardly less excitement over the running of the Grand National Steeplechase over the two mile and a half course, for which Mission, the Belmont mare which had won the New York Steeplechase on the opening day after a bruising race with Flanders, was the favorite and Kintore a lively second choice. Ral Parr and a party of Baltimoreans had come to see Bally Bay win the event. They went back home grievously disappointed. Colonel Parr has been here twice to see his "chaser" win and on both occasions the horse has fallen in the race, singularly enough the only two occasions on which he has been put out of the races by such accidents. He went down and out at the second jump. But the rest of the field of six starters went the route, Chupadero, from Mrs. Lathrop Brown's stable, showing the way to the party for half the journey. Then Swish, Syosset, and Mission joined him, and he fell back beaten, Cherry Malotte, from Mrs. Payne Whitney's stable, taking his place as contender. Cherry Malotte found the company a little too hot for her and Syosset had to give up his effort to get up to the front, for Kintore was going like the wind, and he and Mission sailed over the last two jumps stride for stride. Once on the flat Mission had the foot of the Hitchcock candidate and opened up a lead of five lengths, Haynes then easing him so that he was but three lengths to the good as the race was ended. Very leg weary Cherry Malotte staggered home a poor third, with Syosset, also out to the last ounce, a few lengths behind her and Chupadero beaten off. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $400; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Royal Martyr, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 3 years, by Golden Maxim-Mary Stuart, 106 pounds, 7 to 2 and 8 to 5, (Lilly)....1^{h}

Broomleaf, L. S. Thompson's ch. f., 3, 98, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Hughes)....2^{nk}

Roly, C. T. Patterson's b. c., 3, 106, 7 to 2 and 9 to 5, (Buxton)....3^{4}

Distant Shore, Lily Orme, Tinkle Bell, and Lost Fortune also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling, purse, $400. Four and a half furlongs straight. Time—0:52 2-5.

Short Ballot, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. c., by Voter-Carlotta C., 100 pounds, 18 to 5, and 7 to 5, (Lilly)....1^{2}

Broomvale, L. S. Thompson's b. g., 97, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Morys)....$2^{2½}$

Fernrock, August Belmont's ch. c., 112, 5 to 2 and 9 to 5, (Dugan)....3^{2}

Stellarina, Success, Avan, Fishwalk, Handfull, and Ataka also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Bayside Handicap for three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $500; one mile. Time—1:40.

Thornhill, D. J. Leary's ch. c., 4 years, by Hastings-White-Thorn, 111 pounds, 4 to 5 and out, (Dugan)....1^{3}

G. M. Miller, R. F. Carman's b. h., aged, 107, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5 (Buxton)....2no

Republican, J. O. Talbott's b. g., 6, 110, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, (Garner)....3

FOURTH RACE.—Twenty-second running of the Toboggan Handicap, for three-year-olds and up; value to winner, $1,500; six furlongs straight. Time—1:09 3-5.

High Noon, James Butler's ch. c., 3 years, by Voter-Noonday, 108 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Borel)....1no

Stromboli, August Belmont's ch. g., 4, 127, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (coupled with Rock View and Flittergold,) (Turner)....2^{h}

Yankee Notions, Oneck Stable's ch. g., 5, 114, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Loftus)....3^{4}

Charlestonian, Flittergold, Hester Pyrnne, Top o' the Morning, and Springboard also ran. Rock View was left at the post.

FIFTH RACE.—Fifteenth running of the Grand National Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and up; value to winner, $1,100; about two miles and a half. Time—5:32.

Mission, August Belmont's br. m., 6 years, by Rock Sand-Misgivings, 145 pounds, 9 to 5 and 1 to 3, (Haynes)....1^{3}

Kintore, Thomas Hitchcock's br. g., 4, 135, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, (F. Williams)....2^{10}

Cherry Malotte, Greentree Stable's br. m., 6, 153, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, (Powers)....3^{5}

Syosset and Chupadero also ran. Ballyboy fell at second jump and did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; purse, $400; six furlongs straight. Time—1:11 3-5.

Gino, L. S. Thompson's br. g., 3 years, by Hamburg-Eugenia Burch, 109 pounds, 9 to 10 and out, (Garner)....1^{8}

Saratoga, J. E. Madden's br. c., 3, 112, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, (Dreyer)....2^{4}

Sund Marsh, F. E. Rose's b. c., 3, 112, 4 to 1 and 9 to 5, (Byrne)....3^{1}

Sorrento, Uncle Bill, Ben Dale, Rosemarine, and Turn Turtle also ran.

BETTING CHARGES LAPSE.

Justice Gives More Time in Which to Prove Allegations.

Justice Scudder of the Supreme Court heard a lot of cumulative evidence in the courtroom at Mineola yesterday to disprove the charges that bookmaking and gambling were being carried on "openly and in flagrant defiance of the law" at the Belmont Park track. A dozen newspaper reporters in daily attendance at the track told of the betting conditions there, as did a half dozen investigators sent to the track by District Attorney Smith. Two business men testified that the crowds were as orderly as any they had ever seen at any public assemblages, here or abroad, and that they had not been able to make bets because they were strangers to the men who seemed to be taking bets from personal acquaintances. One witness testified that he had made six or seven attempts to lay a wager on Saturday last and was disgusted because he was unable to do so.

Two young women reporters testified that they had been sent to the track to see if women could make bets, had asked one man to make wagers for them, had been "turned down" by him, and before they could do anything else in the way of speculation had been served with subpoenas by the Sheriff to appear in court and tell why they had come to the track and solicited a man who made the complaints against them to place a bet for them. Then they visited the bar and claimed they succeeded in buying two whisky highballs which they did not drink because an officer interfered with the completion of their attempt at quenching their thirst. To Justice Scudder they admitted that they had not tasted the drinks served and did not know whether they were compounded of whisky.

Justice Scudder said he would hold the hearing open for Arthur Brisbane, the complainant, or any one else to present evidence of any violation of the law at the track, and announced the hearing as being in recess indefinitely until some such evidence should be presented.

Incidental to this whole question of race track betting, the existence of which is not denied by the managers of the track, the attorneys representing the racing associations managing the sport have issued a long statement reciting the decisions under which betting is carried on at the tracks. The chief one is that of Justice Scudder in the case against Paul Shane, arrested at Belmont Park in 1912. Shane had taken bets, as is being done daily at the track now, without a display of odds, the use of paraphernalia of any sort, or soliciting any person to make wagers with him, accepting oral wagers without the passing of money or memoranda by the layer. This the Court held to be betting, but not public gambling or bookmaking as the law prescribes that game of chance, and that in the words of his written decision, "ordinary betting on a horse race is not bookmaking and is not a crime." This decision has been affirmed by Justices Maddox and Niemann in other cases where alleged bookmakers have been arrested and brought before them for trial.

GOSHEN RACING STARTS.

Dr. W. D. Mitchell's Bond Issue Makes Fastest Time in Matinee.

GOSHEN, N. Y., May 31.—Many prominent society folk were among the 4,000 persons who witnessed the opening brushes of the season held today at the track of the Goshen Driving Club. There was spirited competition among big fields in all of the seven races, with the fastest time being hung up by the trotter, Bond Issue, owned by Dr. W. D. Mitchell of East Orange, in the final heat of the class D trot, which was won in 2:14¾. Bond Issue, driven by Dr. Mitchell, won the event in stright heats from Axide, Nancy Cooper, and Helena Constantine.

The Class A trotting race went to Lorillard's Notice B., after it had been beaten in the opening heat by Dr. Mitchell's Vitessee. I. G. D. (Dickerson,) and Captain Todd (McCarthy,) were third and fourth, respectively.

In the Class B trotting, Narcissa D., driven by R. Johnson, Jr., proved the fastest of a field of four, annexing the event in two heats in 2:19¾ and 2:20½. Rowdy McGregor, A. Harriman at the reins, was second in the first heat and third in the second.

Goelet's McKinney Guard was another straight heat victor, taking the Class C trotting from Judge Seeger's Amasis in handy fashion.

There was a dead heat in the second trial of the Class E trotting between Directum B., with Dickerson at the reins, and Pattie Bird, piloted by Judge Seegar. The former came back strong in the third heat, winning it easily and taking the race.

May Boy, A. Harriman's bay gelding, was too fleet for Red Gift in the Class F trotting.

Among those at the meeting were Mrs. E. Henry Harriman and children, Robert Goelet, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Campbell Steward and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Lyman, General and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Louis C. Titus, John R. Townsend, Rensselaer Weston, B. A. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. White, Mrs. Russell Murray and many others.

200 Horses for Racing at Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—More than 200 horses were stabled today at the Panama-Pacific Exposition track for the opening next Saturday of an eleven-day meet which is expected to provide some of the greatest harness racing the Pacific Coast has known. Purses offered total more than $100,000. The two major events of the thirty-three races scheduled are the 2:10 trot and 2:06 pace, both $20,000 contests. A free-for-all pace carries a purse of $5,000. The Exposition track is said to be exceptionally fast.

Belmont Park Entries Today.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; five furlongs straight. Murphy, 110 pounds; Hands off, 110; Damrosch, 110; Miss Philbin, 107; Maggie Quince, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; selling; one mile. Beethoven, 102 pounds; Dr. Duenner, 107; Robinetta, 105; Otto Floto, 107; Sir Denroah, 110; Orotund, 100; Ray O'Light, 110; Camellia, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Two-year-old fillies; maidens; four and one-half furlongs straight; Rae B., 112 pounds; Cruller, 112; Hidden Star, 112; Variety, 112; Feminist, 112; Sprint, 112; Edna Kenna, 112; Broom Corn, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and up; selling; one mile. Ella Bryson, 110 pounds; Dervish, 95; Working Lad, 110; Perthshire, 116; Guy Fisher, 110; Hunken, 115; O'Sullivan, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and up; steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Biddy McGee, 138 pounds; Old Salt, 147; Foxcraft, 147; Aberfeloy, 132; Frijolee, 135; Judge Walser, 140.

SIXTH RACE.—Four-year-olds and up; selling; one and one-eighth miles. Jawbone, 96 pounds; Guy Fisher, 110; Wooden Shoes, 107; Amalfi, 109; Al Bluch, 99.

Bayonne Season Opened.

The yachting and boating season was formally opened by the clubs along Newark and New York Bays, Bayonne, yesterday. The opening was signalized by the firing of cannon and raising of colors. Open house was the rule at the Pavonia, Robbins Reef, Bayonne City, Bayswater, Bergen Point, West Side, and Kill van Kull Yacht Clubs, the Newark Bay Club, and the Bayonne Rowing Association. Both bays were dotted with hundreds of power and sailing craft of all kinds.

MANY NEW KINGS IN CANINE REALM

Mrs. Roy Rainey's Entry Defeats Champion Wire Boy at Best Kennel Club Show.

A number of canine kings lost their crowns yesterday at the fourteenth annual exhibition of the Long Island Kennel Club, held at the Gravesend Race Track. A record crowd was on hand from early morning until late in the afternoon, when the champion dog and bitch were awarded their prizes. It was the consensus of the enthusiasts that it was the most successful show ever held by this old organization.

Of the many sensational features furnished, probably the most startling was the defeat of George W. Quintard's new champion, Wire Boy of Paignton, who recently won the title. Wire Boy came out victorious in all the classes in which he was entered, but when it came to the best of the breed in the show he had to hand the laurels over to Mrs. Roy Rainey's Biddy of Holyport, a wonderfully made little bitch, who was making her metropolitan début.

Biddy is only two and a half years old, but she has made a startling record. She received winners at Washington and a special ribbon for the best bitch in the show. At Baltimore she took winners and the reserve for the best dog or bitch at the exhibition. Biddy of Holyport was purchased by Mrs. Rainey in England about eighteen months ago. And according to her owner, "Money could not buy her."

John F. Collin made a clean sweep in the English Bulldog classes with his splendid specimen, Goswell Monarch, which is probably one of the finest types ever shown in this country, and has never been defeated. Goswell Monarch received the blue over the international champion, Centaur, owned by Thomas W. Lawson. This makes Mr. Collin's dog a full-fledged American champion, an honor he has attained without a single defeat.

Clifton Star, the noted Boston Terrier owned by George F. Parker, who has had a winning streak in the last five or six shows, where he has regularly taken the blues, won again in the dog classes, the reserve going to Harry Alexander's Bud de Oar. In the bitch divisions, Edward Joyce won the first prize with a very typical little specimen, named Society Bud; the reserve went to the Mosholu Kennels' Heilborn's Queen. The judges had their hands full when it come to awarding the prize for the best of the breed. They deliberated fully fifteen minutes before they finally handed the ribbon to the owner of Society Bud. Clifton Star, the dog, got the reserve. The decision was a popular one and received with much applause.

The whippet race, which is always one of the features of this show, was held on the race track. These little fellows run like thoroughbreds, and when the race was announced every one rushed to the rail to see the sport. The event was a three-heat handicap at 200 yards for a handsome silver trophy.

Whippet racing is a North of England pastime, where it is tremendously popular, and it was not at all difficult to tell where the men who handled the dogs yesterday came from—they all carried a strong Lancashire accent.

There were only two entries in the first heat, which was won by George Revie's Lady Love, who was on scratch. Bill Barwell's Buster, a nineteen-pound dog, with ten yards handicap, was second, fifteen yards behind the winner. Three started in the second heat, with A. C. Decker's Uncle Sam on scratch. Undoubtedly, out of respect for his adopted country, for he is an imported dog, Uncle Sam came home in front. T. Barwell's Sparrow, with eleven and a half yards, was second. The latter is a lightweight dog, only weighing eighteen and a half pounds.

Both these two qualified for the final, with Lady Love winner of the first heat. The last race was truly exciting and worked the crowd up to a fine pitch of enthusiasm. The trio got away to a splendid start. Lady Love, who was on scratch, took the lead at the drop of the flag, but she was done before the journey was half over, Barwell's Sparrow wearing her down. The bitch held on gamely, but the pace was too hot for her, and Sparrow took the lead, fifty yards from the finish, and won with plenty to spare.

SAMURAI AGAIN VICTOR.

W. E. Dodge's Craft Wins Second Race for New York Y. C. "50s."

William E. Dodge's Samuri was the winner yesterday of the special race arranged by the Regatta Committee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club for the New York Yacht Club "fifties." She defeated J. M. Macdonough's Spartan by 19 minutes and 44 seconds. J. P. Morgan's Grayling was third and George F. Baker's Ventura fourth. It was the second win of the season for the Samuri, but her lead would undoubtedly have been cut down considerably if all four sloops could have been equally served with the wind. Instead, the Dodge yacht had all the best of the breeze and romped home an easy winner.

Ogden M. Reid, at the wheel of his "thirty" Lena stood off to the eastward right after the start and, catching the Huntington Bay breeze made fast time across the Sound for Greenwich Point buoy, with J. W. Alker's Alerion II., J. L. Cutler's Alera, J. A. Mahlstedt's Okee, J. T. Pratt's' Juanita, and I. E. Raymond's Hope, in that order. The Okee finally won the race, defeating the Lena two minutes and forty seconds, with the Alera third and the Alerian II. fourth.

Thirteen of the "Nut" class started over the inside courses in the bay. The Nutcracker, sailed by H. R. Hayes, the club's signal officer, capsized before the start. He righted her, baled her out, and overhauled four of the others in his class, but the winner proved to be E. W. Townsend's Betel Nut by 55 seconds from Colgate Hoyt's Josephus. The Tamale was the winner of the fifteen-footers.

Harold Vanderbilt's schooner Vagrant served as committee boat for the race, which was managed by Victor I. Cumnock, Beverly Robinson, H. H. Landon, and J. C. Work.

LOSS OF CLUBHOUSE HANDICAPS REGATTA

Entrance Records and Instruction Books Lost When Harlem Yacht Club Burned.

The Regatta Committee of the Harlem Yacht Club suffered considerable embarrassment in the management of the annual regatta of the club yesterday because of the burning of the clubhouse on Friday night. All its stationery and printed matter, including circulars of instruction for the regatta, was destroyed. The original entry cards were burned and all its signals and flags as well. But the New Rochelle Yacht Club offered the use of signaling equipment, and the committee commandeered a few instruction circulars from individual members who were not racing and made up a list of entries from information on file at the personal office of the Chairman and thus made ready for the regatta.

When the committee established the starting line at the northeast buoy on Execution Reef there was no wind. In fact, there had been very little all the forenoon. The start was deferred from 1 o'clock to 1:45, and at that hour there was barely enough wind from the southeast to give the yachts steerage way.

Forty Yachts Start.

Forty yachts crossed the starting line within the starting period of thirty-five minutes. Among them were Anita and Amoret, the two Class P boats—new in these waters and recently brought from Massachusetts Bay by George P. Granbery and R. B. Bush; Ediana, an unclassed boat, and Zingara, a Buzzard's Bay one-decker boat, which sailed a match race; Amorita and Jeannette, two older Class P craft, which also sailed a match; twelve handicap class yachts in three divisions, two old Class Q boats, three of the newest of Class R, and two older ones; five Larchmont Interclub boats, and six Stars. Another Larchmont boat and a Manhasset Bay 20-footer arrived half an hour after the starting time for their classes, and at 3:30 o'clock three American Yacht Club dories arrived in tow, demanding consideration. They received it and they deserved it, for they brought with them a fine, brisk sailing breeze from the south. They made the best start of the day, and the only good one.

Lose Race in Drifting.

More than one race was lost in the drifting match before the new breeze came in, but there were some good finishes. Anita of Class P won from Amoret by 2 minutes and 17 seconds. Ediana finished three minutes ahead of Zingara, but lost the race by conceding a time allowance of five minutes. Of the old-time Class P boats Amorita was the winner by nearly half an hour, and Dixie of Class Q won from Zeta by about 20 minutes. Bud of Class R beat last year's Joyette by only 11 seconds, and Margaret of the same class, partly disabled by the carrying away of some part of her running rigging, was not quite four minutes astern.

Of the Handicap fleet Carolina won from Amada of the first division by 1 minute and 37 seconds, their handicaps being the same. In the second division Sally IX. was first to finish, but was beaten by Lillian on time allowance, and Natoma, the scratch boat of the third division, gave time to Firefly and Peg and still remained the winner.

Neptune of the Star class, with Charles G. Davis at the helm, had much the worst of the start, but when the new wind came in Mr. Davis split tacks with the rest of the fleet and guessed right, for he won, beating George A. Corry's Little Dipper, the second boat, by 55 seconds. Whiff of the Larchmont Interclub class, was first to finish in her class. Tautog led the dories across the line, and Breeze, G. W. Ford's little sloop, beat Fred Gade's little yawl Petrol in a match race by more than 3 minutes.

Many Yacht Clubs Ready.

Practically all of the Brooklyn yacht clubs have gone into commission during the past three days. The usual ceremonies were held and the burgees were mast-headed at the twenty or more organizations on the shores of Gravesend and Jamaica Bays. The clubs that went into commission on Saturday and Sunday were all gayly decorated yesterday, as were also those that waited until Decoration Day to throw open their doors for the yachting season.

On Gravesend Bay the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, the Marine and Field Club, the New York Canoe Club, the Era Yacht Club, the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, the Excelsior Yacht Club, and a dozen or more organizations were opened. There was no racing on the bay. As a rule the Atlantic Yacht Club always holds a regatta on Decoration Day. However, as the majority of the racing craft are not in commission, it was decided to hold the first race of the Summer next Saturday.

The opening of the new home of the Canarsie Yacht Club was the most important event on Jamaica Bay. The club lost its old home through fire a year ago. The handsome new building is situated on the shore of Jamaica Bay a little to the east of Canarsie. It was crowded yesterday with members and their friends. At the Bergen Beach Yacht Club the opening ceremonies were marked by the presentation of a diamond Commodore's badge to Edward Butler, the former senior flag officer.

Other clubs that went into commission included the Old Mill Yacht Club, the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club, the Diamond Point Yacht Club, the Belle Harbor Yacht Club, the Bay Head Yacht Club, the Rockaway Point Yacht Club, and the Motor Boat Club of Jamaica Bay.

Bayside Yachtsmen Celebrate.

Decoration Day was celebrated at the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday afternoon with a regatta for all of the club classes. There also was a bang and go back motor boat race. The wind was light throughout the morning, but just before the firing of the starting gun a breeze sprung up from the south and managed to send the little boats around the inside course of the club in fair time. Curlew won among the birds. In the one-design class the winner was Mayflower. Diana won among the butterflies. In the motor boat race Frajona was the winner.

Have First 1915 Yacht Race.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 31.—With the fifty-footers of the New York Yacht Club and the thirty-footers of the same organization racing over the outside course of the club, and the Nuts and the fifteen-footers of the club sailing over the inside course, the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club gave its first important race of the season off here today. The wind was light and from the south. The winner among the fifty-footers was Samuri, the property of W. H. Dodge. The thirty-foot class was taken by Okee, and Tamale won among the fifteen-foot class. Betel Nut was the first of the Nuts to finish.

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5th—DUSSENBERG . .*O'DONNELL*
6th—PEUGEOT . . . . .*BURMAN*
7th—STUTZ . . . .*WILCOX*
8th—DUSSENBERG . . .*ALLEY*
9th—MAXWELL . . . . .*CARLSON*
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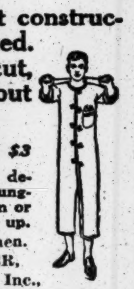

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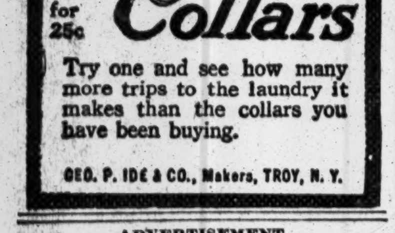

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JIM COFFEY WHIPS FLYNN IN NINTH

Motorman Breaks Bone in Wrist, but Battles on to Victory.

Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, pounded Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, into submission in nine rounds at the new Brighton Beach A. C. at the Brighton Beach race track last night. Flynn was so badly beaten that his seconds threw the sponge into the ring to save him from needless punishment. Coffey's superior ring generalship and superior knowledge of boxing gave him a notable advantage over the slugging fireman.

Coffey broke a small bone in his right wrist when he hit Flynn on the head in the second round, and will have to lay up for a time. His left hand was also painfully injured in the fourth round, and very probably in the same manner in which the wrist bone was broken. The big boxer was examined after the bout by a number of physicians in the crowd, and he was placed under the attention for the time being of Dr. Corbett, who made the diagnosis and cautioned Coffey to rest.

Flynn looked like a sure winner in the second when a vicious left to the jaw rocked Coffey to the ropes and had him broggy. The Irishman, coached by his handlers, hung on desperately and saved himself by stalling through the round.

Flynn injured his left hand in the third and said that he was unable to use it after that. Coffey continued to give Flynn a terrific lacing, and, although he hammered his jaw with left jabs and short right uppercuts, he was unable to put the game fireman out.

Coffey evaded Flynn's attack repeatedly by clever ducking. This brought Flynn's hands around Coffey's head so many times that after the bout it was found that the bones in both of his hands were broken.

Flynn's work in the open air last night was the gamest ever seen in such a furious slambang slugging match. Coffey was in great shape and after weathering the stormy and dangerous second round he boxed coolly and cautiously and never once lost his head, although he was plainly in danger several times from the Pueblo man's wild swings.

The opening of the new club was a big success, a crowd of nearly 10,000 witnessing the open-air show. The grand stand of the old race track was filled and the high-priced seats surrounding the ring were all taken.

In the crowd were hundreds of fashionably gowned women who seemed not to care for the sight of cuts, bruises, and blood, but enthused over the bouts just as much as the men.

It was a refreshing novelty for boxing fans to sit in an open arena swept by ocean breezes. The crowd was boisterously enthusiastic for Coffey, and before the bout started, his admirers climbed into the ring waving American and Irish flags.

Coffey had an advantage of 20 pounds over Flynn, while the fireman weighed 180 pounds. Billy Moore was the referee. Flynn rushed from his corner in the first round and jabbed Coffey twice in the face with his left. Coffey hammered back with vicious jabs to the Pueblo man's face. Jim's uppercut worked like a piston, and before the round ended Flynn's face was cut and bleeding under the grueling.

Flynn sprung a big surprise in the second. He clipped the Irish champion flush on the jaw with a left swing and tottered him against the ropes. Another punch and Coffey was staggering, and hung on to save himself from a knockout. Coffey rallied and pounded Flynn's jaw mercilessly, but could not stop his onrushes. The big motorman rallied in the third and again proceeded to punch the game fireman into submission. Flynn fought back like a wildcat. Although somewhat dazed, Flynn refused to back away, and feigning being groggy, he cracked Coffey hard on the jaw.

Both boxers were tired in the fourth and slowed up. The fighting fireman landed heavily on Coffey's body with his right, but Coffey retaliated quickly and rained a hard left jab to Flynn's badly battered face. Flynn started a right swing in the fifth which Coffey partly parried and saved himself. He continued to avoid Flynn's wild attacks by ducking and blocking.

Coffey unloaded a cross-fire of short rights and lefts to Flynn's jaw in the sixth and had him groggy. The Pueblo slugger took his medicine with great courage. Flynn landed heavily on Coffey's body early in the seventh, but the Irishman took up most of the round hammering Flynn's face with rights and lefts.

Flynn swung wildly in the eighth, but Coffey was shifty on his feet and evaded the attack. The Irish champion's cruel left was battering the fireman badly when the round ended, but he couldn't knock him out. Flynn was in bad shape when the ninth started, and Coffey punished him without mercy until his swollen face was so badly cut and bleeding that Jack Curley, in Flynn's corner, threw in the sponge and Referee Moore stopped the bout.

Bombardier Wells Wins in Ninth.

LONDON, May 31.—Bombardier Wells tonight knocked out Dick Smith, the light heavyweight champion of England, in the ninth round of a twenty-round match.

ANDOVER'S TRACK MEET.

Exeter Boys Defeated, 54 to 41—Two Local Records.

ANDOVER, Mass., May 31.—Phillips-Andover Academy won the annual track meet from Phillips-Exeter, 54 to 41, today. It was a close contest, Andover furnishing a surprise by taking all the places in the 440-yard run.

Two meet records were broken and one equaled by Andover men. Clifford Rodman of Los Angeles did the 120-yard high hurdles in 15 4-5 seconds. The 220-yard dash was won by Captain L. T. Prescott of Andover in 21 2-5 seconds, a new meet record, and Dudley F. Burrill of New Rochelle equaled the previous record of 10 seconds in the 100-yard dash.

Crescent's Narrow Squeak.

Toronto University and the Crescent Athletic Club played a tie game of lacrosse at the Bay Ridge grounds of the latter organization yesterday. The final score was three goals all. At the end of the first period the score was 3 to 1 in favor of the men from across the border. In the second half the Crescents did decidedly better. However, they were exceedingly fortunate in tieing the score, as their third goal was shot ten seconds before the final call of time.

One of the largest crowds that has ever gathered at Bay Ridge witnessed the game. It was a remarkably pretty contest, the Canadians playing a decidedly better game than they did on Saturday, when they were beaten by a 2-to-0 score.

During the first period Captain Ted Cypiot of the New Moon team twisted his knee and had to retire from the game. His place was taken by Andrews. In the second period Kerr also was injured and had to give way to Hallock. O'Rourke was the first to score in the second half. He made the tally midway in the period. The final goal was shot by "Sars" Kennedy.

Two Race Horses Killed.

While the thoroughbreds were being exercised at the Belmont Park track yesterday morning two thoroughbreds met their deaths within a few minutes of each other.

Allan Pinkerton's good racer Talisman, which won the point-to-point chase at F. Ambrose Clark's farm last Fall, was being tried out at a mile for the Piping Rock races, with an exercise boy in the saddle. He had finished working a mile when his boy pulled him up. The horse turned in his tracks, as if to go back to the stable, staggered a trifle, and fell dead.

Ten minutes later Louis Martini's Walters, which had just been tried for six furlongs, pulled up suddenly and crossed his legs as he did so, with a tumble as the result. The fall broke one leg at the shoulder, and the animal had to be shot.

Yamada Defeats Coleman.

Koji Yamada defeated Hal Coleman at 14.1 balk-line billiards last night at Daly's Academy. The Japanese expert is preparing for his match with Willie Hoppe and is rapidly rounding into form. For the 250 points he had an average of 11 19-21, with high runs of 59 and 28. Coleman scored 210 points. His average was 10 9-21, with high runs of 40 and 39.

GIBBONS HAS HARD BOUT.

Soldier Bartfield Makes Westerner Hustle to Win.

Under a clear sky, with a warm sun tempering the rather stiff breeze, open air boxing was revived at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon in the presence of 11,000 enthusiasts. The solid bank of straw-hatted fans in the upper tier of the big baseball stand, the circus seats and canvas walls on the field, the bright hued raiment of the women scattered throughout the big crowd, the boxers dancing around the ring, the referee clad in white flannel, the band and the clicking of the "movies," all tended to give real holiday color to the scene. The boxing show itself was good, very good. Five real star bouts were staged, and card, and the contest was somewhat of there was variety of boxing sufficient to satisfy the most ardent and exacting devotee.

The ring was built on the playing surface of the diamond, near home plate on the third base line, and its decorations of the national colors and its ropes covered with green velour made the setting a very attractive one.

Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul middleweight, and Soldier Bartfield, champion of the United States Army, furnished the star bout of the all-star a surprise as Bartfield easily earned a draw with the Westerner. Gibbons did not appear to exert himself and did not show the ability as a boxer which has marked his work in the past. Bartfield realized that he had the opportunity of his career and he displayed the best he had. Although the busy left jab that he shot to Gibbons's face repeatedly did not have any effect on the St. Paul boxer, but all his tricks were mimicked over a swing or jab that stung. At those times during the bout when Gibbons did let out, he easily showed his superiority over Bartfield, but these spurts were too far apart to give him any advantage. Only in the last two rounds did Gibbons cut loose from his apathy and jarred and staggered the soldier with his terrific wallops. Gibbons is a tricky boxer, but all his tricks were mimiced by Bartfield yesterday and were not of much value to the Westerner. Gibbons weighed 155 and Bartfield's weight was 148.

Dan (Porky) Flynn, who put a crimp in Al Reich's aspirations several weeks ago was pitted against Battling Levinsky, and the rugged young east sider had the better of the contest. In the second round Levinsky scored a knockdown, and several times during the bout he caused the blood to flow from Flynn's mouth and nose. Levinsky was careful and did not take any chances with the Boston boxer. He was always alert, on the defensive mostly, and kept the boxing at long range as much as possible. The Bostonian with his superior ring experience and generalship was able to keep Levinsky's attacks at a distance and but few times during the bout did he assume the offensive to the point where Levinsky was worried. The Boston boxer had an advantage of nineteen pounds over Levinsky, whose weight was 179.

The only knockout of the afternoon was scored by Johnny Dundee, the Italian-American boxer, who dropped John (Young) Drummie of Jersey City to the floor with a dull thud for the count in the second round. Dundee was hopping around through the air most of the time, and about the middle of the second round he drove a right and left uppercut to Drummie's jaw, and the Jersey boxer went down. He tried gamely to regain his feet, but those wallops had completely drained him of energy and strength.

Al McCoy, a Brooklyn middleweight, was matched against Johnny Howard of Bayonne, but Howard being laid up with ptomaine poisoning, Silent Martin was rushed from the trenches to take his place. McCoy didn't show much championship ability in his bout with Martin. Martin by his gruelling, aggressive method of boxing had the Brooklyn man plainly worried, and several times during the bout caused him to wince. Martin is by no means a polished boxer, but he can take reams of punishment and still be on hand for more. And he has a clever defense. He did not have to extend either of these qualities yesterday, but whenever McCoy did put on steam, the "dummy" merely smiled. McCoy had an army of advisers in his corner, who continually barked instructions at their charge, but even then the best he could get was a draw. He weighed 157½ to Martin's 155.

Dutch Brandt and Battling Lahn furnished the opening ten-rounder, and it was a fast, hard hitting bout, with Brandt the winner by a big margin.

MISS WAGNER IN LEAD.

Former Indoor Tennis Champion Wins Two Matches at Amacassin.

Miss Marie Wagner, formerly national indoor lawn tennis champion, led the players in the women's single events of the annual open tournament of the Amacassin Country Club yesterday at Yonkers, when she won two matches with little apparent effort. In the first round Miss Wagner eliminated Miss Gertrude Hall in straight sets, the loser failing to obtain a game, and in the second round she defeated Miss Josephine Martin in the best contested match of the day at 9-7, 6-4. The former champion was forced to play her best to win from her opponent, and the latter was several times within two points of the first set. Miss Martin continued her plucky opposition in the second set, but the speedy drives of Miss Wagner proved too much for her.

E. H. Henderson, the University Heights Club crack, made a splendid record, being the only player to qualify for the fourth round. He was at the top of his form and defeated his opponents in straight sets. He established a record for himself by holding one of his opponents to a scoreless match, and followed with another love set against his third opponent. The summary:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Carona Winn defeated Miss Clare Cassell by default; Miss Amy Harper defeated Miss Eugenia Robinson, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Gertrude Hill, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Josephine Martin defeated Mrs. C. C. Parsons, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round—Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Josephine Martin, 9—7, 6—4.

Men's Singles.—First Round—Eugene Nolan defeated P. H. Riggs, 6—3, 6—2; E. H. Henderson defeated H. W. Forster, 9—7, 6—3.

Second Round—C. L. Johnson defeated M. McGuire by default; Norman Johnson defeated George B. Pegram, 6—4, 6—1; L. H. Croley defeated Leslie V. Robinson, 12—10, 5—7, 6—3; K. B. Smith defeated B. Wiseltier, 6—3, 6—4; F. B. Fuller defeated Thomas Moore, 6—4, 6—2; Ingo Hartmann defeated George S. Groesbeck, 6—4, 6—1; E. H. Henderson defeated E. Nolan, 6—0, 6—0; S. H. Rowe defeated A. M. Hyde by default; W. F. Andrews defeated L. I. Grinnell by default; E. H. James defeated Guy Brinkerhoff, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3; W. C. Lippincott defeated J. M. Gesner, Jr., 6—4, 6—4.

Third Round—E. H. Henderson defeated S. H. Rowe, 6—4, 6—4.

Lawn Tennis on Other Courts.

NEWTON, Mass., May 31.—Harry C. Johnson and Irving C. Wright of the Longwood Cricket Club today won the Massachusetts lawn tennis championship in doubles by defeating J. W. Foster and C. W. Currier of Boston in the final round, 6—0, 7—9, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 31.—Williams made a clean sweep in the tennis tournament with Trinity today. Captain Cutler, the New England intercollegiate champion, defeated Edsall, the Trinity leader, in the best match of the day, 6—3, 7—5.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 31.—Holy Cross defeated Tufts tennis team today, 6 to 0, the Medford players failing to win a match.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 31.—Wesleyan's tennis team captured all six matches with Bowdoin today.

Invitation Doubles at Elizabeth.

A big holiday crowd witnessed an interesting match in the final round of the invitation men's doubles tennis tournament yesterday at the Elizabeth Town and Country Cub at Elizabeth, N. J., when Dean Mathey and Walter M. Hall of New York defeated Harold Throckmorton and Lindsay Dunham, the Princeton interscholastic champions, three sets to two, at 4—6, 3—6, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3. The youngsters made a bold bid for victory, capturing the first two sets, but the pace told on them, and the court experience of the elder players finally overcame the big lead. Throckmorton and Dunham, after losing the third set, came back strong in the fourth, but were unable to continue their speed.

FLUSHING GOLFER TAKES TUXEDO CUP

Gardiner White Beats Moore in Deciding Match of Big Invitation Tourney.

Gardiner W. White of Flushing won the chief cup in the Tuxedo Golf Club's invitation tournament yesterday by defeating Paul Moore of Morris County, 9 up and 7 to play in the thirty-six hole decisive test. This is the first success of the Flushing club champion.

In the first eighteen holes it looked as if Moore might give White his own work to win the match, for the latter was only two up at the end of the morning round. Only eleven holes in the afternoon were necessary, for at all times White held the upper hand.

When the long match started it was White who attempted the aggressive, but his putting touch had apparently left him, for he gave himself a great deal to do on his approaches to the cup. As an illustration of this phase of the situation it is only necessary to say that on the sixth hole he took three putts within a distance of ten feet of the pin, and, of course, lost the hole. He came back with a win at the seventh in 3 and also won the eighth when his opponent pulled his midiron shot out of bounds. This left White one up at the turn.

Moore squared the match on the eleventh with a perfect 3, but White grew aggressive again at the fourteenth when Moore did all manner of things, notably slicing out of bounds on his midiron second. A missed putt cost Moore the next and incidentally the seventeenth, but White presented the last hole to his antagonist by missing a "wee one." That Moore was completely off in the afternoon was shown by the fact that White won four successive holes without difficulty. Moore took the fifth, but it was only prolonging the inevitable, for White reached the turn 7 up on the day. Winning the tenth and eleventh, White settled the match. The card:

White, out	4	5	4	4	4	6	3	5	4	39	
Moore, out	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	40	
White, in	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	40	79
Moore, in	5	3	5	5	7	5	3	5	4	42	82
White, out	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	39	
Moore, out	5	5	5	6	4	5	5	6	4	45	
White, in	4	3									
Moore, in	5	4									

There was an eighteen-hole medal play handicap in which Dwight Partridge of Bedford, who won the medal in the qualifying round of the tournament, had the best gross of the day, with a score of 77. His net of 72 tied with F. L. Carey of the home club, who had 88, 16—72.

In the beaten eight of the chief division John N. Stearns, 3d, of Nassau, and formerly of Princeton, found himself 3 down at the end of the morning to William Watson, President of the New Jersey State Golf Association, but later in the day Stearns found his game and won the match by 3 up and 2 to play. He had two 4s coming to him for a 74.

The summary follows:

First Sixteen.—Final Round—Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Paul Moore, Morris County, 9 up and 7 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—Final Round—John N. Stearns, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, beat William Watson, Baltusrol, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Sixteen.—Final Round—C. M. Hall, Garden City, beat Edward P. Rogers, Baltusrol, 4 up and 3 to play.

Beaten Eight, Second Sixteen.—Final Round—George Grant Mason, Tuxedo, beat John W. Cross, National, 9 up and 7 to play.

Third Sixteen.—Final Round—Newell Tilton, Tuxedo, beat E. Richards, Tuxedo, 1 up.

ON NEAR-BY LINKS.

Fine Day Makes Big Fields Possible for All Competitions—Scores.

At the Yountakah Country Club the golfers began a day on the links yesterday by taking part in a qualifying round for the President's Cup, conditions calling for handicap medal play. A. G. Heller and E. B. Hersloff tied for the lead with net totals of 71. Later on mixed foursomes were in order, Mrs. R. H. Smalley and W. G. Pfeil, the scratch pair, winning with an 88. The scores follow:

President's Cup.—A. G. Heller, 98, 27—71; E. B. Hersloff, 98, 27—71; W. J. Berg, 92, 20—72; W. L. Pyle, 90, 17—73; A. B. Waller, 102, 27—75; A. C. McLaughlin, 89, 16—73; J. B. Edwards, 94, 20—74; F. H. Edwards, 94, 20—74; F. H. Edwards, Jr., 89, 17—77; H. G. Terhune, 102, 27—75; E. Benson, 85, 10—75; J. A. Kurvey, 90, 15—75; J. O. Powers, 102, 27—75; W. H. Arnold, 102, 27—75; L. F. Rothwell, 102, 27—75; L. H. Vories, 86, 10—76.

Mixed Foursomes.—Mrs. R. H. Smalley and W. G. Pfeil, 88, 0—88; Mr. and Mrs. B. Edwards, 113, 22—91; Mrs. B. Mitchell and H. C. Reynolds, 99, 8—91; Mrs. J. Swan and H. G. Giles, 102, 9—93; Miss K. Hyslop and M. Schenck, 115, 22—93; Mrs. T. W. McMullen and C. H. Kunach, 112, 18—94; Mrs. B. Bouvier and B. Bouvier, 112, 16—96; Mrs. R. K. Anderson and W. S. Andrews, 118, 21—97; Mrs. and Dr. C. H. Helfich, 118, 19—99; Mrs. C. H. Soule and J. A. Swan, 122, 22—100; Mrs. H. G. Giles and T. W. McMullen, 115, 15—100; Mrs. F. E. Anderson and R. T. Anderson, 120, 19—101; Mrs. H. C. Reynolds and F. Curley, 118, 17—101.

Seventy members of the Ardsley Club took part in an eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday, arranged in two classes. Morton S. Paton, the well-known court tennis referee, won in the first class with a card of 85—15—70, while J. A. Burckel, with 98-24—74 was the leader in the second set. There was a putting competition which was won by C. C. Messmore, who took 35 putts for the eighteen-hole circuit. The scores follow:

Class A.—M. S. Paton, 85, 15—70; G. M. Greer, 87, 12—75; A. F. Robinson, 88, 12—76; H. W. Willer, 91, 15—76; A. B. Meacham, 89, 12—77; C. Calman Messmore, 85, 8—77; R. G. Monday, 82, 5—77; J. M. Shedd, 92, 14—78; F. S. Fuller, 90, 10—80; H. K. McCann, 92, 12—80; S. L. Eldridge, 99, 15—84.

Class B.—J. A. Burckel, 98, 24—74; F. C. Wechmar, 96, 19—77; F. Forsythe, 96, 19—77.

Forty members of the Nassau Country Club finished the thirty-six-hole medal play handicap yesterday, which was started on Saturday. The winner was C. H. Sayer, with a card of 169—16—153. There was also a thirty-six-hole special event, in which William L. Hicks, many times club champion, emerged at the top of the list with a card of 157—4—153. The following returned cards:

Handicap.—C. H. Sayer, 169, 16—153; C. V. Brokaw, 179, 24—155; E. H. Milligan, 182, 24—158; E. U. Crosby, 197, 36—161; W. R. Peters, 202, 40—162; F. B. Pratt, 182, 20—162; B. T. Tobey, 188, 24—164; H. I. Pratt, 209, 40—169; H. L. Pratt, 185, 16—169; H. C. Folger, Jr., 206, 32—174.

At the Deal Golf and Country Club yesterday the regulars turned out for thirty-six holes medal play handicap, selected eighteen to count, and in Class A Alfred Nathan led the field with an 82—7—75. The best in the B division was a 70 net, returned by B. R. Daly, whose handicap was 17 strokes. Here are a few of the leaders in each class:

Class A.—Alfred Nathan, 82, 7—75; H. A. Watson, 85, 9—76; J. F. Shanley, Jr., 78, 2—76; E. L. Byrne, 89, 11—78.

Class B.—B. R. Daly, 87, 17—70; John Griffin, 91, 14—77; J. Herman, 98, 17—83; J. J. Behlan, 99, 16—83; F. B. York, 102, 17—89.

At the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club medal play was in order throughout the day. A. W. Haigh and J. G. Wright tied for the net prize in the thirty-six-hole competition with totals of 154. Haigh also led in the morning class A sweep, his card reading 86—12—74. Golfers crowded the links throughout the day, and in the afternoon the morning program was repeated.

Because they had the privilege of selecting the best eighteen from the thirty-six-hole test, golfers at the Haworth Country Club returned low totals yesterday. In Class A G. R. Spaulding led with 83—19—64, while an even lower total rewarded the efforts of W. E. Hinsdale, who led the B golfers. He had a 62 net.

Apawamis Club members competed for a prize offered by the golf committee yesterday, the trophy being given to the player making the best net score in a thirty-six-hole medal play handicap. L. H. Lapham won the award with 180—26—154. Henry Kryn offered the cup for the second best and it was taken by Harmon S. Graves, who had a card of 168—12—156. Graves and C. L. Watkins tied for the sweepstakes with respective cards of 82—6—76 and 83—7—76. There was a triple tie for the afternoon sweepstakes involving L. H. Lapham, 90—13—77; W. N. Stillman, 90—13—77, and Alfred Stillman, 2d, 86—9—77.

Francis C. Newton captured the Spring championship of the Richmond County Country Club yesterday, getting a gross of 171 for thirty-six holes. George S. Scofield won the Dongan Hills cup with a net of 194-30-164. There was also a mixed putting competition over twelve holes on the clock course. Mr. and Mrs. James G. Clark won with twenty-six putts.

An eighteen-hole medal play handicap was the attraction at the North Jersey Country Club yesterday. C. Van Deen took the first-division prize with 81-17-64, while G. F. Dunning, with 92-30-62, was the Class B winner.

More than a hundred players appeared at the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday for the various holiday competitions on the card. George G. Worthley captured the flag competition, planting his standard within a foot of the cup on the eighteenth green. W. S. Kimball won first prize in Class A of the medal play handicap with a card of 93-15-78, the Class B cup going to E. M. Burns, who had 93-30-63. H. L. Wyatt and Richard R. Mamlok took the prize in Class A of the four-ball competition with a net of 69, while in the second division A. M. Williams and Worthley won with a net of 71.

More than a hundred golfers thronged the links of the Country Club of Glen Ridge yesterday. Harry D. Smith, the former club champion, won the President's Cup for the lowest gross score over the thirty-six-hole route, returning 162. The net prize in the thirty-six-hole handicap went to R. M. Burns. Ralph Schefley won the eighteen-hole cup with 86—17—69. In Class B Charles Yates won the cup at thirty-six holes with 189—44—145, and J. W. Sands the eighteen-hole total, his card reading 95—21—74.

Something was going on all day at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. In the morning it was a four-ball medal play handicap, in which W. F. Stevenson and W. M. Pickslay were the winners. Later on H. V. Gaines and T. V. Bermingham finished 1 up on par, while the thirty-six-hole par competition for individual players was won by Gaines.

At the Montclair Golf Club yesterday H. M. Robinson, with a card of 87—12-75 won the Class A sweeps and G. H. Wells, with 92—18-74 took Class B. In the third division T. G. Bradlee, with 87—22-65 led the field. There was a tie in the afternoon between Francis E. Donohoe and Joseph Hodgson, Jr., with respective cards of 85—8-77 and 83—6-77. Another deadlock happened in the second division, involving F. C. Hall, 92—18-74, and E. B. Stearns, 90—16-74. In the third class C. R. Christie, Jr.,'s, 100—26-74 won a cup for him. Harold H. Wilcox, formerly holder of the metropolitan amateur championship, won the prize for the thirty-six hole selected score in Class A, with 75—3-72. A. R. Copper was the successful man in the second division, with 92—18-74, and P. G. Bradlee took the third, with 84—7-73.

The final match in Class A of the May tournament was not played, but in the second division Ralph Starrett beat C. B. Alling 1 up and in the third C. I. Cairns beat Percy Allen on the home green. There was a woman's putting competition in which Mrs. Francis E. Donohoe was successful, with Miss Dorothy C. Allen second.

A cup offered by the Sports and Games Committee of the Arcola Country Club yesterday was won by Judge T. G. Haight, with a card of 179—25-154. William H. Watt captured the Judge Scott with a card of 87-12-75. About 110 players were out.

A special Memorial Day program was run off yesterday at the Siwanoy Country Club, and more than a hundred players took part. John G. Anderson, the 1913 runner-up in the national amateur championship, was the winner of Class A, with 83—7—76. In the second division, Kenyon S. Congdon topped the list, with 98—24—74, while there was a tie in the third division between R. P. Dustin and Edward K. Gordon, with respective cards of 105—28—77 and 114—37—77.

Returning a card of 179—32—147, George C. Dana won the Heller Cup yesterday at the Forest Hill Field Club. The Harry V. Vance Memorial offered by Mrs. Vance was tied for by A. G. Brooker, C. R. Harris, and A. W. Snow, each with 65 net. There was a medal play handicap both morning and afternoon, W. E. Cairns winning in Class A of the early event, with 86—15—71, and E. S. Lassy and O. W. Voight each having 75 in the second division. A. G. Gussman's card of 83—10—73 won Class A in the afternoon, while G. T. M. Smith, with 95—20—75, took Class B.

Country Club Golf at Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 31. — Golf was played here today for cups presented by the Greenwich Country Club. The results:

Class A.—G. P. Lynde, 5—3 down; T. M. S. Rolls, 5—5 down; M. B. Foster, 9—6 down; G. B. Carhart, 8—7 down; W. S. Frankand, 11—7 down; T. R. Bonner, 7—7 down; A. E. Ranney, 11—8 down.

Class B.—E. Zittel, 14—3 down; M. Dougherty, 14—4 down; H. B. Slayback, 17—5 down; H. S. Marston, 14—5 down; T. M. Hodgens, 14—7 down; J. A. Moffat, 14—7 down; J. A. Clark, 17—8 down; J. H. Shearson, 15—7 down.

Green Committee Cup.—R. S. Crocker beat D. S. Armstrong, 7 and 6; T. M. Hodgens beat G. P. Lynde, 1 up and 19; G. J. Gains beat M. B. Foster, 1 up; J. D. Chapman beat F. B. Tuttle, 3 up and 1; E. S. Zittel beat A. E. Ranny, 4 up and 3; H. Gillan beat R. T. McGusty, 3 up and 1.

Hackensack Golfers Play for Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., May 31.—At the Hackensack Golf Club today ninety-six members competed in a thirty-six-hole handicap for the Vice President's Cup, playing eighteen holes in the morning and eighteen in the afternoon, the four low net scores to qualify and play off at match play. The four to qualify were Walter Terhune, 192, 48—144; B. Icinoniya, 176, 30—146; R. A. Belding, 188, 36—152; J. H. Abeel, 178, 26—152. Walter Terhune also won the special prize for the lowest net score of the day.

Wykagyl Club Golf.

Three golf competitions were staged for members of the Wykakyl Country Club yesterday. In the morning W. S. Stevenson and W. M. Pickslay won a four-ball match, best ball medal play handicap, with a card of 83-7-76, and in the afternoon H. V. Gaines and T. V. Bermingham triumped in a four-ball, best ball handicap against par over 36 holes and proved the winner.

Tennis Champion Loses Title.

R. B. Gatcomb, the playing-through champion, was eliminated yesterday in the semi-final round of the tennis tournament for the championship of Nassau and Queens Counties at the Great Neck Hills Country Club, Great Neck, L. I. The champion made a good fight to retain his title, but after three hard sets was defeated by A. F. von Bernuth at 3—6, 6—1, 6—2. The winner will play Ralph H. Boggs for the title. Boggs won from H. M. Hobart, 6—1, 6—4.

In the doubles the von Bernuth brothers scored a double victory, defeating H. M. Hobart and A. G. Hutchinson in the first round and M. Johnson and R. H. Roberts in the second. The summary:

Queens and Nassau Men's Singles Championship.—Semi-final Round—A. F. von Bernuth defeated R. B. Gatcomb, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2; Ralph H. Boggs defeated H. M. Hobart, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—R. L. von Bernuth and A. L. von Bernuth defeated H. M. Hobart and A. G. Hutchinson, 5—7, 6—1, 6—2; M. Johnson and R. H. Roberts defeated K. Warden and H. W. Barnwell, 6—2, 6—0.

Second Round—Ralph H. Boggs and R. E. Fears defeated W. H. Mutchener and H. J. Howard, 6—3, 6—2; R. L. von Bernuth and A. L. von Bernuth defeated M. Johnson and R. H. Roberts, 7—5, 6—2.

The Seventh Wins at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31.—The Seventh Regiment tennis team disposed of the West Point Officers' Tennis Club this morning in easy fashion by the score of 5 to 1. Summary:

Singles.—Lieutenant W. Wildrick defeated G. G. Moore of the Seventh, 3—6, 6—2, 7—5. Kingsmith defeated Colonel Holt of the Army, 6—4, 6—4. G. G. Grenz of the Seventh defeated Lieutenant Malven of the Army, 6—4, 8—6. R. K. Tomlin of the Seventh defeated Lieutenant Kallock of the Army, 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles.—Colonel Holt and Lieutenant Wildrick, Army, were defeated by Smith and Grenz of the Seventh, 6—4, 7—5. Lieutenants Malven and Kallock, Army, were defeated by Messrs. Moore and Tomlin of the Seventh, 3—6, 8—6, 6—1.

FAST TENNIS PLAY FOR EASTERN TITLE

Hammett and Lovibond Advance in Hartsdale Tourney—Surprise in the Mixed Doubles.

A. D. Hammett and Arthur M. Lovibond joined Walker M. Hall in the round before the semi-final in the Eastern New York State tennis championship yesterday on the courts of the County Tennis Club of Westchester at Hartsdale. Hammett defeated George King in straight sets at 6—3, 6—4, and the Seventh Regiment crack qualified through a victory over E. M. Behar by the score of 6—3, 6—4.

Competition showed a favorable contrast to Sunday, when forty-one of the players defaulted their matches, and a number of three-set contests rewarded a big gallery. Vanderbilt Ward, the Bronx champion, was back in form and disposed of W. J. Touissant in quick order. G. A. L. Dionne, the former Captain of the West Side Club, took the measure of Allen Behr in a hard-fought three-set match. Dionne's steadiness proved too much for his young opponent, who was unable to win a game in the deciding set.

The men's doubles were advanced to the second round, and furnished some interesting contests. S. Howard Voskell and Frederick C. Baggs came through their match with E. Fox and G. B. Raymond in good style, winning in straight sets. They were joined in the second round by R. McClare and W. J. Touissent, who triumped over W. J. Andrews and J. Evans at 6—4, 6—3.

Good progress was made in the mixed doubles, in which Miss Margaret Grove and Harry J. Steinkampf, who scored a surprising victory over Miss H. Mason and Vanderbilt Ward. The combination play of the winners carried them through their match, Ward being unable to keep out of the way of his partner at times, and consequently lost many points. The summary:

Eastern New York State Tennis Championship, Men's Singles.—First Round—Thomas Scofield defeated G. B. Raymond 6—3, 6—4. Lincoln Reimer won from H. Roberts by default.

Second Round—Frederick C. Baggs defeated Edgar F. Leo, 6—1, 6—3. Vanderbilt B. Ward defeated W. J. Touissant, 6—4, 6—3. F. B. Geddes defeated C. J. Burroughs by default. A. Bassford, Jr., defeated R. B. McClave 6—1, 6—1. S. H. Voshell defeated H. Roberts by default. C. Clarkson defeated Dr. W. Rosenbaum by default. T. Scofield defeated L. Reimer by default. W. S. Andrews defeated J. Steinacher by default.

Third Round—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated A. Ingersoll 6—2, 10—8. Alfred D. Hammett defeated H. Wood 6—4, 6—4. Harry J. Steinkampf defeated F. B. Geddes 6—0, 8—6. G. A. L. Dionne defeated Allen Behr 6—3, 3—6, 6—0. S. H. Voshell defeated Dr. A. W. Waite 6—0, 6—0. A. Bassford, Jr., defeated Lieutenant W. S. Anderson 6—1, 6—2. C. Clarkson defeated T. Scofield 6—0, 6—2.

Fourth Round—A. D. Hammett defeated George King 6—3 6—3. Arthur M. Lovibond defeated E. M. Behar 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss F. Ballin defeated Miss Anne Fish, by default; Mrs. A. D. Hammett defeated Miss Weser, by default.

Second Round—Miss M. Gamage defeated Mrs. Theodore Earle, 6—0, 7—5; Mrs. Royal Victor defeated Miss G. Wilson, 6—0, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs defeated M. E. Fox and G. B. Raymond, 6—1, 6—1; H. J. Steinkampf and Dr. W. Rosenbaum defeated C. G. Burroughs and partner, by default; R. McClave and W. J. Touissant defeated W. S. Andrews and J. Evans, 6—4, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Margaret Grove and H. J. Steinkampf defeated Miss H. Mason and Vanderbilt B. Ward, 6—4, 6—3; Miss M. Gamage and W. F. Cassidy defeated Mrs. T. Earle and L. D. Root, 6—4, 6—4.

SCHOOLBOYS AT THE NETS.

Preliminary Rounds for High School Tennis Championship Decided.

Young tennis players representing the high schools in the Public Schools Athletic League competed yesterday at the Brighton Beach tennis courts in the early rounds of the high school championship of Greater New York. Many of the youngsters showed unusual ability with the racquet and several stirring matches were witnessed.

H. Gillespie, Stuyvesant, was the only player to reach the fourth round for which he qualified by a three-set victory over S. Sorin, De Witt Clinton. Boys from the Stuyvesant and Curtis schools made the best showing. The semi-final and final rounds will be decided on Saturday. The summary:

First Round.—S. Sorin, (bye,) De Witt Clinton, defeated K. Sharkey, (bye,) Commercial, 6—2, 6—0; P. Vischer, (bye,) Curtis, defeated J. Blumenthal, (bye,) Stuyvesant, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; H. Gillespie, (bye,) Stuyvesant, defeated M. Fleischman, (bye,) De Witt Clinton, default; W. Townsend, (bye,) Curtis, defeated M. Bieber, (bye,) Commercial, 6—4, 6—2; M. Levine, Erasmus, defeated K. Low, Manual Training, by default; M. Cohan, Morris, defeated K. Scovil, Richmond Hill, 6—3, 6—2; M. Webster, De Witt Clinton, defeated J. Jacobs, Townsend Harris, 6—3, 6—4; D. Nichols, Curtis, defeated P. De Mund, Bay Ridge, by default; R. Raymond, Townsend Harris, defeated W. Rubenstein, Commercial, 6—1, 6—2; W. Hanlon, Curtis, defeated J. McKinney, Bay Ridge, by default; L. Fertig, Morris, defeated F. Barrett, Stuyvesant, by default; N. Canaday, Erasmus, defeated R. Weaver, Flushing, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7; J. Handschuck, Townsend Harris, defeated George Boyce, Bay Ridge, 6—4, 6—1; H. Starkman, Morris, defeated A. Nurnberg, Townsend Harris, 6—0, 6—4; D. Kelley, Flushing, defeated R. Ives, Erasmus, by default; W. Rogers, Bay Ridge, defeated W. Warburg, Commercial, by default; A. Jacobi, Stuyvesant, and A. Stelson, Richmond Hill, both defaulted; V. Spark, Townsend Harris, defeated B. McLaughlin, Flushing, 6-2, 6—4; A. Burroughs, Flushing, defeated M. Lowenthal, Commercial, 6—1, 6—1; L. Daily, Erasmus, defeated J. McGlue, Erasmus, by default; L. Zuckerman, Erasmus, defeated I. Karlin, Bay Ridge, by default; P. Rosenberg, De Witt Clinton, defeated F. Kundl, Manual Training, 6—2, 6—3; H. Broockerman, Richmond Hill, defeated C. Bennecke, Erasmus, 6—0, 6—1.

Second Round.—Sorin defeated Vischer, 6—1, 6—3; Gillespie defeated Townsend, 6—1, 6—2; Cohan defeated Webster, 6—2, 6—4; Hanlon defeated Fertig, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1; Starkman defeated Rogers, 6—2, 6—4; Letson, De Witt Clinton, (bye,) defeated Burroughs, 6—4, 6—4; Daily defeated Zuckerman, 6—0, 7—5; Broockerman defeated Rosenberg, 6—3, 4—6, 9—7.

Third Round.—Gillespie defeated Sorin, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3.

Armstrong and Davis Win.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Joseph J. Armstrong of California and Willis E. Davis of Minnesota defeated W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia and W. A. Larned of New York in the final double tennis match for the Huntingdon Valley challenge cup today on the course at Noble.

MRS. RAYMOND DEFAULTS.

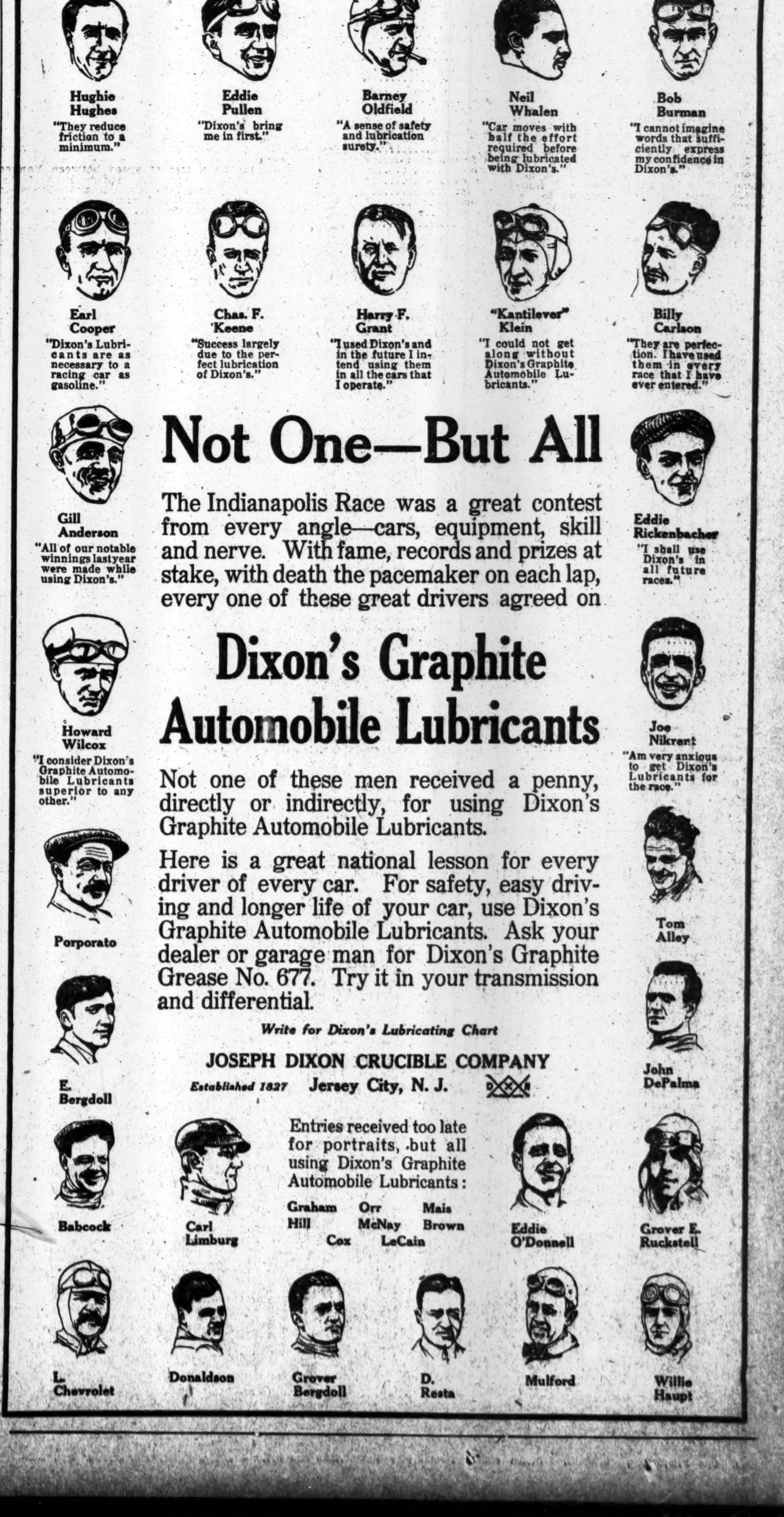
New York Woman Fails to Appear to Defend Tennis Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The annual tennis tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania and the Eastern States in women's singles and doubles and in mixed doubles was begun on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, today. Mrs. Edward T. Raymond of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, who won the singles title last year and shared in the winning of the doubles and mixed doubles, was not on hand to defend her title, but to offset her absence the field included Mrs. Marshall MacLean of Morristown, N. J., who as Miss Helen Homans won the national title in 1907; Miss Eleanora Sears, Boston; Miss Elizabeth Porter, Washington; Miss Eleanor Carey, Baltimore; Mrs. D. P. Wood, California; Miss Mirian Steever of Andover, Mass., and Mrs. Barger Wallach of Newport. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, who has carried everything before her, was forced to default because of an injured ankle. Summaries:

First Round.—Miss Elizabeth Porter, Washington, defeated Miss E. S. Bryant, Country Club, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Country Club, defeated Mrs. C. R. Wainwright, Philadelphia Cricket, by default; Miss Eleanor Carey, Baltimore, defeated Miss M. Thompson, Lake Forest, 6—4, 6—3; Miss Claire Cassell, New York, defeated Miss Elizabeth Henry, Philadelphia Cricket, by default; Miss M. E. Willcox, Merion, defeated Miss Stevens, North Andover, by default; Mrs. D. Paul, Merion, defeated Miss Gertrude Hollis, Philadelphia Cricket, 2—6, 6—2, 10—8; Miss Dorothy Disston, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Miss Emelie Kennedy, Merion, 10—8, 6—4; Miss I. A. Kissel, Boston, defeated Miss M. Willett, Norwood, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Mary Stair, New York, defeated Miss Marion Fenno, Boston, by default; Mrs. I. Schlicter, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Mrs. J. G. Hibbs, Merion, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6; Mrs. D. P. Wood, Shrewsbury, defeated Miss Helen Alexander, Philadelphia Cricket, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Miriam Steever, Andover, defeated Miss Alice Miller, Merion, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Mildred Willard, Merion, defeated Miss Evelyn Runk, Merion, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Winifred Richards, Merion, defeated Miss Lillian Gest, Merion, 61, 6—2; Mrs. C. N. Beard, Cynwyd, defeated Miss Violet Gratz, Merion, by default; Miss K. Brinton, Overbrook, defeated Miss Gertrude Henry, Philadelphia Cricket, by default; Miss M. Taylor, Merion, defeated Miss Mary Williams, Merion, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Barger-Wallach, Newport, defeated Mrs. V. N. Bieg, Merion, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Margaretta Meyers, Merion, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, by default; Miss E. Hensel, Merion, defeated Miss Amy Harris, Merion, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Edith Runk, Merion, defeated Miss Ethel Dunham, Germantown, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Agnes Kennedy, Merion, defeated Miss J. Paulding, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round—Mrs. Marshall MacLean, Morristown, defeated Miss E. M. Fox, Germantown, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Eleanora Sears, Longwood, defeated Miss E. H. Katzenberg, Philmont, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Carey defeated Mrs. Harvey, 0—6, 7—5, 6—4; Miss Cassell defeated Miss Willcox, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Kissell defeated Miss Stair, 6—2, 6—4; Mrs. Wood defeated Mrs. Schlicter, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Steever defeated Miss Willard, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. Beard defeated Miss Richards, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Taylor defeated Miss Brinton, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. Wallach defeated Miss Meyers, 6—2, 6—1; Miss Runk defeated Miss Hensel, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Kennedy defeated Miss Ayers, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. H. H. Smith, Merion, defeated Mrs. Robert Pope, West Side, by default; Miss Walsh defeated Miss Virginia Litchfield, 6—0, 6—1.



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Mulford

Willie Haupt

GIANTS WIN AND LOSE IN GAMES WITH BROOKLYN—TWO VICTORIES FOR YANKEES

NAP RUCKER REVIVES AND TRIMS GIANTS

NewYorks Lose Afternoon Game, 6 to 2, After Winning Morning Skirmish by 4 to 2 Score.

The Giants and Brooklyn divided the spoils of yesterday's ball games, New York winning a game immediately following breakfast by a score of 4 to 2, while in the afternoon the ghost of old Nap Rucker haunted the Giants before the biggest crowd of the season, and Brooklyn won by the satisfaction of 6 to 2.

It being about the first day this season that it was safe to go without an overcoat, the population for the day was sizeable, about 8,000 hurrying through the morning meal to get out in the warm sun. In the afternoon the congress of Dodger and Giant admirers attained a mark of about 22,000, making 30,000 for the day, which is more work than the turnstiles have had since last season.

The hot sun baked all the kinks out of Rucker's left arm and made it quite pliable. He was supreme with Giants on the bases, and pitched himself out of gloomy difficulties with the same skill he used years ago. He held the Giants to eight scattered hits, while the Brooklyn bats worried Stroud and Schauer for thirteen drives.

It's a boost to Rucker's credit that he put the Giants away with a tantalising slow ball. He had curves enough to wind around a barrel, but little speed. There were times when the ball would float out of Nap's fork-hand mitt so slowly that the batter could almost read John K. Tener's autograph on the ball, but, when they swung on it savagely, the expected explosion proved to be only a slight pop-up or a lazy roller.

After Brooklyn had pounded Ralph Stroud hard in the sixth and seventh innings, he was invited to desist, and Rube Schauer took a hand. Fans at the Polo Grounds see Schauer so seldom that they cannot recognize him when he edges into the line-up. Then there are other fans who cannot see him at all. No runs were scored off Schauer, but it is believed that Brooklyn had decided by that time that they had enough for the afternoon, anyway.

It was a source of much gladness to the old-timers in yesterday's gathering to see the veteran Rucker pitch winning ball. It was believed that Nap had been confined to Brooklyn so long that he had lost heart, but he showed that he has the courage to outlive the memory of all the games that have been booted away from him by Dodger teams in a dismal past.

New York didn't get a run till the sixth inning, when, with one out, Robertson singled, went to second on an out, and scored on Murray's drive. The other came in the eighth, when Brooklyn supported Rucker in their old familiar manner. Lobert was safe on O'Mara's error, and he went to second on a wild pitch. He went to third on Fletcher's out, and scored on Robertson's demise.

Hi Myers's triple and Getz's single gave Brooklyn a run in the second, and Daubert's single, Cutshaw's rousing triple and Stengel's sacrifice fly gave them two more in the sixth. In the seventh, Myers and Getz singled and went along on Miller's sacrifice. Rucker rolled to Doyle, but Larry sent the ball to the plate by rolling it on the ground. He thought he was bowling. Considerable error. The fugitive ball sneaked far beyond the reach of Larry McLean, and Larry has a reach like Jess Willard's. Myers and Getz scored on Doyle's bowling effort, and Rucker scurried to second. He traveled to third on O'Mara's out and scored on Daubert's single to centre.

Uncle Wilbert Robinson took occasion at the early morning session to introduce a budding young pitcher to the populace. His name is Leon Jacques Cadore, which is a big handicap for any pitcher right at the start. Cadore gave out his hits in bunches. Indeed Pol Perritt wasn't much better than Cadore in the matter of the number of hits, only Pol was wise enough to confine the bunching of hits by Brooklyn to one inning. Young Cadore did a noble bit of work in the fifth inning, when he retired the Giants on three pitched balls.

Lobert singled in the fourth, and was forced by Fletcher. Robertson's single pushed Fletcher to third. Merkle hopped one to Getz, who tossed to O'Mara, and forced Robinson at second, Fletcher scoring during the transaction. Lobert doubled in the sixth, went to third on Fletcher's single, and scored on Robertson's safe drive. In the eighth, a collection of hits invented by Burns, Lobert and Fletcher netted two more runs.

Perritt got wobbly in the sixth only. Daubert singled and went to second on Cutshaw's tap. Stengel laid down a sacrifice. Zach Wheat jammed a single to left, which sent Daubert and Cutshaw home. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Lobert, 3b.	4	2	3	3	1
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	1	3	6	2
Rob'n, rf.	3	0	3	2	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	0	0	6	1
McL'n, c.	4	0	0	7	3
Mur'y, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Perritt, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	32	4	12	27	13

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	1	6	2
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	2	8	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1
St'gel, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Zim'n, cf.	4	0	3	3	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Miller, c.	4	0	2	6	4
Cadore, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Hum'l	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	12	24	10

*Batted for Cadore in ninth inning.
Error—Lobert.

New York	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	.	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Lobert. Stolen bases—Wheat, Fletcher, Merkle, Lobert. Earned runs—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Sacrifice hit—Stengel. Double play—Lobert, Doyle, and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Base on balls—Off Cadore, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Cadore, Robertson. Struck out—By Perritt, 6; by Cadore, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	5	0	0	3	4
D'bert, 1b.	4	1	3	17	0
Cut'w, 2b.	3	1	2	2	5
St'gel, rf.	3	0	1	2	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Myers, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
Getz, 3b.	4	1	4	0	5
Miller, c.	3	0	0	1	2
Rucker, p.	4	1	0	0	5
Total	34	6	13	27	21

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	5	0	2	5	2
Lob't, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Flet'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
Rob'n, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
M'kle, 1b.	3	1	2	13	0
M'Lean, c.	4	0	0	4	4
Murr'y, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Stroud, p.	2	0	0	0	4
*Meyers	1	0	0	0	0
Schauer, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Snodgr's	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	2	8	27	15

*Batted for Stroud in seventh inning.
†Batted for Schauer in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Cutshaw, Doyle.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two base hits—Doyle. Three base hits—Meyers, Cutshaw. Stolen base—Getz. Earned runs—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw, Lobert, Miller. Sacrifice fly—Stengel. Double play—Fletcher, Doyle and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Rucker, 3. Hits—Off Stroud, 10 in 7 innings; off Schauer, 3 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Stroud, 2. Wild pitch—Rucker. Time of game—One hour ond forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Hughes Outpitches Chalmers.

BOSTON, May 31.—A 2 to 1 victory in the morning game gave the Braves four straight wins from Philadelphia. It was a pitchers' duel, Hughes besting Chalmers. Maranville's error allowed the visitors' only run. Triples by Fitzpatrick and Schmidt, that of the latter made possible by Paskert's misjudgment, started each of Boston's tallies. Connolly fielded sensationally. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
F'pat'k, 2b.	4	1	3	3	2
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	2	3	1
Magee, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Schm't, 1b.	3	1	2	5	0
Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0
M'v'le, ss.	2	0	1	5	1
Wh'l'g, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Hughes, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total	27	2	9	27	7

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'croft, ss.	4	1	2	5	4
Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2
N'hoff, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
C'v'th, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
B'ker, lf.	3	0	1	4	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	0	9	1
Pask't, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
K'fer, c.	3	0	0	2	1
Ch'lm's, p.	3	0	1	0	2
*Weiser	1	0	1	0	0
†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	6	24	13

*Batted for Killifer in ninth inning.
†—Batted for Chalmers in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, 2.

Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	x	—2

Two base hits—Maranville, Cravath. Three base hits—Fitzpatrick, Schmidt. Stolen bases—Bancroft, 3; Connolly. Sacrifice Paskert. Double plays—Luderus, Bancroft and Luderus, Whaling and Maranville; Bancroft, Niehoff, and Luderus; Fitzpatrick and Schmidt. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4. Bases on balls—off Chalmers, 3; off Hughes, 7. Struck out by Chalmers, 1; by Hughes, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—2:05.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
MORNING GAMES.
New York, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0.
AFTERNOON GAMES.
Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 2.
Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0.
Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 4.
(Called in ninth; darkness.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
MORNING GAMES.
New York, 11; Washington, 4.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 4; Chicago, 3.
AFTERNOON GAMES.
New York, 4; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 6.
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 3; Detroit, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
MORNING GAMES.
Newark, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Buffalo, 2; Baltimore, 0.
AFTERNOON GAMES.
Brooklyn, 5; Newark, 3.
St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 2.
St. Louis, 0; Pittsburgh, 0.
(Called in ninth; darkness.)
Kansas City, 3; Chicago, 2.
Chicago, 2; Kansas City, 1.
(Eleven innings.)
Baltimore, 5; Buffalo, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
MORNING GAMES.
Jersey City, 2; Newark, 1.
(Ten innings.)
Rochester, 5; Montreal, 0.
Richmond, 7; Providence, 3.
Buffalo, 7; Toronto, 1.
AFTERNOON GAMES.
Jersey City, 5; Newark, 1.
Richmond, 10; Providence, 3.
Montreal, 11; Rochester, 3.
Toronto, 8; Buffalo, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	22	16	.579
Philadelphia	20	15	.571
Boston	19	18	.513
Pittsburgh	18	19	.487
Brooklyn	17	18	.486
St. Louis	18	20	.474
Cincinnati	15	18	.455
New York	14	19	.424

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	26	14	.650
Detroit	25	16	.619
New York	19	15	.559
Boston	17	15	.531
Cleveland	17	19	.472
Washington	15	19	.441
St. Louis	15	23	.395
Philadelphia	13	26	.333

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburgh	23	16	.590
Chicago	23	16	.590
Kansas City	21	17	.552
Newark	20	17	.541
Brooklyn	18	18	.500
St. Louis	17	17	.500
Baltimore	15	22	.405
Buffalo	12	26	.315

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	15	8	.652
Richmond	17	12	.586
Rochester	15	11	.577
Montreal	15	14	.517
Providence	14	14	.500
Toronto	12	17	.414
Jersey City	11	16	.407
Newark	9	16	.360

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
Detroit at Chicago.
Washington at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Brooklyn.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Kansas City at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Newark.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Jersey City at Richmond.

Phillies Win in Afternoon.

BOSTON, May 31.—By winning this afternoon's game, 5 to 2, Philadelphia split the double-header with Boston today. The visitors grouped clean hits in the sixth and eighth inning for all their runs. Bancroft lost a chance for a triple play in the first inning, when, after retiring two men by a catch and touching second base, he made a wild throw to first base to catch another runner. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Banc't, ss.	5	1	1	5	2
Byrne, 3b.	5	1	1	0	1
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	1	2	1	1
Crav'h, rf.	3	0	2	6	0
Becker, lf.	3	1	1	4	0
Weiser, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Killifer, c.	4	0	1	3	1
Mayer, p.	4	0	1	0	4
Total	35	5	11	27	9

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Fitz'k, 2b.	3	0	0	3	1
Conn'y, lf.	5	0	0	3	0
Magee, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	2	1	1	7	3
Smith, 3b.	3	0	2	1	3
Mar'e, ss.	3	0	0	4	3
Whal'g, c.	2	0	1	5	0
*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
Tragea'r, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Tyler, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Total	28	2	7	27	13

*Batted for Whaling in the eighth inning.
Errors—Bancroft, Niehoff, Maranville, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Tyler, Cravath, Smith. Three-base hit—Schmidt. Sacrifice fly—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Tyler, (2,) Weiser. Double plays—Bancroft, (unassisted;) Bancroft and Luderus. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 10. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 6; off Tyler, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Whaling.) Struck out—By Mayer, 3; by Tyler, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—Two hours.

Only Run Scored by Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 31.—The Pittsburgh Nationals defeated Chicago, 1 to 0, in the morning game through the effective pitching of Cooper. Lavender pitched well with the exception of the third inning, when he lost control for a short time, passing three men and hitting a fourth, which forced the only run in the game. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	12	0
Baird, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
H'man, rf.	2	0	0	0	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	1	2	0
Viox, 2b.	3	0	1	0	3
G'ber, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Gibson, c.	2	1	1	10	0
C'per, p.	3	0	0	0	5
Total	26	1	4	27	12

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Fisher, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Sch'te, lf.	4	0	2	0	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	0	1	2	3
Saier, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0
W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
B'han, c.	3	0	0	7	1
K'sely, rf.	2	0	0	4	0
Lav'r, p.	1	0	0	1	3
*Archer	1	0	0	0	0
St'd'ge, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	0	3	24	12

*Batted for Lavender in eighth inning.
Errors—Saier, Cooper.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Wagner. Sacrifice hit—Lavender. Double play—Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on balls—Off Lavender, 3; off Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Lavender, 4 in 7 innings; off Standridge, none in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, (Hinchman.) Struck out—By Lavender, 3; by Standridge, 1; by Cooper, 8. Wild pitches—Lavender, Cooper. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Cheney's Wildness Costs Him Game.

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—The afternoon contest was a duel between Cheney and Mamaux. Cheney allowed the Pirates only two hits, both made by Carey. He lost his own game in the second inning, when he passed Hinchman, who went to second on Wagner's out and scored on a wild pitch by Cheney that went to the stand. Scores:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	7	1
Baird, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
H'man, rf.	2	1	0	2	0
Wag'r, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Viox, 2b.	2	0	0	4	1
G'ber, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Gibson, c.	2	0	0	6	0
Mam'x, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Total	25	1	2	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
P'lan, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3
Fisher, ss.	3	0	1	0	4
Sch'te, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Z'man, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2
Saier, 1b.	3	0	1	11	2
W'ms, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Archer, c.	4	0	1	4	0
K'sely, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Good, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	1	5
*McLarry	1	0	0	0	0
Zabel, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	5	24	16

*Batted for Cheney in eighth inning.
Errors—Zimmerman (2,) Gibson.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Archer. Sacrifice hits—Fisher, Mamaux. Stolen bases—Fisher, Schulte. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburgh, 4. First base on error—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 2; off Zabel, 1; off Mamaux, 3. Hits—Off Cheney, 2 in 7 innings; off Zabel, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Cheney, 3; by Mamaux, 5. Wild pitch—Cheney. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Reds Win and Then Tie Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Cincinnati took the first game of a double-header from St. Louis, score 2 to 1, here today, but the locals held the visitors to a 4-to-4 tie in the second game, which was called after the ninth inning on account of darkness.

In the last inning of the first game Butler, St. Louis's shortstop, was knocked unconscious in a collision with Mollwitz, Cincinnati's first baseman, who was running for second. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
H'zog, ss.	4	0	2	2	4
Kil'fer, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Groh, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
G'fith, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
V. K'z, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1
M'witz, 1b.	4	0	2	9	1
Clark, c.	3	1	2	6	0
Dale, p.	4	0	0	0	5
Total	33	2	11	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hig's, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Beck, 3b.	4	1	1	2	5
B'cher, lf.	3	0	1	1	1
Miller, 1b., ss.	3	0	1	12	0
Hyatt, rf., 1b.	3	0	0	1	0
Wilson, cf.	3	0	0	2	2
Butler, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
Snyder, c.	2	0	0	5	2
Doak, p.	2	0	0	0	3
*Roche	1	0	0	0	0
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Long, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	1	3	27	17

*Batted for Doak in eighth inning.
Error—Dale.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Griffith, (2.) Three-base hit—Beck. Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Sacrifice hit—Von Kolnitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 2; off Doak, 3. Hits—Off Doak, 9 in eight innings; off Griner, 2 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Dale, (Miller.) Struck out—By Dale, 4; by Doak, 3. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
H'zog, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Killif'r, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Groh, 2b.	3	1	2	3	0
Grif'h, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Von Kolnitz, 3b.	4	0	0	0	3
Moll'z, 1b.	4	0	3	10	0
Clarke, c.	4	0	1	5	1
Ames, p.	3	0	0	1	3
Wingo, c.	1	0	0	0	1
Benton, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Lear, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Twomb'y	0	1	0	0	0
Total	35	4	10	†26	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	5	0	2	1	0
Beck, 3b.	3	1	1	2	3
B'ches, lf.	5	0	3	3	1
Miller, ss.	4	0	2	2	6
Hyatt, 1b.	5	0	2	13	0
W'son, cf.	4	1	1	2	1
Long, rf.	3	1	2	0	0
Snyder, c.	3	0	0	4	1
Robin'n, p.	2	0	0	0	2
‡Roche	1	0	1	0	0
§Dolan	0	1	0	0	0
Griner, p.	1	0	1	0	1
Total	36	4	15	27	15

*Ran for Clarke in the ninth inning.
†Bescher out on interference by Huggins.
‡Batted for Robinson in seventh inning.
§Ran for Roche in seventh inning.
Errors—Clarke, Beck, Miller.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—4

(Called on account of darkness.)

Two-base hits—Wilson, Killifer. Three-base hits—Long, (2,) Griffith. Stolen bases—Dolan, Miller, Huggins, Twombley. Earned runs—Off Robinson, 2; off Griner, 1; off Ames, 1; off Lear, none; off Benton, 2. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Wilson, Miller. Double play—Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 11. Bases on balls—Off Robinson, 2; off Ames, 3; off Benton, 1. Hits—Off Robinson, 9 in 7 innings; off Griner, 1 in 2 innings; off Ames, 10 in 6 1-3 innings; off Benton, 3 in 1 2-3 innings; off Lear, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Ames, 3; by Robinson, 2. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Orth.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

MORNING GAMES.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	—7	4	1
Providence	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	8

Batteries—Morrisette and Schaufle; Oeschger and Haley.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	2
Rochester	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	.	—5	9	1

Batteries—Richter and Howley; Herche and Erwin.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	7	0
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	.	—7	14	0

Batteries—Manning, Lugue, and Kocher; Beebe and La Longe.

AT JERSEY CITY.

											R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	8	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	6	0

Batteries—Enzman and Heckinger; Verbout and Yelle.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—5	7	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	3	3

Batteries—Ring and Yelle; Brown, Schacht, and Heckinger.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	0	—10	15	1
Providence	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—3	7	2

Batteries—Russell and Schaufle; Schultz and Masterman.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—11	10	1
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3	7	2

Batteries—Fullerton and Hawley; Erickson, Huenke, and Williams.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	—8	11	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	8	2

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Fullenweider, Gaw, and La Longe.

Metropolitan Cricket Matches.

Bensonhurst defeated Brooklyn in the Metropolitan League series at Ulmer Park by 39 runs yesterday. The game was distinguished by two excellent batting displays. J. L. Poyer for Brooklyn played a fine innings for 52, while R. Belgrave for Bensonhurst hit out well for 43. Bensonhurst totaled 157 and Brooklyn responded with 118.

The Metropolitan League championship game between Manhattan and Kings County at Prospect Park resulted in favor of the Manhattans by a margin of 33 runs. Both sides batted well, the Manhattans getting 153 and the Kings County team totaling 120.

The Stoics and the Zingari played a drawn game at Prospect Park, the Stoics, batting first, running up 103, but only 7 wickets on the Zingari team had fallen when the time limit was up. The total was 82, and the game was saved by careful play on the part of J. H. Thomas and W. E. Garrison, who, becoming associated at the fall of the seventh wicket with the total at 32, put on 50 runs in partnership.

Purses for Racers Increased.

The attendance at the races of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park has been so gratifying to the management that at a meeting yesterday it was decided to increase all the purses which have been offered for the rest of the meeting by $100 each, all conditions based on attendance having been withdrawn and the increase made absolute. As there are now over 700 horses in training at Belmont Park and over 800 at the Jamaica track, it is expected that this addition to purse values will increase the number of entries for the overnight races with special weight and selling conditions.

Fabre First in Marathon.

LOWELL, Mass., May 31.—Running at the finish apparently little fatigued from his strenuous work, Edouard Fabre of Montreal, winner of the Boston Marathon, won the ten-mile race at Bunting Park today. One lap and a quarter behind came James Hennigan of the Dorchester Club, with Fred Nagle of the same organization third, and Albert Nebes of Lowell fourth. Fabre's time was 57 minutes 11 1-5 seconds.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

YANKEES WALLOP SENATORS TWICE

Bill Donovan's Batsmen Take Morning Game, 11 to 4, and Afternoon by 4 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Bill Donovan's Yanks rode roughshod over the Senators here today, winning both games of the holiday bill by outplaying the Griffith gang in every department.

The morning combat was a slaughter, resulting in the score of 11 to 4. The afternoon battle was harder fought, but a smart rally by the visitors in the sixth inning gave them a 4 to 1 verdict.

Ray Caldwell drew as his opponent this morning Jim Shaw, the last named a hard nut for New York to crack any time he starts. Shaw's wildness and opportune hits by Hartzell and Sweeney sent over five runs in the opening chapter before a relief hurler could be shoved into the breach.

Fisher and Boehling in the afternoon both twirled good ball, but the Vermont schoolmaster, although hit the harder, kept the swats well scattered and was steadier in the pinches.

Hartzell's timely hitting had a lot to do with the morning win, while Maisel and Cree reached the bases every time they came to bat during the afternoon.

Jim Shaw uncorked one of his wild streaks and failed to survive the opening chapter of the morning game. Five runs counted before Gallia could be rushed to the front, and with this commanding lead the Yankees had little trouble winning the morning game 11 to 4.

Slim Caldwell, for the Yanks, was also batted freely, but his support was gilt-edged, while the Senators played miserable ball afield. Griffith used fifteen men, including a trio of pinch hitters and four slabmen.

Washington's five errors all helped the Yanks pile up runs. Connolly and McBride were guilty of bad throws at critical stages, and the team as a whole looked far from impressive.

Caldwell was bumped hard in the fourth, when three hits with a base on balls netted three runs, and also put men on second and third waiting to swell the inning total to five, but Moeller fanned for the final out. In the ninth three more hits produced a Washington marker.

Fisher, always a hard man for the Griff men to beat, was hit harder than Joe Boehling in the afternoon game, but, as usual, the Vermont schoolmaster was able to keep the eight blows well scattered.

The Senators scored in the first inning and threatened several times thereafter, but Fisher held the whiphand. Inability to keep Maisel and Cree off the base paths, hurt Boehling's cause. This pair managed to reach first base every time they came to bat.

The visitors scored in the first inning when Maisel led off with a single, was sent to second when Umpire Dineen declared Boehling in the act of making a balk. Peckinpaugh's out advanced Maisel to third and Cree's single scored him.

The Griff men got this run back in the other half of the first inning. Foster walked after Moeller had fanned, Acosta filed out to Cook. Milan singled to centre and when Williams shot the ball through Peckinpaugh, Foster crossed the plate.

The New York sixth was the big inning for the visitors. It was in this chapter that the game was won. Boehling hit Cree in the arm for a starter. Pipp bunted and Foster, in throwing to first, let the ball slip out of his hands. When the ball was eventually recovered, somewhere in right field, Cree was on third base and Pipp holding down second. McBride threw out Cook. Hartzell grounded to left, the ball just grazing McBride's fingers on its journey. Cree scored on this hit. Boehling threw out Boone. Nunamaker was walked on purpose, filling the bases. When Boehling could not locate the plate, and gave Fisher a wide one, Pipp was forced in. Maisel hit an awkward bounder at McBride, which Mac could not field. Hartzell breezed home on the scratch with the third run. Boehling retired Peck for the final out.

The Senators missed possible chances to score runs because of weak stick work in nearly every inning except the ninth. The score:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	0	1	0	3
Peck, ss.	3	2	0	1	1
Cree, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	2	2	9	0
Cook, rf.	3	1	0	2	0
H'tzell, lf.	5	2	3	2	0
Boone, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
Sw'ney, c.	5	1	1	8	0
C'dwell, p.	4	1	1	0	0
Total	37	11	10	27	7

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ller, rf.	5	1	0	1	1
Foster, 3b.	5	0	2	1	1
C'n'lly, lf.	3	0	0	1	1
Milan, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
W'ms, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
M'gan, 2b.	4	1	1	1	3
Henry, c.	4	1	1	7	1
M'B'de, ss.	4	0	0	1	3
Shaw, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Gallia, p.	1	0	0	0	2
*Acosta	1	0	1	0	0
Engle, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Hopper, p.	0	0	0	1	1
‡Shanks	1	0	1	0	0
Total	36	4	8	27	15

*Batted for Gallia in fourth inning.
†Batted for Engle in seventh inning.
‡Batted for Hopper in ninth inning.
Errors—Peckinpaugh, Foster, Morgan, Henry, McBride.

New York	6	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	—11
Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Hartzell, Cree. Three-base hit—Pipp. Hits—Off Shaw, 2 in 2-3 inning; off Gallia, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; off Engle, none in 3 innings; off Hopper, 3 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hit—Peckinpaugh. Stolen bases—Cook, 2; Pipp, Moeller, 2; Foster, 2. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 1; off Gallia, 3; off Hopper, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 8. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; off Shaw, 3; off Engle, 2. First base on errors—New York, 2; Washington, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Shaw, (Peckinpaugh.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 7; by Shaw, 1; by Gallia, 1; by Hopper, 1. Passed ball—Henry. Time of game—Two hours and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen.

AFTERNOON GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	1	4	2	1
P'p'gh, ss.	5	0	0	4	4
Cree, cf.	1	1	1	3	0
Pipp, 1b.	4	1	1	7	0
Cook, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
H'tz'l, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Boone, 2b.	3	0	0	3	6
N'm'ker, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Fisher, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	30	4	8	27	14

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moeller, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Foster, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1
Acosta, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Milan, cf.	4	0	1	2	1
W'ms, 1b.	3	0	1	12	3
M'gan, 2b.	4	0	1	4	7
Henry, c.	3	0	1	5	1
McB'e, ss.	4	0	1	4	5
B'ling, p.	3	0	0	0	7
*Johnson	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	8	27	25

*Batted for Boehling in ninth inning.
Errors—Foster (2,) Morgan (2.)

New York	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Off Boehling, 1. Three-base hit—Maisel. Stolen base—Cook. Double plays—McBride, Morgan, and Williams, (3;) Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 9. First base on balls—Off Fisher, 4; off Boehling, 6. First base on errors—New York, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Boehling, Cree. Struck out—By Fisher, 2; by Boehling, 2. Balk—Boehling. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Foster Best in Pitching Duel.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—A pitching duel between Bush and Foster in the morning game resulted in a victory for Boston over Philadelphia, 2 to 1. The visitors secured their runs in the seventh inning on a pass to Gardner, Thomas's single, two sacrifices and Wagner's double. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
Wag'r, 2b.	3	0	1	4	1
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	2	3	1
Lewis, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Hob'l, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
G'dner, 3b.	3	1	0	0	2
Thom's, c.	4	1	1	8	1
Foster, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Total	32	1	9	27	7

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Murphy, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Walsh, cf.	3	0	2	1	0
Lapp, 1b.	3	0	1	7	0
H. D's, 1b.	1	0	0	0	0
Old'g, lf.	4	0	2	6	0
M'Avoy, c.	4	0	0	7	1
Ryan, 2b.	3	0	1	3	1
Barry, ss.	3	0	2	1	1
Kopf, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Bush, p.	2	0	0	1	3
Wyck'f, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*Thomp'n	1	1	1	0	0
†Davies	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	8	27	10

*Batted for Bush in eighth inning.
†Ran for Lapp in eighth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Wagner, Speaker, Foster, Barry. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Lapp, Barry. Sacrifice fly—Hooper. Double plays—Thomas and Scott; Bush and Lapp. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 8. Bases on balls—Off Foster, 2; off Bush, 4. Hits—Off Bush, 7 in eight innings; off Wyckoff, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Foster, 7; by Bush, 5; by Wyckoff, 2. Passed ball—McAvoy. Umpires—Messrs. Connelly and Chill. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Mackmen Blow Up in Seventh.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—In the afternoon contest Boston made a seventh-inning rally and won by scoring seven unearned runs on six hits, two sacrifices, two errors, a pass, and a wild pitch by Shawkey. The home team could not solve the delivery of Mays after the first inning. Mays was taken out for a pinch hitter in the seventh and Collins finished the game in splendid style. Score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper, rf.	4	1	0	4	0
W'ner, 2b.	5	2	3	0	3
Sp'ker, cf.	5	2	3	2	0
Lewis, lf.	5	1	3	3	0
H'bl'l, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Scott, ss.	5	1	3	2	3
G'dner, 3b.	3	1	0	1	0
Thomas, c.	4	0	0	6	1
Mays, p.	2	0	1	0	2
Collins, p.	1	0	0	0	0
*H'rk'n	0	0	0	0	0
Total	38	9	14	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
Walsh, cf.	4	1	1	4	0
Lapp, 1b.	4	0	0	8	1
Oldr'g, lf.	3	0	1	3	1
McAv'y, c.	4	0	0	6	2
Ryan, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
Barry, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Kopf, 3b.	3	0	1	1	2
Sh'key, p.	2	0	0	1	0
W. D's, p.	1	0	1	0	0
Total	31	2	5	27	14

*Batted for Mays in seventh inning.
Errors—Thomas, MAvoy, Kopf.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	—9
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Speaker, Lewis, Wagner, Oldring. Three-base hit—Walsh. Earned runs—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Gardner. Sacrifice flies—Oldring, Henriksen. Double play—Ryan, Barry, and Lapp. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Shawkey, 2. Hits—Off Mays, 4 in six innings; off Collins, 1 in three innings; off Shawkey, 12 in seven innings; off Davis, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Mays, 2; by Collins, 2; by Shawkey, 2; by Davis, 1. Wild pitch—Shawkey. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

Browns' Pitchers Ineffective.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—Cleveland won the morning game from St. Louis, 12 to 1. Lowdermilk, who started for St. Louis, was batted hard, while Hoch, who relieved him, was not much more effective. Mitchell held St. Louis to five hits. Three of them were bunched in the sixth inning and produced the visitors' only run. Barbare was removed from the game for disputing one of Umpire Evans's decisions. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
T'ner, 2b.	5	3	3	0	1
Ch'm'n, ss.	4	2	2	1	9
J'kson, 1b.	5	3	3	13	0
Graney, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
Wood, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, rf.	5	1	2	2	0
B'bare, 3b.	3	0	2	1	1
W'g's, 3b.	2	1	1	1	1
Egan, c.	5	0	1	6	2
M'chell, p.	4	1	1	0	1
Total	40	12	18	27	15

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf.	2	0	0	0	0
Walsh, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b.	2	0	0	2	1
H'w'd, 3b.	2	0	1	1	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	2	1
C. W'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'ms, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
K'm'n, 1b.	3	0	1	3	0
Leary, 1b.	1	0	1	1	0
E. W'r, lf.	1	0	0	3	0
Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
Agnew, c.	1	0	0	3	1
Sever'd, c.	2	0	0	1	1
L'milk, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Hoch, p.	2	1	1	0	1
Total	30	1	5	*23	9

*Barbare out; hit by batted ball.
Errors—Jackson, E. Walker (2,) Lavan.

Cleveland	2	0	1	5	0	0	2	2	.	—12
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Graney, Barbere, Jackson, Leary. Three-base hits—Jackson, Chapman, Wambsgans. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Stolen base—Turner. Double play—Agnew, Austin, and Leary. Hits—Off Lowdermilk, 11 in 3 innings, (none out in fourth;) off Hoch, 7 in 5 innings. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 1; off Lowdermilk, 2; off Hoch, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hoch, (Chapman.) Struck out—By Mitchell, 4; by Hoch, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

Second Game for Cleveland, Too.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 30.—Cleveland made it two straight from St. Louis today, winning 9 to 6 this afternoon, batting James out of the box and hitting Perryman hard also. Walker and Morton, the Cleveland pitchers, were wild but effective. Home runs by Pratt and Smith featured. Score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	5	1	2	2	0
T'ner, 2b.	2	2	1	1	3
C'man, ss.	5	2	1	2	2
J'kson, 1b.	3	1	0	10	0
Graney, lf.	3	1	2	2	0
Smith, rf.	5	2	2	1	0
B'bare, 3b.	4	0	1	3	3
O'Neill, c.	4	0	2	6	2
R. W'r, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Morton, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total	34	9	12	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sh'ten, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	2	3	3
C. W'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
W'ms, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Leary, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1
Lavan, ss.	3	1	0	1	4
Agnew, c.	2	1	0	2	1
Severid, c.	0	0	0	1	0
James, p.	0	0	0	1	1
P'man, p.	1	0	0	0	3
H'm'ton, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*E. W'ker	0	1	0	0	0
†Howard	0	0	0	0	0
‡Walsh	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28	6	5	24	15

*Batted for James in fourth inning.
†Batted for Perryman in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Agnew in eighth inning.
Errors—Barbare, Morton, Shotton, (2,) James.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	.	—9
St. Louis	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Graney, Leary. Home runs—Pratt, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Morton, James, Jackson. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Stolen bases—E. Walker, Shotton. Double plays—Barbare, Turner, and Jackson; Lavan, Pratt, and Leary. Hits—Off James, 5 in three innings; off Perryman, 6 in four innings; off Hamilton, 1 in one inning; off Walker, 3 in three and two-thirds innings; off Morton, 2 in five and one-third innings. Balk—Morton. First base on balls—Off Walker, 6; off Morton, 4; off James, 4; off Perryman, 1. Struck out—By Morton, 6; by James, 2; by Perryman, 1; by Hamilton, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 7. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney.

Tigers Nose Out White Sox.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Cobb's daring baserunning and Kavanaugh's heavy hitting gave Detroit a 4 to 3 victory over Chicago in the morning game today. Cavet pitched and fielded in great form in the pinches. Weaver was ordered out of the game by Umpire Hildebrand for arguing a decision. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	1	6	2
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Cobb, cf.	4	2	1	1	0
Cr'f'rd, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
J'cb'n, lf.	2	1	0	3	1
K'v'h, 1b.	5	0	4	7	0
Young, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2
Baker, c.	4	0	3	4	1
Cavet, p.	4	0	0	1	5
Total	34	4	11	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'nlan, cf.	5	0	3	1	0
Roth, 3b.	5	1	1	0	1
E. C's, 2b.	5	0	1	0	3
F'nier, lf.	5	0	2	3	0
J. C'ns, rf.	4	1	1	4	0
W'ver, ss.	3	1	2	5	1
B'b'ne, ss.	2	0	0	1	0
Brief, 1b.	2	0	1	8	1
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	5	0
Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cicotte, p.	2	0	0	0	4
*Daly	1	0	0	0	0
Faber, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Total	37	3	12	27	12

*Batted for Cicotte in sixth inning.
Errors—Bush, Roth.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Brief, Crawford. Stolen bases—Weaver, Brief, Schalk, Roth, E. Collins, Cobb. Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Detroit, 4. Sacrifice hits—Young, (2,) J. Collins, Jacobson, Vitt. Double play—Brief to Blackburne. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; Chicago, 12. First base on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cavet, 2; off Cicotte, 2; off Russel, 2; off Faber, 1. Hits—Off Russell, 2 in one and two-thirds innings; off Cicotte, 7 in four and one-third innings; off Faber, 2 in three innings. Hit by pitcher—By Cavet, (Faber.) Struck out—By Russell, 1; by Cavet, 3; by Cicotte, 1; by Faber, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

White Sox Retain First Place.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Two passed balls by Baker, coupled with J. Collins's triple and daring base running by Blackburne and J. Collins, gave Chicago a 3 to 1 victory over Detroit in the afternoon, and enabled them to retain their position at the head of the league. Russell had the distinction of losing and winning a game in one day. He started the morning game, but was unsteady, while in the afternoon contest he pitched in great form, holding his opponents to five scattered hits. Roth's error, following Crawford's double and a fielder's choice, gave Detroit its one run. He was spiked by Crawford and was replaced by Breton. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Q'lan, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Roth, 3b.	1	0	0	0	1
B'ton, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
E. C's, 2b.	4	0	1	5	5
F'nier, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
J. C's, rf.	4	1	1	0	1
Bl'kb'e, ss.	4	1	2	1	5
Brief, 1b.	3	0	2	11	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	1	8	0
R'sell, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total	29	3	7	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	2
Vitt, 3b.	4	0	1	0	0
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
C'ford, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
J'bson, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Kav'gh, 1b.	3	0	0	7	1
Young, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
Baker, c.	3	0	0	5	2
Boland, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total	32	1	5	24	11

Errors—Roth, Blackburne.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	.	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Crawford. Three-base hit—J. Collins. Stolen bases—Fournier, Blackburne. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Sacrifice hit—Brief. Double play—Breton, E. Collins, and Brief. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Chicago, 7. First base on error—Detroit, 1. First base on balls—Off Boland, 1. Hit by pitchers—By Boland, (Roth;) by Quinlan, 2. Struck out—By Boland, 4; by Russell, 1. Passed balls—Baker, 2. Umpires — Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

GRENDA GETS LEG ON TITLE.

Australian Wins First Race for National Cycle Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—Alf Grenda of Australia won the first race of the series for the American national bicycle championship, run at the Newark Velodrome this afternoon. National Champion Frank Kramer, Alf Goullet, and Bob Spears, the other starters, were caught napping when Grenda "jumped" a twelfth of a mile after the start, and before they could get up speed Grenda was seventy yards away, which was sufficient to win. Caught in a pocket on the last lap, Kramer was beaten by Spears and Goullet for second, Kramer finishing last.

The international team match was called off when the six competitors all fell in a big crash in the second heat. Harry Kaiser of New York and Fred Hill of Boston, the Yankee team, were severely injured. Thorwald Ellegaard and Cesar Moretti of the Danish-Italian team, and Jackie Clarke and Grenda of the Australian team escaped with contusions and bruises. The spill occurred when the riders were going at top speed, and it is the first time in the history of the velodrome that every starter in a contest fell. Kaiser accounted for the first heat, his first victory in a big professional race.

Eric Piets, 30 years old, an amateur, was riding a bicycle and fell, striking his head and suffering concussion of the brain. He was taken to the City Hospital, where it was said his condition is critical.

Marcel Dupuy of France squared accounts with Reggie McNamara of Australia, who defeated him the day previous, by taking a return match in straight heats. Fred Weber of Newark, an ex-amateur, won both the one and two mile professional handicaps. Bob Walthour, the motor-paced star, was second in the two-mile race, with Al Halstead of England third. Frank Whitney of Newark won the amateur scratch race, and Tom Fitzsimmons of East Orange won the two-mile amateur handicap.

A record holiday crowd witnessed the races.

KIX FIRST IN CYCLE RACE.

New York Wheelman Leads Big Field on Coney Path.

Henry Kix of the Empire City Wheelmen, starting with a handicap of 7 minutes, won the 25-mile handicap Coney Island Cycle Path bicycle race yesterday morning over the Ocean Parkway course in Brooklyn. His actual time for the distance was 1 hour, 8 minutes, 33 seconds. William Rhodes and F. Finlayson, both teammates of the victor, finished in second and third places, respectively. Starting at Caton Avenue and Ocean Parkway, the field traveled south to Avenue Y, thence to the north path and back to the starting point. This course was traversed three times.

The field remained closely bunched for the greater part of the distance, but as the riders entered the last leg of their journey five of the cyclists—Kix, Rhodes, Finlayson, Theodore Hall and John E. Rom—gradually drew away from the remainder of the field, until they had opened up a gap of about 100 yards. The leading riders were neck and neck until within about twenty yards of the finish, when Kix pushed his wheel past Rhodes and beat the latter to the line by two feet. Finlayson and Hall were in a close struggle for third position. The first five to finish were separated only by fractions of seconds.

When the leading five had crossed the line, a pack of about fifty riders came tearing down the stretch, all closely bunched, and in this formation they crossed the line.

A feature of the race, which was revived this year after a lapse of several years, was that there were only two falls reported, and in these the injuries were insignificant. William M. Taylor of the New York Athletic Club and Carl Olsen of the Norwegian A. C. made the spills.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.

At Columbus—Columbus, 10; Louisville, 3. Columbus, 3; Louisville, 1.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 5; St. Paul, 2. (Morning.)
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 6; Minneapolis, 3. (Afternoon.)
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Milwaukee, 2. Milwaukee, 4; Kansas City, 0.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Cleveland, 1. Indianapolis, 4; Cleveland, 3.

New York State League.

At Scranton—Scranton, 4; Wilkes-Barre, 3, (eleven innings.) (Morning.)
At Wilkes-Barre—Wilkes-Barre, 8; Scranton, 3. (Afternoon.)
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Utica, 6. (Morning.)
At Utica—Utica, 4; Syracuse, 2. (Afternoon.)
At Troy—Albany, 7; Troy, 3. (Morning.)
At Albany—Albany, 5; Troy, 4. (Afternoon.)
At Elmira—Elmira, 4; Binghamton, 1. (Morning.)
At Binghamton—Elmira, 9; Binghamton, 5. (Afternoon.)

New England League.

At Fitchburg—Fitchburg, 4; Lowell, 3. (Morning.)
At Lowell—Fitchburg, 7; Lowell, 5, (eleven innings.) (Afternoon.)
At Worcester—Worcester, 5; Lynn, 1. (Morning.)
At Lynn—Worcester, 8; Lynn, 3. (Afternoon.)
At Lawrence—Lawrence, 6; Manchester, 0. (Morning.)
At Manchester—Lawrence, 3; Manchester, 1. (Afternoon.)
At Lewiston—Lewiston, 5; Portland, 0. (Morning.)
At Portland—Portland, 4; Lewiston, 2. (Afternoon.)

Colonial League.

At Hartford—Springfield, 6; Hartford, 0.
At New Haven—New Haven, 4; Pawtucket, 2. Pawtucket, 6; New Haven, 3.
At New Bedford—New Bedford, 2; Fall River, 1. (Morning.)
At Fall River—Fall River, 3; New Bedford, 0. (Afternoon.)
At Taunton—Brockton, 4; Taunton, 1. (Morning.)
At Brockton—Brockton, 8; Taunton, 1. (Afternoon.)

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Nashville, 4; Atlanta, 3. (Seventeen innings.) Second game postponed because of length of first game.
New Orleans at Chattanooga, postponed; rain.
At Memphis—Memphis, 4; Mobile, 0. Mobile, 2; Memphis, 1.
At Little Rock—Birmingham, 3; Little Rock, 2. Little Rock, 4; Birmingham, 0.

A Dancing Fete Without Dancers.

It was expected last evening that the Vacation War Relief Committee will have about $2,500 added to its available funds as a result of the dancing fete given in the old betting ring at Belmont Park yesterday. Visitors to the track were liberal purchasers of the dancing tickets at 50 cents each. It was therefore a financial success. But as a dance it was a failure, for the most exciting fox trots and tangoes in the repertoire of Lander's Orchestra could not induce a single couple to forego the pleasure of watching the races to indulge in the infectious dances which are supposed to have so enthralled humanity that it would even desert home and mother for them.

BROOKFEDS SHARE WITH NEWARKS

Wardmen Bag Five Runs and Victory on Home Grounds in the Afternoon.

Clean hitting in the eighth inning at Washington Park yesterday gave the Brookfeds five runs and an even break on a double-header with the Newark Federals, the morning game of which was played in Newark and the afternoon contest in Brooklyn. Incidentally both games were won by the same scores, the Jerseymen taking the early game by a 5 to 3 count, and Magee's aggregation annexing the afternoon exhibition by the same tally.

Brooklyn rallied in the ninth inning of the morning game, but was halted after three men had registered. Only two scratch hits had been made off Moran's delivery up to the ninth chapter. Errors contributed largely to the defeat of Don Marion, five miscues being made by the Brookfeds.

The Washington Park outfit appeared doomed to defeat on their home grounds, but in the eighth they solved Whitehouse, who up to that time held them scoreless and drove him from the mound. Moseley also was hit hard.

Benny Kauff made several sensational catches, and his fielding was the feature of the afternoon game. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'bell, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Esm'd, ss.	3	2	2	6	3
McK's, 3b.	3	0	1	3	4
Scheer, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Lap'te, 2b.	3	0	1	1	4
Huhn, 1b.	4	0	2	11	1
Roush, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
R'dan, c.	3	1	1	4	3
Moran, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total	29	5	9	†26	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'son, lf.	3	0	1	0	1
Magee, 2b.	4	0	1	3	4
Kauff, cf.	4	1	0	3	1
Evans, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
C'per, 1b.	0	0	0	7	0
Myers, 1b.	2	1	1	4	0
W'sill, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Holt, ss.	3	0	0	3	4
Pratt, c.	2	0	0	2	3
Marion, p.	4	0	0	0	1
*Murphy	1	0	1	0	0
Total	29	3	6	24	14

†Kauff out for bunting foul on third strike.
*Batted for Andersen in ninth inning.
Errors—Magee, Cooper, Myers, Holt, (2,) Esmond, McKechnie.

Newark	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	.	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Home run—Myers. Stolen bases—Evans, Kauff, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Esmond, Laporte. Sacrifice fly—McKechnie. Bases on balls—Off Moran, 2; off Marion, 1. Batters hit—By Moran, 2. Double play—McKechnie and Huhn. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
And'n, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Magee, 2b.	4	1	2	2	3
Kauff, cf.	3	1	1	3	2
Evans, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Myers, 1b.	3	0	2	7	2
C'per, 1b.	1	0	0	4	0
W't'll, 3b.	4	0	0	0	5
Holt, ss.	4	0	1	2	0
Land, c.	2	0	1	6	1
Lafitte, p.	2	0	1	0	2
*Griggs	1	0	0	0	0
†Howard	0	1	0	0	0
Pratt, c.	0	1	0	1	0
Upham, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	10	27	15

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pb'll, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Esm'd, ss.	5	1	3	3	3
McK., 3b.	4	1	2	1	0
Scheer, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Lap'te, 2b.	2	0	1	0	5
Huhn, 1b.	3	0	0	12	0
R'sch, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
R'r'd'n, c.	3	0	0	4	2
Wh'se, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Moseley, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	9	24	13

*Batted for Lafitte in eighth inning.
†Ran for Griggs in eighth inning.
Errors—Whitehouse, Holt.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	.	—5

Two-base hits—Esmond, Evans. Stolen bases—Magee, Myers, Rariden. Earned runs—Newark, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Huhn, Lund. Double play—Westerzil, Myers, and Holt. Left on bases—Newark, 9; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Lafitte, 6; off Whitehouse, 1. Hits—Off Lafitte, 9 in 8 innings; off Whitehouse, 9 in 7 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Lafitte, 3; by Upham, 1; by Whitehouse, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell.

Wolgast Aims to Come Back.

Ad Wolgast weighed in a pound under the required notch that he is to make for Leach Cross after his workout yesterday, tipping the scales at 134 pounds. It was the hardest day the ex-champion has put in yet, and those who watched Wolgast go through six rounds with Freddie Andrews were of the opinion that he and Cross should furnish a rattling bout tomorrow night at the St. Nicholas A. C.

Wolgast feels that he has finally rounded into his best form again, and as an indication of the confidence he has in himself the Cadillac boxer has signed for two more contests to take place within three weeks. Wolgast has little fear of Cross's punch, and is banking on winning by a knockout inside of seven rounds or making Cross quit by that time.

Jeff Smith Likes Australia.

Jeff Smith of Bayonne, N. J., one of the many claimants of the middleweight boxing championship of the world, intended sailing for home from Sydney, Australia, on May 8, but he received a big offer from Snowy Baker to box some of the best men his weight there, and will remain in the antipodes until late in August. Baker, the principal boxing promoter of Australia, has made arrangements for Eddie McGoorty to box Smith, and also has the New Jersey boxer booked with Billy Murray, the Californian, and Nicol Simpson, Harry Reeve, and Gordon Sims of England. Baker is also angling with Mike Gibbons as an Australian opponent for Smith. Jimmy Coffey, the Harlem lightweight, who went to the antipodes with Smith, sailed for home on May 8, but will return after the war.

Poly Prep and Peddie Tied for First.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 31.—Poly Prep of Brooklyn tied Peddie Institute for first place in the tenth annual interscholastic track meet of Rutgers College this afternoon. Central High of Newark was third and Morris High of New York fourth. Lembeck of Morris won the two junior dashes, Macdonald of Poly Prep the two hurdle races, Levinson of Poly Prep the 220-yard senior, Brondner of Poly Prep the shotput, Balestier of Morris the half-mile, Vansicklan of Poly Prep the high jump. The mile relay was won by Pennington Seminary in 3:31 2-5. The points made by the first four schools were: Poly Prep, 30; Peddie, 30; Central, 24; Morris, 22.

Cavalry Takes Polo Game.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Aided by a thirteen-goal handicap, the polo team of the Fifth United States Cavalry defeated Bryn Mawr in the opening match for the Morelton Cup today at Bala. The score was 12½ to 10. Lieutenant J. Milliken scored the only goal earned by the cavalrymen, who lost 1¼ by penalties. Bryn Mawr earned 11 goals and was penalized 1.

N. Y. U. Freshmen Beat Juniors.

In the annual field day games of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance of New York University, held yesterday at University Heights, Phi Delta Sigma won the interfraternity baseball championship by defeating teams representing Alpha Kappa Epsilon, Phi Sigma Delta, and Alpha Kappa Psi in a series of elimination games. In the relay between the freshmen and the juniors the latter were victorious.

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ILL-FEELING IN BOUT.

German and French Wrestlers Parted by Referee.

There was considerable ill-feeling shown last night in the wrestling bout between Wilhelm Berner of Germany and Pierre Le Colosse of France at the International Tournament at the Manhattan Opera House, and Referee George Bothner had to step between the two men after they had wrestled twenty minutes to a draw to keep them from fighting, and again after they had left the stage the referee had to separate them. The big Frenchman tried hard to secure a fall, but Berner wriggled out of all his holds. Berner assumed the offensive several times and came close to securing a fall, but the Frenchman's weight and size saved him.

The victory that was most popular to the big crowd was the one that Karl Pospisil of Bohemia secured over George Sandele of Greece. The Greek used tactics that were not always clean, and several times he was warned by the referee. Pospisil never made complaint, but went ahead with his efforts, and finally after 16:10 he got a head hold and chancery on the Greek and threw him over his shoulder, pinning his shoulders to the mat. Pospisil received a great ovation from the spectators.

Alex Aberg, champion of the world, made short work of Lorenz Christensen of Denmark. The champion secured a reverse body lock on the Dane after five minutes of wrestling and threw him. During the short time the men were on the mat, the Dane showed that he is exceptionally clever on the defense. It took Joan Tigan thirteen minutes and forty-five seconds of hard work before he pinned Wilhelm Beltermann of Prussia to the mat. The Mongolian won a double-arm lock.

The results of the afternoon bouts yesterday follow:

Tommy Droak of Holland defeated Nicolo Montogano of Italy in 11:55, with a reverse Nelson and body hold.

Fritz Mohl of Switzerland defeated Henrico Silva of Portugal in 2:18, with side chancery and arm lock.

Charles Nelson of Denmark defeated August Bomheier of Saxonia in 4:00, with body and arm lock.

Renato Gardini of Italy and Giovanni Perelli of Italy, draw.

Leo Pardello of Italy defeated Karl Vogel of Bavaria in 13:14, with double wrist lock.

Litopski of Jerusalem defeated Gustav Koltermann of Saxonia in 7:10, with arm and body hold.

THE MODEL GETS RIBBON.

Miss Craft of Ridgefield Captures L'Aiglon at Bryn Mawr Show.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—The Model, entered by Miss Clemence Craft of Ridgefield, Conn., carried off the blue ribbon in the class for ladies' hunters at the fourth and final session of the Bryn Mawr Horse Show today, the victory carrying with it the L'Aiglon Challenge Cup, one of the most cherished prizes of the show. Second went to Valley Gent, entered by Geoffrey Tower of this city, and third to Maximum, entered by Harry Balfe of Brooklyn.

The L'Aiglon Cup must be won twice to become the property of the winner, and as this is Miss Craft's first victory in this competition, she will have to gain it again next year if she is to retain possession of the trophy. A. W. Atkinson of this city, who won it last year, made a strong effort to land it finally with any one of three entries, but no one of them was even placed.

Today was ladies' day. Women acted as the only judges in the rings, women only acted on the Press Committee and nearly all the events were reserved exclusively for women or children as participants. The session was a huge success from a social as well as financial standpoint.

A runaway, ending in the death of Fairholme Dilham's Lady, a blooded pony belonging to Miss Henrietta Moore Schmidt of Radnor, Penn., caused much excitement at the show this morning. The pony had just won a yellow ribbon and was frightened by an automobile as it was being led back to the stables. It dashed madly down the road and collided with a tree, injuring itself so badly that it had to be killed.

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SPORTING EVENTS.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. to-day, Tip-Tops vs. Newark Feds.

COLUMBIA DEFEATS CHINESE—GEORGETOWN VANQUISHES FORDHAM'S NINE—ATHLETICS

CHINESE NINE GIVES COLUMBIA TUSSLE

Orientals Put Up Game Fight to Overcome Blue and White Lead, but Lose, 5 to 4.

Columbia defeated the fast team from the Chinese University of Hawaii on South Field yesterday afternoon by a 5 to 4 score. No errors were charged against either side.

Captain O'Neagle of Columbia, whose suspension was lifted, pitched well for the home team until the eighth inning, when he began to weaken. In the final inning, with two men out, after Mark scored the fourth run for the Chinese on Kan's single, Coach Coakley motioned O'Neale from the box. Smith took the mound and struck out Let.

Lane, the Blue and White catcher, was the star of the day, accepting thirteen chances, and obtaining a two-bagger, two singles, and a stolen base.

Columbia scored in the second inning, when Friedrich walked and went to third on Page's long double to right field. Hann grounded out to shortstop, Friedrich scoring and Page going to third. Buncke hit a high fly between pitcher and catcher, but after the entire infield had gathered around to take it, each man waited for another to make the play, and the ball dropped unfielded. Buncke made second base, and counted, with Page, a moment later, when Lane drove out a one-base hit. O'Neale and Watt were easy outs.

Chinese Make Score.

In the fourth, the Chinese University team made their first tally. Captain Ayau, after a hard foul to left, received four balls. Lai fouled out to Roseff, who was playing third base. O'Neale caught Ayau off first, and he was run down. J. Chin got the second pass of the inning and stole second. Mark lashed a single to left field, and J. Chin scored. Yim grounded out to Hann, unassisted.

Columbia responded in her half of the fourth. Page walked and Buncke sacrificed him along to second. Then Lane delivered his second timely single by driving a hot one off the first baseman's glove, Page hanging up the fourth run.

Columbia's scoring ended in the fifth frame. Bobby Watt singled, and advanced on Benson's sacrifice. Roseff poled a long fly to right field, and Watt went on to third. Friedrich walked a second time, and he and Watt immediately executed a pretty double steal, Watt breaking into the run column. Page tapped to the pitcher for the third out.

The Orientals did not cross the plate again until the eighth, but in the sixth, with two out, Lai made the longest hit of the game, when he drove the ball over the track to Hartley Hall. Apparently, he thought the drive a certain home run, for he did not seem to round the bases at full speed. Page fielded fast and lined the ball to Roseff, who relayed it to Lane. The Blue and White catcher tagged Lai just before he slid into the plate.

Visitors Make Game Fight.

Ayau's single in the eighth inning, after O'Neale had filled the bases by yielding two singles and a base on balls, allowed Lee and Kan to score. With only one man out and first and third still occupied, neither Lai nor J. Chin could produce the necessary wallop.

O'Neale's lame shoulder appeared to be troubling him more and more, and in the last frame the Chinese commenced to pound the ball. The ground alone was the cause for the first safe hit. Mark, the clean-up batter, leading off the inning, hit a hard bounder down first base. Hann was all set to take an easy chance, when the ball jumped three feet over his head.

Yim, however, rolled out to Hann, who tried unsuccessfully to get Mark at second. Lee sent Buncke to the edge of the track for his fly, Mark stopping at third. Kan sent a scorching single to centre, and Mark tallied the fourth run for the Chinese. Coakley summoned George Smith from his warming-up practice back of the grandstand, and he proved his worth by striking out Let.

Among the 1,000 spectators was "Hurry-Up" Yost, coach of the Michigan football team.

The Blue and White has now won twelve and lost six games. On Wednesday, Commencement Day, Columbia plays its last scheduled game, when it meets Pennsylvania on South Field.

The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHINESE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt, 2b.	4	1	1	1	0	Ayau, ss.	3	0	1	4	4
Benson, cf.	3	0	1	2	0	Lai, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Roseff, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	J. Chin, 2b.	3	1	0	1	0
F'd'ch, ss.	2	1	0	0	2	Mark, c.	4	1	2	3	1
Page, lf.	3	2	2	2	1	Yim, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Hann, 1b.	3	0	0	6	4	Lee, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Buncke, rf.	4	1	1	2	0	Kan, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0
Lane, c.	3	0	3	10	0	Let, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
O'Neale, p.	2	0	0	2	2	C. Chin, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	28	5	8	27	10	Total.	32	4	7	24	8

Columbia ....0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0 .—5
Chinese ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1—4

Two-base hits—Page, Buncke, Lane. Three-base hit—Lai. Stolen bases—Watt, Friedrich, Page, Lane, J. Chin. Earned runs—Columbia, 5; Chinese, 4. Double play—Ayau and Kan. Left on bases—Columbia, 4; Chinese, 8. Bases on balls—Off O'Neale, 3; off C. Chin, 4. Struck out—By O'Neale, 6; by Smith, 1; by C. Chin, 2. Hits—Off O'Neale, 7 in 8 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Benson, Hann. Umpire—Mr. Haffey, Fordham. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Manhattan Trounces Seton Hall.

The Manhattan College nine defeated Seton Hall at Van Nest Oval yesterday afternoon by a score of 9 to 3. Farrell, the Green and White pitcher, took revenge for the defeat handed him earlier in the season by Seton Hall by striking out seventeen men and letting the Jerseyites down with only four scattered hits.

Seton Hall scored two runs in the first on a walk and a misjudged fly followed by a two-bagger by J. Shannon. Manhattan got in the score column in the second, scoring three runs on two errors and singles by Caffrey and Murphy. In the sixth a home run by O'Connor, two three-baggers by Farrell and D. Houlihan and a single by Suarez netted four runs.

In the eighth Seton Hall added another run on a three-bagger by English and an infield out. The score:

MANHATTAN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	SETON HALL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Suarez, 3b.	5	0	1	2	1	M. Sh'n, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
D. H'n, 2b.	5	1	2	0	2	Eng'h, 3b.	3	1	1	2	3
Barry, c.	4	0	2	15	2	Fish, c.	4	1	0	3	3
D'ning, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	S'l'v'n, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0
O'C'n'r, lf.	3	2	1	0	0	J. Sh'n, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
J. H'n, ss.	4	1	1	1	1	Sh'f'y, rf.	2	0	0	1	1
C'frey, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0	Dillon, cf.	4	0	1	2	1
Farrell, p.	3	1	2	1	2	C'gh'n, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
M'phy, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Ker'g'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	34	9	12	27	8	Total.	30	3	4	24	16

Errors—M. Shannon, Sullivan.

Manhattan ....0 3 0 0 0 4 0 2 .—9
Seton Hall ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—Barry, Farrell, D. Houlihan, J. Shannon. Three-base hits—D. Houlihan, Farrell, English. Home run—O'Connor. Struck out—By Farrell, 17; by Kerrigan, 3. Bases on balls—Off Farrell, 3; off Kerrigan, 4. Hit by pitchers—By Farrell, 1; by Kerrigan, 1. Umpire—Mr. Davenport.

Brickley's Homer Beats Brown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31.—Although Brown had a spirited ninth-inning rally, making five hits in succession and scoring four runs, the game was lost to Harvard, 11 to 10, today. With the bases full in the fifth Charlie Brickley of Harvard made a home run. In the next inning Crowell, Brown's first-string pitcher, was driven from the box. The score: R.H.E.

Harvard .....2 2 0 0 4 3 0 0 0—11 1 2
Brown ....0 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 4—10 17 2

Batteries—Mahan and Harte; Crowell, Cram, and Donovan.

Holy Cross Weakens in Twelfth.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 31.—Dartmouth beat Holy Cross, 1to 0, today in a pitchers' battle, during which Holy Cross weakened in the twelfth inning. Score: R.H.E.

Dartmouth ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 5 0
Holy Cross...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 6

Batteries—Parrott, Wanamaker, and McCarthy; J. Murphy and Carroll.

Tufts, 10; Massachusetts Aggies, 2.

MEDFORD, Mass., May 31.—Tufts defeated Massachusetts Agricultural College, 10 to 2, today. Carr, who went in as a substitute bateman for the visitors in the ninth inning, tripped at first base and broke his collarbone.

10,000 AT WEST POINT GAME.

Cadets Defeat Seventh Regiment—Lots of Hits, Runs, and Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 31.—A holiday crowd of upward of 10,000 people witnessed the baseball game today between the Cadets and the Seventh Regiment of New York. The Army keeps on winning, and today's game went to them by a score of 15 to 8. It wasn't much of a game, and after the second inning the big crowd began thinning out. The Guardsmen flashed their best ball in the opener. At least, they looked good for just a moment. After Ralli and Bryan had gone out, the former on a fly to Coffin and the latter, Gerhardt to Mitchell, Maguire hit safely. George Beavers, who was a cadet here some years ago, and incidentally a star performer on the diamond for the Army in those days, cracked one of Coffey's straight ones square on the nose, slamming the pellet over Merrillat's head in deep centre. In days gone by Beavers could have gone around twice on the hit, but the guardsman has lost some of his speed on the paths, and Merrillat's relay throw to Prichard to Oliphant got him at the plate. But it was a great hit and sent Maguire home with the first run.

The Army in its first frame got two bases on balls, a sacrifice, a triple by Prichard, singles by Bradley and Coffin, and Oliphant's home run to deep left field, the whole netting them five tallies. When the fifth inning opened they had a lead of nine runs, with the score 10 to 1. Coffey got going bad, as did the whole Army team about this time; and after the Army's new twirler had hit three batsmen and the infield began cracking, the Guardsmen perked up and scored seven times in two innings. Coffey was withdrawn then and Sarcka stopped further progress of the Militiamen. Mitchell's first base play and Gerhardt's base stealing were features of the game. The score:

7TH REGIMENT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ARMY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ralli, ss.	5	2	1	1	2	G'h'dt, 3b.	4	3	2	1	2
Bryan, rf.	4	1	0	3	0	Merr't, cf.	5	0	2	0	1
Mag'e, lf.	5	2	1	1	0	Mit'll, 1b.	5	3	1	11	0
B'vers, 2b.	4	1	2	1	1	Oliph't, c.	5	2	2	8	0
Flynn, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	M'Neil, c.	1	0	0	2	0
Gorst, cf.	5	0	0	5	0	Hobbs, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
C'ley, 1b.	5	0	0	6	0	B'dley, lf.	5	2	2	1	0
Lewis, c.	5	1	1	4	0	P'ch'd, ss.	5	2	3	0	2
Drake, p.	4	1	3	1	2	Coffin, 2b.	5	0	2	3	3
Dorst, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Coffey, p.	4	1	0	0	5
						Sarcka, p.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	42	8	9	24	5	Total.	45	15	17	27	13

Errors—Flynn, Gorst, Lewis, (3,) Drake, Gerhardt, (2,) Prichard, (2,) Coffin, (3.)

Seventh Regiment.1 0 0 0 3 4 0 0 0— 8
Army ....5 3 0 2 2 2 0 1 ..—15

Stolen bases—Beavers, Gerhardt, (3,) Merrillat, (2,) Prichard. Sacrifice hits—Bryan, Merrillat, Mitchell, Prichard. Two-base hits—Mitchell, Bradley, Coffin, Sarcka. Three-base hits—Beavers, Prichard. Home run—Oliphant. Hits—Off Drake, 14 in 6 innings; off Dorst, 3 in 2 innings; off Coffey, 7 in 7 innings; off Sarcka, 2 in 2 innings. Struck out—By Drake, 3; by Dorst, 1; by Coffey, 5; by Sarcka, 2. Bases on balls—Off Drake, 4; off Dorst, 1. Wild pitch—Drake. Hit by pitcher—By Coffey, 3. Left on bases—Army, 10; Seventh Regiment, 10. Time of game—two hours and 15 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Marshall and Wagner.

Amherst's Game at Start.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 31.—Amherst defeated Williams here today, 6 to 1. Young was wild the first inning, and his three passes, with a single by Goodridge and a triple by Swasey, netted the visitors four runs. As Robinson was in superb form this was enough to win. Young also settled down, and after See's homer in the second allowed only four hits. The fielding was clean but not spectacular. The score:

AMHERST.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WILLIAMS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rome, rf.	5	0	1	0	0	Statler, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
G'd'ch, 3b.	3	1	0	1	5	T'lan, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
McT'n, lf.	3	1	0	1	1	Clark, ss.	3	0	0	5	2
G'd'ge, 1b.	4	1	1	11	1	Swain, 3b.	2	0	1	3	0
Swasey, cf.	4	1	2	2	1	Mich'r, c.	4	0	1	4	3
Brown, ss.	3	0	0	4	2	P'sons, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2
M'roe, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4	Jones, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
See, c.	4	2	3	5	1	Seib't, 1b.	3	0	0	5	1
R'b'son, p.	3	0	1	2	4	Young, p.	3	0	1	2	5
						*Langford.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	8	27	19	Total.	28	1	4	27	13

*Ran for Swain in sixth inning.

Errors—McTernan, Swasey, Swain, Michler, (2.)

Amherst ....4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—6
Williams ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Left on bases—Williams, 6; Amherst, 5. First base on errors—Amherst, 1. Two-base hit—Rome. Three-base hit—Swasey. Home run—See. Stolen bases—Clark, (2,) Goodrich, (2,) McTernan, Swasey. Sacrifice hit—Robinson. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Robinson, 4. Base on balls—Off Young, 5; off Robinson, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Robinson, (Jones.) Wild pitch—Robinson. Passed balls—Michler, See. Double play—Brown to Goodridge. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Ennis and Lincoln.

Union Pitcher Strikes Out 18.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 31.—Union College baseball team shut out College of the City of New York here today by the score of 7 to 0. The game was one-sided, but showed that the Union team is back in first-class form. Duncan of the Union struck out eighteen men, which equals Hummer's record last year against Rutgers, which is the college record. Duncan held C. C. N. Y. to one hit against Rosenberg. The score:

UNION.	AB	R	H	PO	A	C. C. N. Y.	AB	R	H	PO	A
E. B'ver, c.	4	1	1	17	1	Lease, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
M'han, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1	T'ker, 3b.	4	0	0	3	2
J. B'ver, lf.	4	2	3	0	0	O'C'nell, c.	4	0	0	5	0
Woods, ss.	4	1	1	1	0	Tovall, 1b.	4	0	1	7	1
H'ton, 1b.	4	0	0	6	0	R'berg, p.	4	0	0	1	0
Z'mer, cf.	4	1	2	0	0	Waters, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
G'br'th, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2	Smythe, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Friday, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Cramer, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Duncan, p.	3	1	1	1	2	Morris, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Total.	35	7	10	27	6	Total.	32	0	1	24	6

C. C. N. Y.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Union ....0 0 0 0 0 4 1 2 ..—7

Errors—Lease, Waters, Smythe, Cramer, J. Beaver (4,) Houghton. Two-base hit—J. Beaver. Three-base hit—Duncan. Struck out—By Duncan, 18; by Rosenberg, 4. Bases on balls—Off Duncan, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Blanchard and Glynn.

Lehigh Plays Poorly and Loses.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 31.—Catholic University of Washington today defeated Lehigh in a close game, 6 to 5. It was a contest full of long-distance hitting. Lehigh's errors and Keady's weak pitching in the eighth inning lost the lead for the locals. Score by innings: R.H.E.

Catholic Univ..0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—6 7 4
Lehigh ....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 2—5 8 4

Batteries—Johnson, Fahey, and Smith; Anderson, Keady, and Lees.

Wesleyan Shuts Out Trinity.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 31.—Wesleyan shut out Trinity today, 6 to 0, by heavy hitting at opportune times. Keenan got a home run in the sixth with a man on base. Score: R.H.E.

Wesleyan .....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 ..—6 8 1
Trinity ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 10 3

Batteries—Lanning and Chapin; Swift and Carpenter.

Hamilton's Two-Bagger Did It.

A two-base hit by Hamilton in the sixth inning with a man on second and third was responsible for the victory that Syracuse University scored over the baseball team of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday. The score by innings: R.H.E.

Syracuse ......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2 5 1
Crescent A. C.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 5

Batteries—Turnure and Morgan; Smith, Lee, and Butler.

College and School Scores.

At New Haven—Yale, 22; Cornell, 5.
At Providence—Harvard, 11; Brown, 10.
At Worcester—Dartmouth, 1; Holy Cross, 0. (Twelve innings.)
At Williamstown—Amherst, 6; Williams, 1.
At Medford—Tufts, 10; Massachusetts Agricultural College, 2.
At Schenectady—Union, 7; C. C. N. Y., 0.
At Lewiston—Bates, 18; Bowdoin, 9.
At West Point—West Point, 18; National Guard, N. Y., 8.
At Middletown—Wesleyan, 6; Trinity, 0.
At Hackensack—Horace Mann School, 8; Newman School, 5.
At Cambridge—Yale Freshmen, 7; Harvard Freshmen, 3.

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GEORGETOWN BEATS FORDHAM BY 6 TO 5

Clinches Championship of the Catholic Colleges in Ten-Inning Seesaw Game.

Georgetown clinched the Catholic College baseball championship yesterday by defeating the hard-fighting Fordham nine in a ten-inning game at Fordham Field, by a score of 6 to 5. Fordham tied the score three times, but Kelly won his own game in the extra inning by slamming over the winning run. Georgetown proved almost invincible on the defense, cutting off several likely chances with three double plays.

Georgetown started the scoring in the second, when Giacomo doubled and came in on Erwin's single. Fordham evened it up in the same frame, when Kelliher doubled and scored on Martin's hit. The visitors jumped ahead in the third. Shugrue took first on an error, advanced to second on Berradino's sacrifice, and brought in another run on Marrin's drive. Georgetown made another tally in the seventh, two hits by Shugrue and McCarthy, and an error by Viviano putting it over the plate.

Fordham in this frame jumped ahead with three runs. Berrigan tripled, Martin walked and McGovern sacrificed. Kiernan scored both runners with a double, and went home himself when Conway singled.

Georgetown took back the lead in the eighth with two runs. Erwin and Giacomo each hit safely and scored on Kiernan's error. Singles by McGovern and Carroll and Kiernan's sacrifice gave Fordham an even chance again in the ninth. Georgetown took the game in the tenth when Carroll missed Cusack's grounder, which was followed by a sacrifice and a timely wallop by Kelly.

Fordham made a desperate attempt to rally in the tenth. Conway singled, and Kelliher was hit. Berrigan advanced both runners on a sacrifice, and Martin walked. Kelly then retired in favor of Finnegan, and Fordham's chances died on two infield outs.

The game closed Fordham's home season, and was the first defeat suffered by the Maroon since Lush took up the coaching. It also marked the last game at Fordham for Harry Kane, the Bronx captain, who has been one of the most prominent athletes at the Maroon university. Kiernan and McGovern also made their last appearance at Fordham in the maroon uniform. The score:

GEORGETOWN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'grue, ss.	6	2	1	4	3	McG'n, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
B'dino, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	K'nan, 2b.	5	1	3	8	3
McC'y, cf.	6	0	1	5	1	Carroll, 3b.	5	0	2	3	5
T'mey, 1b	4	0	1	14	0	C'way, c.	5	0	2	2	0
Marrin, rf.	5	0	1	0	0	Kane, lf.	5	0	0	1	0
G'como, 2b.	4	2	2	2	3	Viviano, rf.	4	0	3	1	1
Cusack, 3b.	4	1	0	0	5	K'her, 1b.	2	1	1	14	0
Erwin, c.	2	1	1	5	0	B'gan, ss.	3	1	1	1	7
Kelly, p.	4	0	1	0	5	Martin, p.	3	1	1	0	4
F'gan, p.	0	0	0	0	1						
Total.	39	6	9	30	18	Total.	36	*5	14	30	20

Errors—Kiernan, Carroll, Viviano, McCarthy, Cusack.

Georgetown .....0 1 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 1—6
Fordham ....0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—5

Two-base hits—Kiernan, Viviano, Kelleher, Giacomo. Three-base hits—Berrigan, Benadino. Sacrifice hits—McGovern, Kiernan, Kelleher, Berrigan, Benadino, Torney, Erwin. First base on errors—Fordham, 1; Georgetown, 3. Left on bases—Fordham, 12; Georgetown, 10. Double plays—Kiernan, Berrigan, and Kelleher; Shugrue and Giocomo; McCarthy and Tormey; Shugrue, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Martin, 3; by Kelly, 2. Bases on balls—Off Martin, 3; off Kelly, 6. Hit by pitchers—By Martin, Erwin; by Kelly, Kelleher. Hits—Off Kelly, 14 in 9 1-3 innings; off Finnegan, none in 2-3 inning. Umpire—Mr. Stackdale. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Weird Game at Yale Won by Elis.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—Yale defeated Cornell, 22 to 5, today by pounding two pitchers, Bryant and Russell, from the slab. Sutterby, who was called in from right field, merely tossed a straight ball over the plate the last four innings. Both teams slugged the ball terrifically, Cornell getting to Pumpelly in the fifth for five runs, including a triple by Burfie and a homer by Sutterby. Brilliant fielding was contributed by Le Gore, Reilly, Milburn, and Donovan. The score:

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L.Mid'k, cf.	4	3	3	4	0	Don'n, 2b.	4	0	2	1	7
Milb'n, 2b.	5	3	2	2	1	G'don, cf.	3	0	1	1	1
Rhett, lf.	6	2	3	3	0	M'len, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1
LeGore, ss.	6	2	2	1	3	Bills, ss.	4	1	0	1	3
Reilly, 3b.	6	0	3	3	2	Clary, c.	3	0	2	5	0
V'ghn, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	L'wig, 1b.	3	0	1	14	0
H.M'k, rf.	4	3	2	0	1	Sutterby, rf, p.	4	1	1	0	3
Bush, 1b.	3	3	3	9	0	Burfie, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Hunter, c.	4	2	2	3	0	Bryant, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Castles, c.	2	2	0	1	1	Russell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Pump'y, p.	5	2	2	0	3	K'ney, rf.	4	1	1	0	2
Total.	47	22	22	27	11	Total.	32	5	9	24	19

Errors—Le Gore, (2,) Vaughn, Middlebrook, Bills, (2,) Clary, Sutterby, Burfie, (2,) Bryant, Keeney.

Yale ....1 6 0 0 6 3 0 6 ..—22
Cornell ....0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0— 5

Three-base hits—L. Middlebrook, Rhett, Burfie. Home run—Sutterby. Bases on balls—By Sutterby, 2; by Pumpelly, 4. Struck out—By Pumpely, 3; by Bryant, 1; by Russell, 4. Wild pitches—Bryant, 2; Sutterby, 1. Stolen bases—L. Middlebrook, Rhett, Le Gore, (2,) Reilly. Sacrifice hits—Gordon, Ludwig, Milburn. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Stafford and Wilson.

BRING HOME THE PRIZES.

New York Athletes Shine at K. of C. Stamford Meet.

New York athletes were successful in a row of events at the annual games of the St. Peter's Council, Knights of Columbus, at Stamford, Conn., yesterday. Gene Sanger, the young New York A. C. sprinter, won the 300-yard dash, which featured the event. He started from the six-yard mark and captured the event in easy fashion, winning by fifteen yards, in 32 seconds flat. William F. Gordon, the junior mile champion of the New York A. C., made two attempts to win a prize, but failed in both efforts. He did not get in the first three in either the half mile or the mile run. The half was won by W. Adams of the Montclair A. C., who had twenty-eight yards' allowance, in 1:54 4-5, and in the mile another Montclair boy, W. Crane, carried off the honors. He was timed in 4:49, but traveled a lap more than he should have gone.

Tom Barden of the Irish-American A. C. was the victor in the three-mile run from scratch. Eddie Renz, the United States premier amateur walker, was honor man in the mile walk, but he, too, failed to get a prize. First place fell to J. Pearman, a representative of the New York A. C., who had a handicap of thirty yards. Moss of the Salem Crescents was scratch starter in the 100-yard dash, and finished second to Harwood of the New Haven A. A.

L. Lincoln, formerly a hurdler, now a javelin thrower of the N. Y. A. C., made a new Connecticut State record when he won the javelin throw from scratch with a toss of 175 feet.

The Salem Crescent A. C. and Mohawk A. C. teams of New York finished second and third to the New Haven A. A. four in the handicap one-mile relay.

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MEXICANS LIKE McGRATH.

Huerta Family Watch Big Weight Man Perform at Flushing.

Five thousand saw the first athletic meet of the newly formed Shinnecock Athletic Club of Flushing at the race track yesterday afternoon. General Don Venustiano Huerta found at the last minute that he was unable to come, but one son, a son-in-law, and a former Adjutant of the Mexican cavalry, were there for him. They said they enjoyed it immensely, but they preferred a bullfight.

New York A. C. led the field with 31 points, and the Irish A. C. trailed them with 25. Bronx Church House won third with only 7, and several others followed with 3 or less. Two bicycle races and a series of three relay races, with three standing jumps, were run.

Flushing folk were greatly interested in the performance of Matt McGrath with the 56-pound weight. The Huerta representatives were attracted by it also, Señor George remarking "Muy dificil," (very difficult,) as the bar reached 13 feet.

The dirt track made the time fairly slow, but the mile went to Ike Messer with a 70-yard handicap in 4:21 2-5. Homer Baker found the dirt to his liking in the half, for he made that in 1:59 4-5.

John J McHugh fired the gun and William Rossbach was the announcer. McGrath, Jack Eller, Homer Baker, and Platt Adams were particularly pleasing to the crowd, for their past records were proclaimed by Rossbach. Enes of the Bronx Church House and Knapp of the N. Y. A. C. both outjumped Platt Adams in the three standing jumps, Enes making 33 feet 9½ inches actual jump, and the handicapper had already allowed him 8 feet.

The Shinnecock Club, which was the backer of the "Boost Flushing" meet, won only one place, a first in the five-mile novice run, William Murray breaking the tape in 29:12 2-5.

GREEK HAS EASY RUN.

Gianakopulos Adds to Laurels in Montana Club Race.

More honors were added to the record of Nick Gianakopulos, the heavyweight distance runner of the Millrose A. A., when he won the 5½-mile road race of the Montana Field Club, through the streets of Stapleton, S. I., yesterday. Two miles from the start he forged to the front and stayed there. From the fourth mile on he was not within hailing distance of the second man, G. Becker, an unattached athlete of this city. H. McGinn of the Paulist A. C. defeated the veteran Frank Zuna of the Irish-American A. C. for third place.

Though the field was materially cut down from the 175 who were nominated when the race was first scheduled, on May 23, there was still a big field in line when the starter sent them away.

Only two clubs finished complete teams, with the Jersey Harriers capturing the trophy from the Ozanams by a margin of one point. The Jersey boys scored 27 points, against 28 for the New Yorkers.

Gianakopulos's time was 30 minutes 20 seconds.

The order of finish of the first fifteen was:

Nick Gianakopulos, Millrose A. A.; G. Becker, unattached; H. McGinn, Paulist A. C.; Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C.; Aaron Morris, unattached; Charles De Stefano, Ozanam A. A.; J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C.; T. J. Fleming, unattached; J. McCurran, Jersey Harriers; A. Rostaing, Holy Family Lyceum; Dave Hanley, Montana Field Club; James Hanley, Irish-American A. C.; Craigg Richards, ex-Harvard A. A.; G. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C., and Alexander Ince, Jersey Harriers.

MEREDITH SHOWS CLASS.

Cousin of Pennsy's Track Star Leads at New Brunswick.

"Bob" Meredith, a cousin of the champion, Ted Meredith of the University of Pennsylvania, yesterday gave promise of becoming another famous middle-distance runner, when he won the quarter-mile run and finished second in a schoolboy track and field meeting at New Brunswick, N. J. In the 440-yard dash Meredith, who attends Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, N. J., established a new meet record of 0:51 4-5, seconds.

Poly Prep School of Brooklyn tied with Peddie for the team trophy, each having 30 points to their credit. The Brooklyn boys carried off quite a few firsts, but were unsuccessful in gathering in other places. George Bronder, the Poly Prep weight thrower, won the shot put with a toss of 48 feet 11¾ inches, making the second meet record, and then finished third in the hammer throw.

R. McDonald, a schoolmate of Bronder, was first in both the 120 high and 220 low hurdles contests, and B. Levinson, another Poly Prep boy, won the 220 yards for seniors, and finished third in the senior 100-yard dash. Ed Balestier of Morris defeated Meredith in the half-mile in a race that was not won until five yards from the tape. I. Lembeck, also of Morris, annexed both the 100 and 220-yard junior exhibitions. V. Sinclair of Poly Prep was best in the high jump.

SCHETZEN GETS REWARD.

Memorial Day Victory Lifts Brownsville Man from Tyro Class.

After two years' efforts, Harry Schetzen of the Brownsville Field Club yesterday broke out of the tyro division by winning the annual novice road run held in connection with the Greenwich Village celebration. The race was over a course of approximately three and a half miles, starting and finishing in front of Public School 95, Clarkson and Greenwich Streets Schetzen was the forerunner of the successful team in the club competition, the Brownsville aggregation coming off winners of the trophy with the small total or 29 points. The Ozanam A. A. finished the second team, with the Carmine Street Gymnasium five in third place.

The struggle for first place in the final hundred yards between Schetzen and M. Levine, his clubmate, aroused the crowd to enthusiasm. Twenty-five yards from the tape Levine was in front, but tottering. Schetzen, who had trailed his clubmate over the entire course, had no difficulty in passing Levine to win by five yards.

The first ten finished in the following order:

67—Harry Schetzen, Brownsville F. C..20:52
64—M. Levine, Brownsville F. C.......20:53
25—J. Lydon, Holy Cross Lyceum.......21:07
34—J. Polimini, Holy Cross Lyceum....21:28
48—J. Kaveney, Ozanam A. A...........21:29
69—J. Waum, Brownsville F. C.........21:33
89—A. Riojanay, Carmine St. Gym......21:42
49—T. Mullane, Ozanam A. A...........21:47
107—L. Loyne, Paulist A. C...........21:48
37—E. Campbill, Holy Family Lyceum.21:55

TEAM SCORE.

Brownsville Field Club	1	2	4	1	12—29
Ozanam A. A.	3	6	11	14	16—50
Carmine St. Gymnasium	5	9	13	15	19—61
Holy Family Lyceum	7	17	18	24	25—91
Boys' Club	8	20	21	22	23—94

MANHATTAN BOYS TAKE ALL HONORS

Capture Three Championships at P. S. A. L. Meet on Brooklyn Field.

Manhattan schoolboys made a sweep of the three Public Schools Athletic League championships decided yesterday on the Brooklyn athletic field in Flatbush. The games had been postponed from May 22. De Witt Clinton's team carried off the novice track and field championship, New York Evening High was the banner winner in the evening high school title contests, and Commerce High produced two winners in the three championship relay contests. Two Manhattan teams established the only records made at the meet, in which there were twenty-four events. The Commerce representatives in the 440-yard relay, 100-pound class, had a time of 0:50 1-5, bettering by three-fifths of a second the record established by Bryant in 1913. The members of the record-breaking team were Meyer, Gettleson, Usher, and Alpert.

Morris boys were responsible for the other record, of 3:31 1-5, in the one-mile relay, displacing Manual's five-year-old figures of 3:33 3-5. Schulman, Bonaparte, Finley, and Balestier formed the fast Morris team.

The fight for the novice title was decided in De Witt Clinton's favor by the small margin of 3 points. The Clinton squad totaled 26 points, while Commerce High, which was second, registered 23. All of the sixteen schools taking part in the championships figured in the point scoring. Morris was third with 19. Other scores were: Far Rockaway, 15; Manual Training, 10; Stuyvesant, 10; Flushing, 9; Evander Childs, 9; Curtis, 8; Erasmus Hall, 8; Boys' High, 5; Bryant, 4; Commercial, 2; Eastern District, 2; Richmond Hill, 2; Bushwick, 1.

The individual winners were:

440-Yard Run—George F. Jobes, Evander Childs. Time—0:55 4-5.
100-Yard Dash, Junior—J. Barth, Curtis. Time—0:11.
100-Yard Dash, Senior—M. Collins, Commerce High. Time—0:10 4-5.
One-Mile Run—R. Spear, Morris High. Time—4:58.
220-Yard Low Hurdles Race—J. Teaney, Commerce High. Time—0:27 3-5.
880-Yard Run.—E. Korton, Manual Training, High. Time—2:09 4-5.
220-Yard Dash, Junior—Waterman, Erasmus Hall. Time—0:24 1-5.
220-Yard Dash, Senior—A. Smith, Morris High. Time—0:23 3-5.
Putting Twelve-Pound Shot—R. Smith, Flushing, with put of 38 feet 7½ inches.
Running Broad Jump—W. Lucas, De Witt Clinton, with a jump of 19 feet 7½ inches.
Throwing Discus—Won by H. Ashley, De Witt Clinton, with throw of 118 feet 8 inches.

The victory of Waterman in the 220-yard event for juniors was the most impressive of the meeting. This youngster was away first at the crack of the gun, and he came home a winner by three yards. At no time was he pressed, and two coaches of big New York clubs predicted he had the makings of a high-class sprinter.

Roland Schulze, the Ozanam athlete, stood out in the victory of New York in the evening high schools competition. His triumphs in the 220 and 440-yard dashes helped materially to bring his school's total of points up to 36, which was sufficient for a walkaway from Brooklyn Evening High, which finished second in the team competition with fifteen points. Third place was divided between Harlem and Morris, with 11 each. East Side Evening, and Stuyvesant High, 2, brought up the field.

First-place men in the various evening high events were:

100-Yard Dash—A. Pendleton, Morris Evening. Time—0:10 3-5.
440-Yard Run.—Roland Schulze, New York Evening. Time—0:53.
880-Yard Run.—Alfred Rolly, East Side Evening. Time—2:07 3-5.
Mile Run. — A. Russman, Harlem Evening. Time—5:00 4-5.
220-Yard Dash.—Roland Schulze, New York Evening. Time—0:23 4-5.
Running Broad Jump. — G. Trefry, Brooklyn Evening, with a jump of 19 feet 8 inches.
Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Charles Flores, New York Evening, with a put of 43 feet 1½ inches.

Commerce had everything its own way in the quarter and half mile high school relay championships, winning both events in easy fashion. De Witt Clinton was the runner up in the quarter, with Stuyvesant third and Erasmus Hall fourth. In the half-mile it was Morris who chased the Commerce athlete across the finish line, with Erasmus Hall and Bryant trailing.

The Morris men made a runaway of the mile relay, Manual Training and De Witt Clinton being soundly beaten. Summary of relay races:

One-Mile Relay, (unlimited weight class.)—Won by Morris High, (H. Schulman, J. Bonaparte, Edward Balestier, and H. Finley;) Manual Training, (W. Seabrook, A. Reilly, J. G. Park, and J. Meagher,) second; De Witt Clinton, (H. Larson, L. Bialo, E. Fitzpatrick, and A. Feiginow,) third. Time—3:31 4-5.
440-Yard Relay, (100-pound class.)—Won by Commerce High, (Meyer, Gettleson, Usher, and Alpert;) De Wit Clinton, (Margolies, Lehrer, Steinhauser, and Hirsch,) second. Stuyvesant High, (Cohan, Strumer, Alcott, and Pollack,) third; Erasmus Hall, (Franken, Flezer, Green, and Botting,) fourth, Time—5:01.
880-Yard Relay, (120-pound class.)—Won by Commerce High, (Whitehouse, Cohen, Reich, and Feiner;) Morris High, (Bloch, Withus, Petroccinni, and Lefkowitz,) second; Erasmus Hall, (Fishoffer, Orr, Brown, and Vorhees,) third; Bryant, (Squerciatti, Taxt, Kraener, and Dousseau,) fourth. Time—1:41 3-5.

Manhattan Wins Intercity Chess.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 31.—Playing their annual match for the intercity chess trophy, here today, the teams of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and the Franklin Chess Club of this city had a keen contest for supremacy, the Manhattans winning by 13 to 3.

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NICASTRO ALL THE WAY.

Ozanam Runner Wins Morningside Run Through Harlem Streets.

The Easter handicap road run of the Morningside Athletic Club, postponed because of police objections, was contested yesterday through the streets of Harlem, and attracted a large field. There were 150 athletes in at the start, and all followed Nick Nicastro of the Ozanam Association over the course. The victor had an allowance of three minutes and thirty seconds, and needed it, for Tim O'Connor of the St. Anselm A. C., who started from the four-minute mark, finished not more than five yards in his wake. W. Furlong of the Hollywood Inn A. A., Yonkers, came home in third place.

The team honors were taken by the Ozanam representatives from seven other clubs. The victors had 47 points credited against them. Second place went to the Greek-American A. C. five, with 76 points, and third place to the Brooklyn Evening High School, with 89 points.

Hugh Honohan, the New York A. C. distance runner, met with no interference yesterday, and annexed the fast-time prize, covering the five-mile course in 25 minutes 59 seconds. He finished in twenty-fifth position. O'Connor, being off with the limit men, set the pace for more than two miles and a half, when he was passed by Nicastro and Furlong. He came up with these men again at four miles, and went by them in the next half. He continued to gain up to the final quarters, when Nicastro challenged again. The St. Anselm representative was still in front, but he cuold not stand off the sprint of Nicastro, and dropped behind to lose by about five yards. The first fifteen finished in the following order:

	H'cap.	Actual Time.
N. Nicastro, Ozanam A. A.	3:30	28:26
T. O'Connor St. Anselm A. C.	4:00	28:59
W. Furlong, Hollywood Inn A. A.	3:00	28:02
J. B. Bell, B'klyn Evening H. S.	3:00	28:04
J. Venturini, Ozanam A. A.	3:30	28:35
J. Cerino, Mohawk A. C.	4:00	29:09
W. Gunning, Morningside A. C.	4:00	29:10
W. Corigjas, Greek-Am. A. C.	3:00	28:16
M. Decoupolis, Greek-Am. A. C.	4:00	29:21
W. Deegan, Victorian Lyceum	4:00	29:22
W. Franz, Mohawk A. C.	4:00	29:27
A. Realff, Bronx Church House	3:30	29:04
H. Robinson, Ozanam A. A.	4:00	29:36
M. Rainey, Hollywood Inn A. A.	3:00	28:39
V. Voteretsas, Greek-Am. A. C.	2:15	27:55

TEAM SCORE.

Ozanam A. A.	1	5	11	18	22— 47
Greek-American A. C.	8	9	13	16	30— 76
Brooklyn Evening H. S.	4	16	20	22	27— 89
Mohawk A. C.	6	10	14	21	39— 90
Hollywood Inn A. A.	3	12	21	31	36—108
St. Anselm A. C.	2	17	29	32	35—115
Mohawk A. C.	7	19	25	34	37—122
Yonkers Y. M. C. A.	24	28	33	38	40—163

CHILD CLOSE TO RECORD.

Timekeeper Says Boy Did 60 Yards in 0:06 3-5.

One thousand children from various parts of the city, representing the many public playgrounds of New York, competed in the Public Park Playground Athletic Championship meet yesterday afternoon at De Witt Clinton Park, Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue. A crowd which stood five deep witnessed the performances of the youthful athletes, who gave some very creditable performances.

H. Rothschild, a Yorkville Park athlete, captured first honors in the sixty-yard dash in 0:06 3-5. At any rate, that is what the official timekeeper gave out, and he refused to be contradicted, notwithstanding that the American A. A. U. record for the distance is something like 0:06 2-5. A second edition of Howard P. Drew, the Southern California flyer, was uncovered in the person of P. Bolin, colored, a Yorkville Playground athlete, who drew applause by outsprinting his opponents in the trial heats for the sixty-yard race. In the final event it looked for a time as if he would win, but when the runners reached the tape he had been forced back to third position. J. Johnson of De Witt Clinton Park, captured second honors. Bolin won second prize in the 220-yard dash for the 110-pound class in a spirited race with Rothschild, who beat him to the tape.

Another meritorious performance was the winning of third place in the half-mile walk by M. O'Meara of Chelsea Park. The event was closed to athletes weighing 130 pounds, but although he weighed but 82, O'Meara gave the remainder of the field the surprise of the meet. O'Meara is 13 years old, and stands about four feet high.

A close race was the one-mile run for 130 pounders. This event was won by B. Cash of De Witt Clinton Park after a hard struggle with T. Herman of Queensboro Park. The winner's time was 6:18. A. Carter, Queensboro Park, was forced to extend himself to his limit to win first place in the 100-yard dash from F. Techner, Tompkins Square Playground. He was timed in 0:12 1-5.

Silverstein Wins McLeod Feature.

There was an absence of first-class athletic talent in the annual games of the Clan McLeod, No. 70, O. S. C., at Scheutzen Park, Union Hills, N. J., yesterday, but the competition was of an interesting character in the two-mile race, going the distance in 9:46.

The Prudential Life Insurance Company's fast relay team triumphed in the one-mile relay. The squad was composed of Thomas Grady, Charles Munn, Frank Lott, and Herbert Ashwell. This quartet journeyed the mile in 3:10. Richard Anderson, unattached, of Newark, proved best in the 600-yard run for novices, but his prize was ordered held up pending an investigation of the charge that he cut the corners.

FORDHAM'S EIGHT ROWS SORRY RACE

Columbia Shows Up Bronx Crew in Memorial Day Regatta on Harlem River.

Harlem River was in gala attire yesterday for the annual regatta of the New York Rowing Association. Only once a year does it have an opportunity to forget its murky surroundings and ape a "Henley." People lined its banks and for the time being it graduated from the dreary life of a barge canal to a more exalted station. It played its rôle well. Conditions were ideal for the oarsmen and the result was a series of races that for interest lacked nothing. There was a bit of choppy water for one of the afternoon events, caused by several power boats which disregarded the warnings of the revenue officers. For the first time in the history of the regatta, canoe races were included in the program, run under the direction of the Atlantic division of the American Canoe Association. All day the pliers of the paddle were on the course, their events being interspersed with rowing races. Four of the fourteen events went to Philadelphia oarsmen, the Vespers gaining two of the first places. The New York Athletic Club and the Metropolitan Rowing Club also won two races each, the other victories being well distributed among visiting oarsmen and those from the Harlem.

There was one real disappointment, the race for junior eight-oared shells in which Columbia was entered against Fordham. There had been such prediction that Fordham had a good crew that one of the most exciting races of the day was expected. It developed into a farce. Fordham had eight rowers in a boat, but that was as far as it went toward being a crew of oarsmen. Every element of skill which makes a finished crew was lacking. The crew did not even seem to know the rudiments of rowing and were as helpless in the boat as if they had never seen a shell before. They did not even know how to turn around and, as for form, it was conspicuous by its absence. Fordham rowed as if the delicate shell was a whaleboat and the sweeps paddle wheels. Every fault that the crew could have acquired by painstaking study was present. The shell rolled and checked, the men swinging in and rushing their slides. Compared to Fordham, Columbia was perfection. The men had not rowed many times together but, for all that, there was cohesion of action and the Light Blue and White was never forced to extend itself. The Columbia crew rowed a stroke of not more than twenty-four while Fordham was whipping the blades through fully ten strokes higher, to the minute. At the finish the Morningside collegians were leading by two lengths of open water. It had been merely a paddle for them.

The junior eight-oared race for schoolboys furnished one of the best events of the day. Five crews came to the line, but one of them was eliminated right at the outset. De Witt Clinton, before a half dozen strokes had been rowed, wheeled half around and crashed into the Fordham Prep shell. As a result Clinton was disqualified and the other four crews were halted for another start a hundred yards beyond. The new Rochelle High School caught the water first and gained a half length in advantage over Commerce before the first quarter mile. Flushing High School was third and Fordham out of it even at this stage. The New Rochelle boys found Commerce a hard crew to beat. The New Yorkers tried gamely to overhaul their rivals and pulled up on almost even terms with only a quarter of the distance left to go. The stroke of the New Rochelle eight raised the stroke just a little and the crew pulled across the finish with not more than half a length advantage. Flushing came in third and Fordham fourth.

In the senior singles event J. B. Kelly of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia rowed a wonderfully well judged race in gaining the victory in the event. Thomas J. Rooney of the Ravenswood Boat Club took the lead at the start and went away as if he were in a quarter-mile dash. In a quarter of a mile open water showed between his shell and Kelly's, and this was gradually widened as the men swept up toward the Union Boat Club House. There Rooney was leading by two lengths and Kelly had shaken off Zoha, who had been third, and Livingston of the Nonpariel Club had moved into the position. The advantage that Rooney had gained had not worried Kelly in the least and in the last quarter he set out to overtake the Ravenswood man. Rooney had shot his bolt and the task was easy. At the finish Kelly was leading by a length while Rooney had difficulty in finishing in second place. Livingston was third, and Zoha of the First Bohemians fourth.

The Philadelphians gained another victory in the senior four-oared event. The University Barge Club led the way from start to finish. For a little way the New York Athletic Club four tried to fight its way to the front, but No. 3 caught a crab, and this put the crew out of the race as far as first place was concerned, though it managed to beat out the Ariel Rowing Club of Baltimore for third. The Quaker City men won by about a length.

J. B. Kelly, who won the senior singles, stroked the Vesper senior doubles boat to victory in that event. W. L. Smith was in the bow position and the pair were never in any danger from their rivals. They gained the lead at the start and maintained it to the finish, the Metropolitan Rowing Club finishing second.

The victories which went to the New York Athletic Club were hollow affairs, for in each there was but one other crew. Ketchum and Wooley in the morning won the junior double sculls by a length and a quarter, and the final event of the day brought another victory, the N. Y. A. C. taking first place in the senior quadruple sculls from the Nonpareil Rowing Club by six lengths.

Five crews started in the senior four-oared barge race, and it furnished a nip and tuck struggle between the Hudson Rowing Club and the Rosedale Boat Club, which eventually won.

Misfortune attended two of the crews in the junior four-oared gig event. Motor boats and a bit of wind ruffled the water on the Speedway side and the Arundel Boat Club of Baltimore and the Nonpareil Rowing Club were the ones to suffer. The Nassau Boat Club crew, as a result, managed to beat out the Nonpareils for first place. The summary:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by E. E. Farnan, Metropolitan R. C.; W. Hannegan, New York A. C., second. Time—7:11 2-5.
Intermediate Single Sculls.—Won by J. Jaros, First Bohemian B. C.; F. Bagge, Metropolitan R. C., second. Time—7:04 4-5.
Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; Metropolitan R. C., second; Nassau B. C., third; Nonpareil R. C., fourth. Time — 6:32 4-5. Time of second crew, 6:37 3-5.
Junior Double Sculls.—Won by New York A. C.; Malta B. C., Philadelphia, second. No time taken.
Intermediate Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Malta Boat Club, Philadelphia; Fairmount R. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—7:19 4-5. Time of second crew, 7:37.
Association Single Sculls.—Won by Leo Scharfe, Arundel B. C., Baltimore; R. B. Pearce, Nonpareil R. C., second; S. G. Bennett, Sheepshead Bay R. C., third; H. E. H. Cox, Malta B. C., Philadelphia, fourth. Time—9:01 1-5. Time of second man, 9:19.
Senior Four Shells.—Won by University Barge Club, Philadelphia; New York A. C., second; Ariel B. C., Baltimore, third; Wahnetah B. C., fourth. Time—8:21 4-5. Time of second crew, 8:25.
Junior Eight Shells.—Won by Columbia University; Fordham University, second. Time—5:50 3-5. Time of second crew, 5:58 3-5.
Senior Single Sculls.—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C.; T. J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., second; H. H. Livingston, Nonpareil R. C., third; L. Zoho, First Bohemian B. C., fourth. Time—6:46. Time of second man, 6:50 1-5.
Junior Eight Shells for High Schools.—Won by New Rochelle High School; High School of Commerce, second; Flushing High School, third; Fordham Prep., fourth. No time taken. De Witt Clinton disqualified.
Junior Four Gig.—Won by Nassau B. C.; Nonpareil R. C., second; First Bohemian B. C., third; Arundel B. C., Baltimore, fourth. Time—6:43 1-5. Time of second crew, 6:45 1-5.
Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Metropolitan R. C.; First Bohemian, second; New York A. C., third. No time taken.
Senior Four Barge.—Won by Rosedale B. C., Hoboken; Hudson B. C., second; Ariel B. C., Baltimore, third; Malta B. C., Philadelphia, fourth; Wahnetah B. C., Flushing, fifth. Time—6:53 2-5. Time of second crew—6:56 2-5.
Senior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by New York A. C.; Nonpareil R. C., second. Time—6:15 2-5. Time of second crew—6:30.

UNION BOAT CREW LOSES.

Crack Four Bows to Defeat by Weld Boat Club of Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—The Union Boat Club's crack four-oar crew was defeated by a quartet from the Weld Boat Club of Harvard University in the Harvard invitation regatta on the Charles River Basin today. The time over the mile of rough water was 6:42. In an eight-oar race the result was reversed, Union winning in 5:13.

The oarsmen of Noble and Greenough School won a race for interscholastic eights, capturing the Yale Challenge Cup.

Paul Withington, former Harvard oarsman, won the senior single sculls race, and C. W. Peabody, a fellow member of the Union Boat Club, won the junior title.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915.

FOR GERMAN CONSUMPTION.

Possibly, Herr von Jagow's reply to the President's note was intended to fool the German people. That would explain its fathomless stupidity and ineptitude, its total lack of adaptation to diplomatic ends. Americans have not been for a single moment deceived by it; with one voice they proclaim it an unsatisfactory reply to the President's demands. The German people are in a different position. They are as yet ignorant of the facts of the Lusitania case, for they have been systematically fed upon falsehoods by their conscienceless and servile newspapers. The German press has justified the torpedoing of the Lusitania as a legitimate act of war; as for the Americans who lost their lives, it served them right for disregarding the German Embassy's warning. So it may be that within the empire von Jagow's note will be accepted as a valid defense of the Government. Presumably Germans will be easily persuaded that the Lusitania was an armed British cruiser, that since she carried as passengers Canadians going to take service in the field and in her cargo ammunition for British troops, it was a permissible act to sink her without warning. They may even believe that her "quick sinking" was "primarily attributable to the explosion of the ammunition shipment caused by a torpedo," and that von Jagow's point about her violation of our navigation laws in having ammunition aboard is well taken.

These allegations, insinuations, and assumptions are each and all false. We know them to be false. We are so well assured that the Imperial Government is aware of the false and hollow character of the argument it bases upon these misrepresentations that its note amazes us. The desire of the Government to fool its own people would in some measure explain but not in the least excuse the character of the note.

There is nothing inconsistent in the theory. From the beginning of the war the German Government has fooled the German people. It has led them to believe that it is a war for their interest, for their security. In truth it is a war for dynastic ends, for imperial, militarist, and Prussian ends, above all for Hohenzollern ends. The German people would be immeasurably better off if all these things were pitched into the abyss of oblivion—militarism, the Prussian idea, the curse of imperialism, and the rule of the Hohenzollern. In forty years the Governmental system reared upon these foundation stones has transformed them from a race worthy of the world's esteem and admiration into a people who stand apart from other nations, distrusted and feared, disturbers of the peace, a menace to the general security, and now pursuing their ends by the hideous atrocities perpetrated in Belgium and France, by deeds of monstrous inhumanity like the destruction of the Lusitania. Their ideals have been abased, their intellectual development stifled, they have been bred away from the high and noble things of life, while their imperial master and those about him have taught them to centre all their thoughts and all their energies upon preparation for war, the creation of an unconquerable force, adequate for defense against all the world, or it may be for establishing dominion over all the world. An attempt to hide from the people the guilt of murderous acts committed against a friendly nation would be an entirely logical part of Berlin Government policy.

How the German people could be fooled by von Jagow's note after they had read the President's note is of course incomprehensible. But there is much in the behavior of the German people that we cannot comprehend. They will get a new chapter of information when they read the President's reply. Its effect is quite beyond conjecture. If we were to judge by what their Government does and what their newspapers say we should conclude that the German people were lost in blindness and in madness. That seems incredible, and there may be an awakening. But at present it would seem that the gods had doomed Germany to destruction and had taken the well known classical preparatory step.

NOT VENGEANCE, BUT PROTECTION

Most of the individuals who so volubly express their alarm over the firm stand that this country is taking with Germany, because it may lead to war and they wish to avoid war at any price, have got the wrong pig by the ear. They persist in talking as if the United States purposed to go to war to avenge the murdered passengers and workingmen on the Lusitania, Falaba, and Gulflight, or to avenge the wound that was made in the Cushing. There is no such purpose on the part of any responsible person. So far as the attacks on these vessels and the murder of noncombatants on board are concerned, President Wilson asks for nothing but reparation. But he did demand that Germany stop destroying our property, stop murdering our people, stop making war on us.

Mr. W. E. Davenport, in his letter in The Times of yesterday, speaks of "common morals, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," as being held to justify "violent acts of personal and national retaliation." Not anywhere in the United States, from any newspaper or any public man, has any demand for retaliation been uttered or that sentiment even suggested. What has been uttered with virtual unanimity is a demand that our people be protected in the ocean highways as they are in the city streets, or anywhere else where they are going about their lawful concerns. If assassins assail them on Tenth Avenue, the police force must protect them; if assassins assail them in the Irish Sea, the police force must protect them. In the latter case we have not gone so far yet; we have demanded of the assassin that he stop assailing them.

The theory on which government is based includes the idea that it owes protection to its citizens. Whenever it takes a dollar of taxation from a citizen it says to him: "I am not robbing you of this dollar; I render you an equivalent for it. I give you protection. You may now go about your lawful concerns in safety, whether they lead you to the Bowery or the Irish Sea. If, confiding in this guarantee of mine, you go about them in the Bowery and are murdered, my policemen shall seize your murderer, to the end that the next man who accepts my guarantee shall not be murdered as you were. If, so confiding in it, you go about them in the Irish Sea and are murdered, the same obligation rests on me, and for the same reason and to the same end." And if the Government does not carry out this promise, should need arise, then, indeed, the dollar it has taken is a stolen dollar and it is a faith-breaker.

Things have not gone so far as this in the matter of the murder in the Irish Sea, and probably will not; but it is necessary to have it understood that should the unexpected happen this nation will not be seeking vengeance, practicing retaliation, or exacting an eye for an eye. It will be fulfilling its trust and keeping its pledge; its policeman in soldier's or sailor's clothes will be doing what its policeman on Tenth Avenue is doing, carrying out its sacred duty to protect the innocent; and its action will not be vindictive nor its motive low.

LAND AND SEA DEFENSES.

General recognition of the present inadequacy of our nation's defenses on land and water should be all that is needed to insure a speedy upbuilding of navy and army, a strengthening of coast defenses, and an increase of interest in every one of the States in its own contingent of the National Guard sufficient to make that highly important branch of the service equal to the duty it would have to perform in case of trouble. The country is now awake to the need of improving our means of protection. Misgivings, therefore, are allayed. There are encouraging indications, for instance, that neither time nor money will be spared hereafter in making our navy what it should be. The appointment of Captain Albert W. Grant, who has been in command of the dreadnought Texas, as commander of the submarine fleet is assurance that there will be no further needless delay in building and equipping submersible boats that will meet modern naval requirements. Submarines can be quickly built, and they can be built in our own shipyards as well as anywhere else in the world. There is no reason why the United States Navy should not be provided, within a comparatively short time, with sea-going and coast defense submarines as effective as those of the European navies.

An aeroplane service for the navy is essential, too, and with the appropriations made to this end by the last Congress, and the stimulus of the new competitions instituted by the Aero Club, which have the approval of the Federal Government, such a service should soon be established. The Nevada and Oklahoma, dreadnoughts of 27,500 tons each, will soon be ready to put in commission, while the Pennsylvania, of 31,400 tons, and her sister ship, the Arizona, are nearing completion. The three 32,000-ton battleships are now well under way, and two others of the same formidable type were provided for in the last naval appropriations. New submarines already under construction or authorized number thirty-seven. The greatest present need of our navy, however, is for a number of fast battleship cruisers or armored scouts, vessels of large fighting capacity, with a speed of about thirty knots. The recent battle game in nearby waters showed the danger to our coast cities that the lack of warships of this modern type might entail. They cannot be quickly built, and at the present stage of the world's history there are none in the market.

In this State the increased activity of the National Guard, and its vast improvement under Federal supervision, are matters of general knowledge. Reports of National Guard progress in various other States are equally encouraging. With the regular army the first essential is the enlistment of men enough, in accordance with Secretary Garrison's suggestions, to bring it up to its statutory strength. We have regiments in Hawaii and the Philippines, and one in China, and forces are kept also in Porto Rico and on the Canal strip. Our coast defenses require many men, and, if the Secretary's plans are carried out, as they probably will be without further questioning when Congress assembles, we shall have a mobile force on this continent of only 50,000 men. As the nucleus of an army, all other conditions being equal, this would suffice. A thorough investigation of all branches of the army, including an inspection of fortifications and their armament, is now in progress. We are not so badly off as we were a year ago. It would be better if many of the present military posts could be abolished and our home army concentrated at a comparatively few points; it would be better if the wise suggestions made by the War Department in the last four or five years had not been ignored by a Congress which, although it has shown no disposition to decrease the cost of the upkeep of the army by reasonable economies, has yet been satisfied that it could get along with a minimum supply of arms and ammunition. It is gratifying to know that we are pulling together now in the right direction. Energy and intelligence combined can correct the errors of past years.

THE FORTY-SECOND STREET GOLD MINE.

There is a saying that on the whole more gold has gone into mines than has come out of them. Such is not the case with well-chosen New York realty. In yesterday's newspapers was the report of a legal valuation of a corner on Forty-second Street at Times Square which has increased in value 3,000 per cent. in less than twenty years. In 1897 it was sold for $55,000 at a public sale, where anybody might have bought who had the price, and some would have bought without having the price if they could have foreseen what followed. Now the land alone is assessed for $1,500,000, and meanwhile the property has been a good earner. The increment is so unusual that there was a charge of collusion in the auction in 1897. The court dismissed it, saying that the possibilities of the property were "absolutely unforeseen."

Who is wronged by this "unearned increment"? Not those who were the cause of their own loss by demanding the sale at the sacrifice price. Not the city as a corporation, for it takes its share of the unearned increment in the tax, the assessment being $1,650,000. Not the city as a community, because as a community it enjoys the conditions which make the value. The individuals who might have bought at the auction had their opportunity. Their grievance is not the increment in value, but their own lack of foresight or of means. The single tax would not supply either foresight or capital to those who lack them, and would not create other similar values where they would not be created by the conditions which caused this great grievance of those robbed of what they never possessed, and can show no title to. The case is remarkable only in degree. In quality there are so many other like examples that those who complain of being unable to make money in New York have a quarrel with themselves rather than with our institutions.

GERMANY'S NIGHTMARE.

In dreams the faculty of judgment is suspended. Acts remain unvisited by their just and natural consequences. The sense of right and wrong either does not exist at all or is horribly perverted. Therefore, we say, we are not ourselves in dreams. Recollections of them otherwise would be sometimes insupportable.

So with the German note. It has that moral weirdness of something in a dream. It is hard to realize that phrases such as "keen regret," "certain important facts," "a clear and complete understanding," "the imperial Government must point out particularly," &c., occur not in a discussion of a neutral American cargo detained in a foreign port, but in an apology for an act so cruel and hideous that a history of man's pure madness would hardly yield the corresponding instance. One can hardly make believe that in this way a Government should waive the point and weigh the facts and blind itself and all its people to the truth that Germany never in this world's time can erase the stain of Lusitania.

One may be dreaming after all. Three years ago if one had said that in 1915 the Titanic horror would in the near future be repeated as a deliberate act of war, planned, executed, and then defended by a nation boasting of its culture, one would have marked one's self for lunacy. And if one had spelled culture with a "k" no paper would have dared so deeply to insult the Germans as to print it. The Titanic hit an iceberg. It was a blind event. Man could afterward investigate the facts. The sinking of the Lusitania was a horror brought to pass. And the Government responsible says: "Let's investigate the facts." The facts proposed to be investigated are only those that bear upon the right of a German submarine, on orders from Berlin, to sink the Lusitania at sight! The iceberg had a kind of right to sink the great Titanic—the right of force to be itself, blind, oblivious, and terrible. Is that the German sense of right? Those who perished on the Lusitania so far trusted civilization as to say: "It cannot happen. They would not do it. They only threaten." That confidence was betrayed. The trust we put in human nature was betrayed. And the German Government, having accepted the act itself as a victory against its enemies, proposes to investigate certain mitigating facts!

They are dreaming. It is not so much to us they talk, we think, as to themselves. The tormented German soul cannot bear to see itself. It hides behind a veil of things it knows are false. Some day all at once will not these people come awake and say, "We are not ourselves in dreams"? But they never can forget. The tragedy is German.

* * *

State pride seems at a low ebb in Pennsylvania. The Public Ledger is discussing the question, "Who was the handsomest figure in the civil war?" raised by an officer who gave that title to General Lee; and it reviews the names of Hooker, Crawford, and Meagher. This is deplorable. Wasn't Hancock a Pennsylvanian, and isn't the question settled?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Comparing Germany to China.

Prussia is Germany, at least so far as the rest of the world knows, for it is with Prussia, calling herself the Imperial German Government, that all international contracts are made. But though Prussia in so many and such important senses is Germany, are the Prussians Germans?

To be sure the Prussians always speak of themselves as the most German of Germans—as the very culmination of Germanism—but in other days not at all remote a questioner who encountered a Bavarian or a Saxon in one of his frequent moments of irritation against Prussians was sure to receive a wholly different estimate of their representative character. And there have been other denials of the Prussian claim.

Soon after the close of what is significantly called the Franco-Prussian war, the eminent anthropologist, de Quatrefages, made a great sensation in scientific circles, and incidentally caused much pain in Berlin, by asserting in an elaborate article and with all the weight of his authority that the Prussians were not Germans at all, but directly descended from the Finns, and therefore to be classed with the Lapps and other tribes in Western Russia—mere intrusive barbarians, that is, ruling by the sword.

To refute this unpleasant theory, the German Government was induced to start an investigation into the physical peculiarities of the inhabitants in the several parts of Germany, but the work was stopped before conclusive results were reached, and it has ever since been forbidden to use, as would be easy and convenient, the German Army as "material" for inquiries of this sort. It is hardly questionable, however, that Prussians are different from Germans, or at least from the other Germans, and there are many curious analogies between their position in Germany and that which the Manchus occupied in China for so many centuries before that empire was turned into a republic.

The Manchus were originally a hardy and efficient race of fighters, and so thoroughly did they impose their will upon the millions of real Chinese that the latter not only accepted marks of subjugation like the cue, but actually gloried in them. The real Germans do not wear cues, but they listen to and repeat talk about ruling by divine right, and that is much the same thing.

His Agents Broke Our Laws!

Inquiries both interesting and important are raised by the passage in the German note which asserts knowledge on the part of the Imperial Government, the result of "trustworthy reports from its agents and neutral passengers," that the more valuable British merchantmen have for some time been armed, and that the Lusitania had "cannon aboard that were mounted and concealed below decks."

Letting pass, for the moment, the possibility of a wide difference between information and facts—a difference rarely wider than in this instance—there is evidently need for getting an answer to the question asked yesterday by The Times representative in Washington, "How did the German Government know these things?" If its agents here reported them by cable or wireless—and they must have used one or the other in the case of the Lusitania—they violated our neutrality laws and the explicit regulations drawn for the enforcement of those laws.

The sending of such messages as would facilitate military operations by one belligerent against another is strictly forbidden, and our censors would certainly stop any communications of that sort that were offered. They would, that is, if they knew what the messages were. There are, however, codes and codes, and some of them do not look like codes at all, as they use sentences which, if unsuspected, would pass for ordinary business or domestic interchanges. But such an evasion of the rules would be a serious offense, and Herr von Jagow went not far short of confessing that the agents to whom he referred had committed that offense successfully.

What they "got through," indeed, was mere idle rumor or baseless suspicion, but that, though it gives the German Foreign Secretary substantial cause of complaint against them, does not remove ours or palliate it. For his own sake it is a pity that one of the "agents" whom he trusted with such sorry results didn't let him know, not only that England had formally and definitely agreed not to arm any of her merchantmen sailing from our ports, but that our own officials have carefully and scrupulously performed the duty of seeing to it that nothing of the sort was done.

For Peace, but on Conditions.

Efforts by The Times to learn the real meaning and true origin of the queer peace petitions recently signed by students in several American colleges elicited the letters on the subject that filled two columns of this page yesterday. They showed plainly enough, one was glad to see, that the yearning for "peace if possible"—for peace, that is, at any cost, and on any terms—is felt by very few of our college students.

A good many of the students refused outright to put their names on documents described by them as of the milk-and-water kind, and a good many others, evidently, signed, not because they thought war always wrong and any peace necessarily desirable, but because they assumed that some phrase like "with honor" or with "decent self-respect" was to be understood after the "if possible" which shocked and offended those of more literal minds.

A particularly satisfactory letter was the one from a young man in the Union Theological Seminary. He said that the "peace if possible" petition there received only twenty signatures from a student body of 250, and he protested with some heat against having it taken as expressive of the feelings there entertained.

So our apprehensions—they weren't very strong apprehensions—as to a dangerous change of recent years in the minds of America's collegiate youth are pretty well dissipated. The peace most of them want is the right sort of peace, which is, to be sure, highly to be desired and earnestly to be sought, but they are still ready—as many of them as ever, presumably—to fight for that sort of peace in case of need. If only they had all said so in the beginning!

From Justice O'Keefe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial appeared in your issue of May 26 under the heading "The Special Sessions Judges." The article was evidently written by one totally unfamiliar with the subject under discussion. As one affected, I must protest against it because it is unjust, unfair, and misleading, as well as reckless in character. If such an article reached only the eyes of those familiar with the facts and capable of judging of its fairness or unfairness, one could afford to pass it unnoticed and complaint would be unnecessary, confident in the fact that rejection of it would be immediate and complete. Because of the fact that those unfamiliar with the real state of affairs may see it and read it, and possibly accept it as being so, I make complaint. While you do not say it, you would make it appear, by innuendo, that the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions shirk their work; that their hours of labor are few, and that, under the new act, they would have little or nothing to do. That is a general statement—assertion pure and simple. It is not founded on fact, because no fact can be found that would support it. You do not reckon into account that if some work has been taken away, additional work has also been given.

As to the hours of service, let me state a fact or two, and let me particularize as well as specify. With Justices Collins and Freschi I am assigned to duty in Brooklyn for the May term. That term began on May 3 and will conclude on June 4. Our hour of adjournment last evening was ten minutes after 7 o'clock. From May 3 up to this date the sessions of the court in the majority of instances have gone beyond 6 o'clock; and at no time, except in one instance, has the hour of adjournment been reached before 5:30 o'clock. And let me say here that the day's work does not begin when going on the bench, nor does it end at the hour of adjournment. What I say about this term I can say about the April term and other terms as well. This court sits in July and August as well as in December and January. The fact is literally true that the Judges have "stubbornly insisted on long hours" in order to finish the day's work.

GEORGE J. O'KEEFE,
New York, May 28, 1915.

It Was Watertight Bulkheads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's editorial concerning William Alden Smith you do the gentleman a grave injustice. You imply that he did not know, in 1912, that watertight compartments are designed to hold water and not passengers. Mr. Smith asked no such silly question as why the passengers did not resort to these compartments; what he did ask was whether or not they sought refuge in the watertight bulkheads. I hope, in fairness to Mr. Smith and his formidable candidacy, you will correct your misstatement.

W. F. RYAN.
New York, May 30, 1915.

No Military Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has it occurred to any of your readers that we have become so neutral that we cannot go to any place of public amusement and hear any stirring American national airs that may tend to keep alive what little national pride may be left in our make-up?

I. MARKS.
Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29, 1915.

Theatrical Goods.

From the New Republic.

On the caveat emptor principle, Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Incorporated, have a legitimate grievance against the theatrical critic of The New York Times. The Times, from the Shubert standpoint, is a beneficiary of the theatrical business. It gets part of its income from the Shuberts. What does it mean, then, by employing a man who helps damage Shubert expectancies? On the assumption that the public is docile and ignorant the Shuberts prepare certain goods for the market. They have a fair chance to dispose of these goods if the public's docility and ignorance are respected. But The Times critic does not respect them. He realizes that the producer has money at stake, but he fantastically insists that the public has money at stake as well. What the Shuberts cannot understand is the zeal of The Times in assuming inspectorship, especially when they profit by the business. Some day a light may dawn on the Shuberts. Meanwhile it is earnestly to be hoped that The Times will be maintained in legal victory.

VIVA ITALIA!

("They marched forth gayly, with flowers stuck in their rifles.")

On Paestum's plain the roses stir,
  Dawn's gold is on the olive trees;
Fair Florence dreams of days that were,
  Yet now are dusty memories.
But, see! Italia's sons are ever brave,
Though War's stern duty lead but to the grave.

For this is Dante's Land of Song,
  Which Verdi's mighty music thrills;
Look! Garibaldi's legions throng,
  In ghostly lines, the Tuscan hills!
Bravo! Italia's Sons shall never fail,
What time her enemies the gates assail!

See, where Anconia keeps her sleep,
  Or where Salerno meets the sea,
The glad-eyed armies onward sweep,
  Dreaming high dreams of destiny.
Like supple steel Italia's Sons are made,
Yea, they shall battle well, and unafraid!

The moon hangs low o'er Naples Bay,
  The stars her ancient glories tell;
The almond blossoms softly sway,
  While chimes the midnight chapel bell.
Italia's Sons shall fight like warriors all;
From out her splendid past her heroes call.

J. CORSON MILLER.

GERMANY THAT WAS.

How She Insisted Upon the Unwritten Law of Humanity.

New York, May 29, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the submarine policy of Germany, as exemplified by the sinking of the Lusitania, it is interesting to consider the position taken by her representative at the 1907 Hague Peace Conference with regard to the use of floating contact mines. Great Britain urged the prohibition of unanchored mines or of such as were not rendered harmless by getting loose. Largely on account of the insistence of Germany, the existing convention was adopted, nominally prohibiting unanchored mines that did not become innocuous an hour after control over them was lost and anchored mines that did not become harmless when they broke their moorings. This arrangement was, however, nullified by the proviso that the contracting powers that did not possess perfected mines should undertake to transform them as quickly as possible—an undertaking that has evidently been wholly disregarded.

While voting for this agreement, as the best obtainable, Great Britain registered a vigorous protest on behalf of the rights of neutrals to safety on the high seas as the great international highway. She insisted that security of navigation of the high seas by neutrals ought to take precedence of the transitory right of belligerents to employ those seas for the operations of war and urged the effect that would be produced by the loss of a great liner belonging to a neutral power. In signing the convention, she made a formal reservation, declaring that the mere fact that a particular act was not prohibited must not be held to debar her from contesting its legitimacy. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, on behalf of Germany, said in reply:

> A belligerent who lays mines assumes a very heavy responsibility toward neutrals, and toward neutral shipping. On that point we are all agreed. No one will resort to such means unless for military reasons of an absolutely urgent character. But military acts are not governed solely by principles of international law. There are other factors. Conscience, good sense, and the sentiment of duty imposed by principles of humanity will be the surest guides for the conduct of sailors, and will constitute the most effective guarantee against abuses. The officers of the German Navy, I loudly proclaim it, (je le dis à haute voix,) will always fulfill in the strictest fashion the duties which emanate from the unwritten law of humanity and civilization. As to the sentiments of humanity and civilization, I cannot admit that there is any Government or country which is superior in these sentiments to that which I have the honor to represent.

The present submarine policy of Admiral von Tirpitz and his sovereign affords a striking commentary on this proud declaration, and demonstrates the true German doctrine that treaties, solemn protestations, and the dictates of humanity are all overridden by the necessity of war that knows no law.

WILLIAM D. GAILLARD.

Higher Use of German-Americanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the question of the attitude of the German-Americans toward the land of their adoption in the unthinkable event of war between this country and Germany, the opinion which Wilhelm von Polenz expresses in his "Land of the Future" ("Das Land der Zukunft") is of striking and prophetic interest. This book, which appeared in the year of the author's death, 1903, is probably the soundest and fairest study of the American people ever written by a German. The following extract from the chapter entitled "The German Element Across the Atlantic" seems to anticipate just such a hypothetical question, and hence to deserve quotation at this time: "Even if the German-Americans must be considered lost to their old fatherland, they can still render a great service to the two nations to which they owe their existence. Not merely as mediators between two civilizations, but, above all, as guarantees of the peace of the world. Upon them devolves the high task of preventing, indeed of making an impossibility, war between the land of their origin and the land of their choice. They can do this if they always oppose the misunderstandings which are continually sown by envy, malice, and ill-will, and fostered by a frivolous press in both countries. In case a war should break out they would be the ones to suffer most severely.

"Since the Samoa conflict we have known where the German-Americans would fight, that is, for the land to which they took the oath of fidelity when they were naturalized. It is to their honor that we can accept the fact that they would bear arms against their old fatherland with bleeding hearts."

LAMBERT A. SHEARS.
New York, May 24, 1915.

Housekeeping Old Style.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Housekeepers of the United States have been sorely assailed of late by experts in domestic science. May I say a word in their defense?

As a class they are not ignorant and wasteful, nor are they generally heedless about the expenditure of the hard-working husband's income.

I, for one, have kept house in New York for many years, also in London and Paris, and know a good deal about it. Therefore, I think I may say that the American mistress of the upper class is more careful and intelligent in the supervision of her household than her sisters in England and France. In London the upper servants are largely in control, while in Paris the cook and butler claim the privilege of buying all the supplies, and their large perquisites are recognized as a necessary evil. The friendly relations between mistress and maid in America do not exist in such great measure elsewhere. This is in itself a factor toward care and economy. Many of us who do not claim to be experts can give chapter and verse regarding the sums spent for food per week or per day or even per capita. I hope some of your readers will feel sufficient interest in the subject to give us their views, and to save the housekeepers of the United States from the stigma of ignorance and stupidity.

JUSTICE.
New York, May 27, 1915.

Thirteen Cases of Need.

Two cases of distress are recommended to the generosity of readers by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street. The bureau says:

"Mr. and Mrs. M. got along very nicely on the husband's salary of $12 a week and were happy in the possession of their five children. Then the father was taken sick and died, leaving the young wife to face life alone, with her flock of three girls and two boys (youngest only 5) looking to her for food and clothes. Although she was in a run-down condition, she courageously faced her task and secured work in a factory, where she now earns $3.50 a week. This does not suffice, however, as the mere necessities of life cost the family over $11. The bureau has taken hold of the case, is looking after the health of the mother, and caring for the two youngest children in its day nurseries. We need a fund of $135, to be used for rent, a pension for the family, a diet for the mother, &c. Kindly mark contributions for 0205.

"Mr. H. has been out of work for five months, during which time his wife and five children (youngest only 1) were dispossessed. He has secured work during the last week, but has no money to advance for rent. A check of $9 is needed for this purpose. Kindly mark contributions for 0206."

The bureau acknowledges the following contributions received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: 0202—Cash, "M. B. M.," $1; cash, "E. H. L.," $1. 0201 and 0202—Cash, "E. H. L.," $1; cash, "Anonymous," $1. 0203 and 0204—Cash, "E. A. R.," $1; in response to letters, cash, "Anonymous," $2; cash, "Anonymous," $2; cash, Tax Office, $20.

WHY WE SELL ARMS TO THE ALLIES.

Spontaneous Replies to the Letter From Herr vom Bruck, Who Denounced the American Trade in War Munitions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

J. Vom Bruck, in his letter printed in The Times of last Sunday, seeks to show that American shipment of war supplies to the Allies is reprehensible and makes us a real, if "invisible," enemy of Germany. Of Americans engaged in the production of munitions of war he writes: "These enemies are across a wide sea. They stand behind the allied lines with inexhaustible stores of arms. To natural resentment is added the fury of helplessness." This resentment may be natural, but it is most illogical. Indeed, Mr. Vom Bruck's letter carries in it the refutation of his contention that this traffic is an unholy and accursed business. For he tells us "the percentage of France's iron, steel, and coal industry under German control is as follows: Coal, 88.8; coke, 78.3; iron ore, 90; pig iron, 85.7; puddle iron and puddle steel, 62.4; steel billets, 76; rails and sleepers, 76; girders, 88.3; sheets, 63.2; wire, 100; steel castings, 76.9." Mr. Vom Bruck should never in the world have published these figures, for they completely justify the commerce he condemns. Germany, thanks to her military resources and efficiency, has been able to add vastly to her own supply of war material and to diminish in a corresponding degree that of France. Great Britain, due to her naval efficiency and resources, controls the seas, and enjoys the consequent advantages, one of which is uninterrupted trade with foreign countries in munitions of war. If it was righteous for Germany by her army to cut off France's supply of war materials and add to her own, why is it wrong for England by her navy to cut off Germany's supplies and add to her own? The United States did nothing to prevent Germany from reaping the fruits of her military power; why should it try to withhold from Great Britain and her allies the advantages of their naval preponderance? Mr. Vom Bruck's contention scarcely appeals to the "sporting spirit" of Americans. It is a poor argument that does not work both ways.

R. L. SCHUYLER.
Columbia University.

A Fatal Advantage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Joseph Vom Bruck, has two half-columns of complaint of an "Invisible Enemy"—these United States. He gives figures showing that over 75 per cent. of France's steel industry is now under Germany's control, and then talks about the moral and spiritual side of the controversy. Had there been such a side to the German procedure, there would have been no call upon these United States to become an "Invisible Enemy," for only through Germany's immoral entry through Belgium, whose territory she had agreed to protect and respect as neutral, did she gain these French steel works and thus partly cripple her. Many years ago I was able to inspect the Schneider works at Le Creusot, (where the "seventy-fives" are made,) which have escaped the Kaiser's men, and I am rather inclined to think that the official figures of the German Iron and Steel Association, as quoted by Mr. Vom Bruck, give too large a percentage to the northern works near the Belgian frontier; but I can readily believe that the plan accepted by the Kaiser made much of the French as well as of the Belgian manufacturing wealth, both of which were considered to be well within their grasp, as they could be grabbed by merely breaking the German word of honor and sending their armies over practically undefended frontiers. (They expected no such warm welcome as the Belgians gave them.)

"More haste, less speed" has come true once more. If Germany had made war without treaty-breaking—by the seemingly slower Verdun-Toul-Belfort route, through which her big guns should have been able to carry her—she today would have more friends and fewer enemies. It does not pay even for a Caesar to disobey the moral and spiritual conditions of any controversy.

F. M. B.
New York, May 30, 1915.

Morality of Giving Arms.

New York, May 30, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the supreme satirist of the future writes the tragedy of national egotism as Meredith has written it for the individual, what shall he make of the moral defenses of Germany diplomacy, German militarism, and German warfare which saturate our newspapers today? Mr. Vom Bruck's letter in Sunday's Times has the dominant note of all this correspondence: it is a protest against American exportation of munitions of war because "it is depriving us [the Germans] of the fruits of our victories in France, and is rendering nugatory all our gigantic efforts against Russia." Does Mr. Vom Bruck not see that if it is our duty to refuse aid to the Allies because Germany by her military prowess has placed them at a disadvantage, it would also be our duty to refuse all aids to Germany because of England's present naval supremacy in the war! The question at issue is simply this: Is it the prime duty of a neutral country to see that the status of present advantage is maintained for both sides? Mr. Vom Bruck's demand is, in its lack of a sense of humor, on a par with the sentiments of the German Chancellor, who admitted at the beginning of the war that the invasion of Belgium in the face of Germany's treaty was "wrong," but justified by national necessity, and who ten months later characterized as "treacherous" Italy's frank and deliberate abrogation of the treaty which was shamefully wheedled upon her by Bismarck and which was violated by Austria.

In a word, Germany's moral point of view is determined by one sole consideration: Germany's loss or gain. Let us put the question to Mr. Vom Bruck whether, in the event that the aggression of the Allies had weakened Germany's military and economic resistance, Germany would not have defended diplomatically the neutrality of our position if we had endeavored to send her war supplies. There can be no question as to the answer. Mr. Vom Bruck might take exception to the "if," and say that we would not have endeavored to do the same for Germany that we are now doing for the Allies. That is so. We would not in the event that I have supposed; and we would not if the fortunes of war were to turn against Germany now. But that is aside from the ground of political and moral right or wrong upon which Mr. Vom Bruck has chosen to justify his position.

And there lies the unseen significance of Mr. Vom Bruck's contention, and of every contention of the kind. Mr. Vom Bruck himself characterizes our position admirably when he admits our "legal" right in what, begging the whole question, he calls "this murder traffic," but declares that the matter should be viewed "from the moral and spiritual side."

Ah, Mr. Vom Bruck, there you have it! The question should be viewed from this side, and in that is the whole explanation of the American attitude. If the army which devastated Belgium had taken Paris, overrun France, and made possible American commerce with Germany through French ports, would the American manufacturers have sent cannon and ammunition to help it carry its "efficient" work further? Mr. Vom Bruck anticipates the answer. Emphatically, no! American opinion does regard this as a moral question; and it therefore tolerates what it would not, could not, tolerate if Germany were now capable of receiving help from American manufacturers. Mr. Schwab, for example, whose name does not seem to indicate French or English extraction, would not dare to confront public opinion in America by outraging humanity through giving help to German aggression. Neutrality is a matter of governmental action and attitude; sympathy is personal, and in a high degree related to our moral sense. Sympathy in such cases as these is determined first by the proximity of the interests involved. That is why Germany is today a unit; that is also why England is a unit, and France is a unit. Sympathy is determined largely, in the second place, by our sense of justice, decency, and ordinary honesty of purpose. That is why every neutral nation today condemns Germany's pretensions, disapproves her action, and suspects her apologies. If the question of help for Germany were to be exploited in the way in which Germany is now exploiting the question of our aid to the Allies, no manufacturer of general industrial products could afford to jeopardize his commercial future by aiding the German cause. Public opinion in such a case would not be threatening, but its potential influence would have to be felt by the manufacturer. Why not see the facts as facts? Why make the question one of logic or legalism? We have the legal right, as Mr. Vom Bruck admits; but the fact that the right is exercised in the assistance of the Allies bespeaks a "moral and spiritual" judgment, indubitable and trenchant. We don't disapprove these shipments, because we cannot; Germany has removed from us the moral power to disapprove.

Mr. Vom Bruck appeals to our sympathy: "If the German nation is wiped out with the help of American arms and ammunition, no man of the white race in the United States would be able to think of such a catastrophe without horror and remorse." True, terribly true; but what is most terribly true, most fatally true for Germany, is that we have already been forced to think about just that catastrophe in Belgium.

When the Egotist Nation looks into itself, some years in the future, and is able to weigh in anything like its real proportions the significance of the humane indictment of its egotist aspirations and self-justifications—and fears, now, of ultimate demolition—then it will have entered upon the most tragic chapter in its history—"In the Heart of the Egotist." In the meantime let no German confront us with our moral obligations in this matter; we already feel them too keenly.

H. R. S.

The World's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to the interesting letter of Mr. Joseph Vom Bruck, in your Sunday edition, I wish to call attention to the vital point at issue between Americans and Germans as to the present war. And, as Mr. Vom Bruck, in the matter of the export of munitions of war, concedes America's legal rights in this respect, her moral right must depend upon considerations I now express. Let him, therefore, if possible, fully understand that the present American attitude toward Germany is one of severest condemnation for Germany's deeds.

The extent of the injury to America by reason of its neglect to protest against the German invasion of Belgium can never be properly estimated. But that invasion fully fixed forever the new estimate of German character, from which all true America recoils abhorrent.

It is true that Americans are divided into two classes, viz.: those who visit their condemnation upon all Germany and those who blame only Germany's War Lord and his military advisers. But they are united in their opinion of the German invasion of Belgium.

But, of course, the invasion of Belgium is merely an incident of the war which serves only as a revelation of the unscrupulousness of German military character. The main issue is as to who projected and prepared for the war and what object its projector had in mind.

Now, literally, tons of printed pleas have been issued on this subject, mostly German propaganda, pushed into circulation by German obtuseness to the fact that Americans, totally unlike Germans, disbelieve what they are told and absolutely refuse to give credence to any statement capable of verification without employing that process. Your German accepts without question every statement his Government issues, and the greater the strain upon his intelligence the greater his loyalty to his Fatherland in accepting it.

Your American, on the contrary, "views with suspicion" whatever he is officially told, and, always from Missouri, "wants to be shown."

This fundamental difference has preserved for Americans, in spite of propaganda, the profound conviction, based upon the most complete examination of all the evidence in the case, that Germany projected the war and most elaborately prepared for it.

Possibly Mr. Vom Bruck has not understood the above American view of the war Germany is waging upon the other nations of Europe standing in the way of her ambition. But if he can comprehend it, he will no more appeal to Americans, on moral grounds, to abandon shipments of munitions of war. America gladly ships these munitions as the very least she can do toward putting an end to the war. Here we neither believe Germany ought to win, nor can win.

We agree with The Times that the civilization of the world cannot afford to have her win, nor will permit her to win. Therefore, Americans are glad that Italy has entered the war, and hope for the speedy entrance upon it of Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria.

If Germany must be totally destroyed before she will cease fighting, as Mr. Vom Bruck says, then the total destruction of Germany is the world's work, and the sooner it is accomplished the better for the world.

JOHN D. ELWELL.
New York, May 30, 1915.

LOWER BIRTH RATE BETTER FOR WOMEN

Barnard Dean Says Big Families Are No Longer Needed to Keep Population Large.

INFANT MORTALITY IS LESS

Dr. Gildersleeve's Views in First Address by a Woman Columbia Phi Beta Kappa.

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Ph.D., Dean of Barnard College, last night addressed the Columbia University Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity on "Some Guides for Feminine Energy." This was the first time that a woman made an address to the chapter, and Dean Gildersleeve traced the growth of women for the last fifty years and showed why it is now necessary for them to have some other outlet for their energies and abilities other than the home.

After quoting Agnes Repplier, who says, "The only agreeable thing to be recorded in connection with Europe's sudden and disastrous war is the fact that people stopped talking about women and began to talk about men," Dean Gildersleeve went on to say: "I share with many others a desire that we may be for a time, in this bewildering year of war, not only neutral but neuter, and that we should not think of men or of women, but of human beings. This is, however, not only the year of the great war; it is also the year of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Barnard College.

"The chief reason why our sex has been so strenuously thrusting itself to the front of the stage in the manner Miss Repplier so deprecates is that for the last fifty years or so, because of rapid economic and social changes, we have been storing up a great reservoir of unused feminine energy.

"Every normal, healthy, human being has energy which must be expended. The problem of directing into new channels of useful labor the immense supply of feminine energy turned from its old fields of work and duty is one which has been thrust suddenly on our sex, and which is extremely complex and difficult. We should be forgiven for not solving it at once and for occasionally making fools of ourselves as we feel our way toward a solution.

Changes in Home Work.

"Even fifty years ago the house was an industrial organization, which as a rule supplied work enough to absorb all the energy of all its feminine members—in directing and laboring at the many industries which it necessarily contained, in bearing and caring for the numerous children of the household, in educating to the profession of domesticity the young girls who could have no other mode of vocational training save this system of home apprenticeship. This honorable and necessary labor has been largely done away with by the rapid removal of work from the home to the factory and other institutions. Spinning, weaving, and garment making have gone, breadmaking and many other forms of cooking, laundry work, and vocational training.

"Even more important in releasing feminine energy has been the fall of the death rate and the birth rate. With the reduction of infant mortality and the death rate at more mature ages also there is no longer need for a high birth rate to keep the population sufficiently numerous. In the large families of former days many of the children did not survive infancy. Who that has ever known the tragedy of one of these brief lives can regret the changing conditions that at least have partially done away with the fearful drain on women's vitality of bearing and losing children? Far better is it that they should perform their vital and precious service of perpetuating the race through a lower birth rate and the devotion of some of their energy to the reduction of the percentage of infant mortality."

Dean Gildersleeve then commented on the fact that women are marrying at more advanced ages, and said that usually seven years passed between a woman's leaving school and her marriage, and four years was the same period between college graduation and matrimony.

"We must face the possibility that a considerable supply of feminine energy will be released by the fall of the marriage rate. More women will go through life without the occasion to supply their energy to a husband and a family of their own," she said. "Under present-day conditions a wife is economically far less necessary to a man than she was in the past, and a husband is both economically and socially far less necessary to a woman. In the old days domestic activity, as wife or female dependent in the household, was practically the only career open to a woman.

New Careers for Women.

"Nowadays, with a multitude of other careers opening for them, women are less likely to marry for a support or for an occupation or for amusement. They will marry only when they really want to. These altered conditions should, I need scarcely point out in passing, have a most beneficial effect for both men and women upon the ideals of marriage and the happiness of married life. They will, however, probably reduce somewhat the number of marriages."

Dean Gildersleeve then spoke of the altered conditions and commented on the fact that the war had brought them to a head in England where women have been forced to take up the work of men.

"In England, for example," she said, "women are being employed as district messengers, as upholsterers, to run elevators, to work in the ammunition factories. There is an immense demand for women physicians. In April the Board of Trade issued a circular declaring all departments of the Government open to women and urging the officials in charge to replace, wherever possible, men employes of military age with women. To help in this hasty discovery and distribution of women workers several organizations have been formed. The Women's Emergency Corps, within the first fortnight after war was declared, had registered the names of 10,000 women anxious for paid or voluntary work and had classified their qualifications. A central committee for England and Wales on women's employment was appointed by the Government, and was the first British Government committee composed entirely of women."

After naming a number of organizations whose aim is to find work for women, Dean Gildersleeve spoke of the work of the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations here.

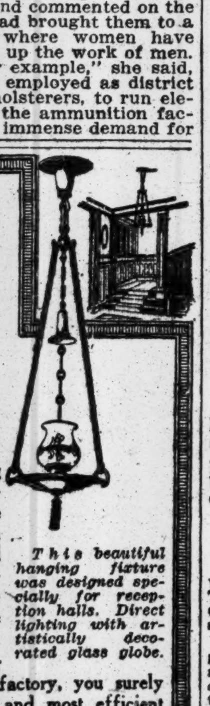
"This bureau has already thoroughly established itself," she said. "During the year 1914-15 it placed women in sixty different kinds of positions in twenty-eight different fields. The New York School of Philanthropy has turned over to it all its placement work in the great field of social work.

Home Still Absorbs Women.

"The census shows an immense increase in the proportion of women entering the professions. The broadening field of social work will absorb a vast amount of our feminine energy. The new field of medicine, preventive medicine, and public health work, offers a field peculiarly congenial to women. The nursing profession belongs, of course, to women. The profession of the law will, I imagine, appeal to women, especially in its social service aspects—in relation to legal aid societies, child labor legislation, and probation work."

After enumerating other channels into which feminine energy may be guided Dean Gildersleeve said: "This may lead you to believe that I am prophesying or advocating women's complete emancipation from all domestic duties. Nothing could be further from my thoughts. The vitally important work connected with husband, family, and home will, I believe, continue to absorb the energies of some women all the time and of most women some of the time. And this work, when they have chosen it, it is, of course, their duty to perform faithfully, efficiently, and enthusiastically."

Barnard College graduates honored by election to New York Delta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa were: Beulah E. Amidon, Edna Astruck, Sarah Schuyler Butler, Alice Brett, Sadie Engel, Rhoda Erskine, Thora Fernstrom, Clara Froelich, Dorette Fezandie, Ruth Graal, Edna Mary Henry, Irene Hickok, Emily Lambert, Olga Marx, Clara Mayer, Margaret Nathan Meyer, Elizabeth Palmer, Margaret Pollitzer, Lillian Soskin, and Elsie Tobin.



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DANCE WITHOUT MEN.

Barnard Juniors Bar Guests at Annual Luncheon.

Eighty of the Barnard College Juniors held their annual luncheon in the Dutch room of the Hotel Martinique yesterday, followed by dancing and a special musical entertainment. The committee in charge was as follows: Misses Rittenberg, Marie Kellner, Edna Lonigan, Edna Thompson, and Edith Grossmann.

Inquirers at the door of the hall were informed that men were excluded from dancing, as the affair was entirely a class event without outside guests.

TIMES THEIR FAVORITE PAPER.

Columbia Seniors on Class Day Bid Farewell to University.

Columbia's senior class of 1915 held their farewell class day exercises at the University yesterday. H. Lewellyn Roberts, President of the class, welcomed the guests in a short address, which was followed by a review of the class history by Camillus Rogers Trainer. Franklin George Dunham, the class prophet, pictured most of his classmates at about the time of their twentieth re-union. Sherman M. Bijur, the class poet, read his poem, entitled, "Retrospect."

Ambrose D. Henry, one of the trustees, awarded the Charles A. Rolker and alumni prizes to Walter W. Dwyer and George Smith. Both prizes are for the best all-around men of the class. James Colletti, voted by his class the most brilliant speaker closed the exercises with his valedictory. The class then marched to the Chapel, where they planted their ivy. Milton Arlandon Bridges delivered the oration.

The elections to Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary fraternity, were announced at the end of the exercises. One of those to be so honored was Colletti, the valedictorian. The others were J. B. Armstrong, W. D. Braislin, H. K. Chadwick, A. Elwyn, M. N. Eisner, W. G. Fogg, R. M. Grant, A. A. Haldenstein, Warner R. Ilsen, J. A. Kinney, I. B. Levine, J. A. Murphy, M. A. Raines, D. M. Rothenberg, E. E. Rovillain, H. W. Schneider, Leo Stern, S. W. Strauss, J. G. Sweeney, John Howard Weaver, J. S. Baldwin, M. Malisoff, L. R. Robinson, and S. I. Rosenman.

The New York Times was voted the most popular newspaper. For years The Times has been elected the most popular paper by senior classes.

Water was voted the most popular drink and beer was a close second. Elsie Ferguson was voted the most popular actress and Forbes-Robertson the most popular actor. Barnard, as usual, was selected the best girl's college. Walter C. Goodwin was voted the handsomest man in the class, with Harold S. Willis a close second.

The class statistics and selections follow:

Average height, 5 feet 10 inches; average weight, 153 pounds; average age, 21 years 5 months.

Religion — Episcopalian, 21; Hebrew, 17; Protestant, 13; Catholic, 7; Baptist 3; Congregationalist, 2; Dutch Reformed, 2; Methodist, 2; Presbyterian, 2; agnostic, 2; Christian Science, 1; free thinker, 1; Lutheran, 1; Theosophy, 1; Unitarian, 1; undeclared, 5.

Politics — Republican, 28; Democratic, 15; independent, 14; Progressive, 4; Socialist, 2; radical, 1; none, 3; undeclared, 4.

Best teacher — Hayes, Odell. Hardest teacher to bluff—Hayes, Steeves. Easiest teacher to bluff—Odell, Lord.

Best department—History, English. Worst department—French, German.

Favorite sport — Tennis. Favorite prose writer—Kipling, Hugo. Favorite poet—Tennyson, Longfellow. Favorite poem—"Raven," "Evangeline." Favorite novel—"Les Miserables," "Vanity Fair." Favorite play—"Outcast," "Hamlet." Favorite character in history—Napoleon, Lincoln.

Best all-around man—Dwyer. Best athlete—Lee. Done most for Columbia—Dwyer. Most likely to succeed—Danielson, Dwyer. Most popular—Dwyer. Most brilliant—Robinson, Colletti. Luckiest — Holthusen, Bridges. Brightest social lights — Stone, Willis. Most respected — Dwyer, Sanborn. Least appreciated—Robbin, Higgins. Most thorough gentleman — Stone, E. B. Clark. Best dressed—Stone. Greatest fusser—Stone, Goodwin. Grouchiest — Beatty, Burghard. Handsomest — Goodwin, Willis. Laziest—Brady. Cutest—Wood, Stone. Most modest—Lee, Stillman. Best-natured—Danielson, Stillman. Noisiest—Bridges, Holthusen. Wittiest — Schang. Biggest sport—Goodwin, Stone. Most typical Columbia man — Dwyer. Best singer — Los Kamp. Best speaker—Colletti. Best actor—Axelrod. Best writer — Dunham, Danielson. Most energetic—Dwyer, Stone. Most original — Dwyer, Axelrod. Most versatile—Dwyer, Mouquin. Columbia's greatest need—Football, stadium, auditorium.

The Class Day Committee was composed of S. G. Stone, Chairman; S. M. Bijur, M. A. Bridges, W. W. Dwyer, W. C. Goodwin, H. F. Holthusen, J. C. Lee, Jr., H. A. Naumer, V. G. Sanborn, C. R. Trainer, and H. L. Roberts, ex-officio.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"See My Lawyer," a new three-act farce, was presented by A. H. Woods at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, last evening. In the cast were T. Roy Barnes, Georgia O'Ramey, and John Daly Murphy.

Owing to the extreme length of the program, the curtain for the evening performances of the Lambs' Gambol will rise at 7:45 o'clock, so the latest announcements say, and the curtain for the Saturday matinee at 1:45. May Robson and Essex Dane have joined those in charge of the flower and program selling.

The cast for the Ziegfeld Follies, (1915 edition,) which is to open at the New Amsterdam Theatre on June 21, is now complete, and includes Bert Williams, Leon Errol, Bernard Granville, Annette Kellerman, Ed Wynn, W. C. Fields, Will West, Mae Murray, Anna Pennington, Lucille Cavanaugh, George White, Carl Randall, Helen Rook, Stella Chatelaine, Justine Johnson, Phil Dwyer, and the Oakland sisters.

In association with Klaw & Erlanger, Henry Miller will present next season a new play by Jules Eckert Goodman, called "Just Outside the Door." The first out-of-town performances will be given in July, and the play will then be brought into town to launch the new season at the Gaiety.

Russian Ambassador Bakhmeteff and Mme. Bakhmeteff, with a party of six friends, occupied a stage box at the performance of "A Full House" at the Longacre Theatre last night.

GREENWICH VILLAGE BOWS TO INVADERS

Brownsville Field Club Takes Marathon, Chief Event of Athletic Carnival.

400 BOYS AND GIRLS RACE

Amusing Incidents Mark Free-for-All Events — Reunion Dinner Ends Week's Fete.

A week of celebration in Greenwich Village ended yesterday with a carnival of athletic events, a reunion dinner in Public School No. 95, in Clarkson Street, and a dance, all under the direction of the Greenwich Village Improvement Society. While it was Greenwich Day, a party of young men of the Brownsville Field Club crossed the river to the village and won a Marathon race, the chief event of the day, and the team prize. The Marathon was won by M. Schutzel, so the committee announced. No one seemed to be sure of the time.

In the afternoon, because of the failure of public school teams to take part in the races, it was necessary to hold free-for-all races. The announcement of these events was received by four hundred or five hundred small boys, around the course laid off in Clarkson Street, with shouts of joy, and they promptly began shedding caps and coats. Louis J. Madden, Honorary Director of Games; Jacob W. Stumpf, Starter; Arthur Johnson and Benjamin Levine, Judges, and the many Assistant Clerks of the Course, had a busy time getting the contestants ready. So many youngsters wanted to race that they blocked the end of the street and it was necessary to send them off in groups.

The finish of all races was in front of the school, and here the timers—Dr. L. A. Purcell, V. L. Farrell, and Commodore H. A. Small of the American Life Saving Society—were stationed, with J. G. Quinn of the Registration Committee of the A. A. U., Custodian of the Medals; Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch of Greenwich House, A. A. Nolan, W. Spinney, and D. McDonald the Honorary Referees.

As many youngsters as could be lined up from curb to curb were started in each group. They crowded to the line in a bunch and nearly knocked the officials off their feet. With difficulty the winner, second and third were picked out. After the first group raced the judges agreed that one should immediately capture the winner, another the boy who finished second and another the third to cross the line. Only by this method could the winners be established with any degree of certainty, but even so there were plenty of disappointed ones and many protests made to the judges. The final event was the race between the winners of the free-for-all preliminaries.

The 100-yard dash by the pupils of St. Veronica School was won by J. Browne. David Burke finished second and T. Schofeld third. The 90-yard dash by Greenwich Village Boy Scouts resulted: J. Curren, first; R. Orofino, second; J. Rourke, third. The 220-yard Inter-Settlement race was won by D. Sullivan of Greenwich House. V. Rossi of Greenwich House was second, and P. Sevena of Spring Street Settlement third.

One amusing feature was a race for girls, organized because the school boys failed to show up for the contests. The girls were recruited from the crowd about the track. No distance was announced and the time was not given out. It was simply a scamper. Alice McDonald won, Mary Hickey was second, and Agnes Brazier third.

To the winners in all events medals were presented by Mrs. Simkhovitch.

In the evening there was a dinner in the assembly hall of the school. Reminiscences of Greenwich Village and its glories were told by the speakers, who were Charles R. Lamb, toastmaster; Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; ex-State Senator James D. McClelland, State Senator James J. Walker, Edward R. Finch, Magistrate Frederick House, Frederick H. Waldorf, Gabriel Rubino, and Edward J. Maguire.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of Those Sailing on the Rotterdam—The Arrivals.

Some of those booked to leave today on the Rotterdam for Rotterdam are:

A. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Brewer, Baroness A. von Bruning, Dr. Philip Chanciller, J. S. Conradi, W. P. Creason, Mrs. Martha Daly, Ernest Durler, W. P. Graham, Mrs. C. B. Grier, J. C. Heyer, the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Jowett, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Laing, L. Loring, R. Gordon McKay, W. W. Oswald, Thomas Power, E. L. Prince-Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Roberts, Mrs. C. Ropper, Mrs. J. R. Ryan, H. P. Sweeny, Harold Seddon, Mrs. B. Smith, Mrs. Miny Stevgn, and Leonard Trollope.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—J. Allan, W. L. Allardyce, Captain H. H. Allman, H. C. Beck, Colonel Washington Bowie, Jr., Captain W. A. Burns, Clayton R. Burt, A. W. Colten, S. P. Child, Mrs. J. S. Chadwick, R. M. Cox, E. S. Craven, Miss L. A. Donald, E. Donovan, K. Field, Mrs. L. Gosling, Reginald Hawley, H. A. Holder, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Martin, Marie Miller, J. S. Reynolds, H. H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Rudder, Frank Springer, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stone, Miss Louise Stone, Miss Genevieve Stone, and R. W. Strickland.

ESPAGNE, (Bordeaux.)—Miss A. Austin, H. Bigelow, William Brandt, H. Corey, Homer Cahn, Mrs. C. Carpenter, G. Donlon, A. M. Engel, Prince Engalitcheff, A. B. Gathmey, William Greenfield, W. C. Griffin, Mrs. M. Purzon, General Reyes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reyes, Mrs. M. Stimson, and Miss Stimson.

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following plays are to be seen in the New York theatres: "On Trial" at the Candler, "It Pays to Advertise" at Cohan's, Summer burlesque at the Columbia, "Under Cover" at the Cort, "A Celebrated Case" at the Empire, "She's In Again" at the Gaiety, "Chin-Chin" at the Globe, "Twin Beds" at the Harris, the film play "The Birth of a Nation" at the Liberty, "A Full House" at the Longacre, and "The Natural Law" at the Republic.

Emma Calve, who has been touring the vaudeville houses this Spring, returns this week to the Palace. Others in the bill are Trixie Friganza, Whiting and Burt, a dance travesty called "The Red Fox Trot," Willard, who is billed as "The Man Who Grows"; Clifton Webb, McKay and Ardine, and Delmore and Lee.

Nora Bayes heads the program at the New Brighton, and other numbers include Harry Carroll, who sings and plays some new compositions of his own, and Madeline Harrison, who dances to the accompaniment of a Russian orchestra of fourteen pieces.

"Erminie" is this week's opera in the Van den Berg-Conger season at the Standard, with Dorothy Morton in the title role, Frederick Solomon and Karl Stall as Caddy and Ravvy, and other principal roles filled by Carrie Reynolds, Paul Hyde Davies, and the favorite Arthur Cunningham.

Among the entertainers at Proctor's Fifth Avenue are Boyer's Petticoat Minstrels, Cecile Weston and Louise Leon, and Mme. Oberita. Headliners at the other Proctor Theatres this week are Paul Gordon and Amy Ricca at the Twenty-third Street, "In Old Tyrol" at the Fifty-eighth Street, and "Neptune's Garden," an aquatic novelty, at the 125th Street.

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The Original
MALTED MILK
Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a Substitute.

ACTORS' EQUITY TICKET.

Francis Wilson Again Slated for President at Election Today.

The second annual meeting of the Actors' Equity Association is called for 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Hotel Astor. There will be the election of officers and there is only one ticket in the field. This is the slate: For President, Francis Wilson; for Vice-President, Bruce McRae; for Corresponding Secretary, Howard Kyle; for Recording Secretary, Grant Stewart; for Treasurer, Richard A. Purdy. Six Councilmen will be presented for re-election and a seventh nominee is Milton Sills.

In addition to the regular business of the meeting, the members in attendance will be called upon to name the woman to represent the association at the exposition in San Francisco on Actors' Day, July 9. The envoy will be chosen from among five, nominated by the women of the association. They are Agnes Keene Arden, Fola La Follette, Louise Closser Hale, Olive Oliver and Helen Ware.

The membership of the Actors' Equity Association has known a steady growth of late and now numbers close to 2,400.

FAILED TO STOP WEDDING.

Father's Protest Unheeded by Miss Johrens, Who Wed R. Stratton.

MINEOLA, N. Y., May 31.—Parental objection voiced over the telephone did not stop the wedding of Miss Dorothy Johrens to Robert Stratton on Saturday last. Miss Johrens is the daughter of a wealthy retired hotelman of this place. She has been attending high school and taking voice culture as well, and is well known as a singer. Mr. Stratton is a bookkeeper.

Saturday Miss Johrens announced she was going to marry Mr. Stratton. Her father asked her to wait a year and promised in the meantime to provide her with a new home. This was refused, and she and Mr. Stratton went to Hempstead, where the Rev. Charles H. Snedecker married them. Mr. Johrens knew where the couple were going, and asked that the marriage be refused. Mr. Snedecker says he found that both were of legal age, and they told him that if he did not marry them they would go to another minister with whom her father could not communicate and be married there.

Mr. Johrens is not reconciled to the marriage as yet, and the couple are staying with Mr. Stratton's sister.

HELEN CANFIELD TO WED.

Engaged to Wilfrid Augustin Daly, son of ex-Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dayton Canfield, Jr., of 354 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Canfield, to Wilfrid Augustin Daly, son of former Supreme Court Justice Joseph F. Daly, who resides at Yonkers.

Mr. Daly is a nephew of the late Augustin Daly, and his father was one of the founders of the Players' Club being associated in that connection with Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, and his brother, Augustin Daly. His father was Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New York City for twenty-six years, having been elected to this post in 1870, and was Supreme Court Justice from 1896 to 1898.

No date has been set for the wedding.

MISS LEE WEDS THURSDAY.

Her Marriage to Malcolm D. Sloane to be a Quiet Home Ceremony.

Miss Elinor Lee, whose marriage to Malcolm Douglas Sloane will take place on Thursday, will have no attendants. The ceremony will take place at noon at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Lee, 24 Gramercy Park. The Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will perform the ceremony.

It is to be a quiet ceremony, owing to the recent demise of Mr. Sloane's father, William Douglas Sloane. Mr. Sloane will have Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., who last October married Miss Agnes Landon, as his best man. There will be no ushers, as none except the immediate relatives have been invited to the nuptials, but Miss Lee's brothers, John W., Charles S., and Lowell M. Lee, will meet the guests at the door.

On their return from their bridal tour Mr. and Mrs. Sloane will live in an apartment Mr. Sloane has taken in Park Avenue at Sixtieth Street.

MARSHALL-CLAFLIN WEDDING.

Granddaughter of Late Gov. Claflin of Massachusetts a Bride.

The wedding of Henry Herbert Marshall of New York, a son of S. Duncan Marshall of Natchez, Miss., and Miss Mildred Claflin, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adams D. Claflin of Newton Center, Mass., and a granddaughter of the late Governor William Claflin of Massachussetts, and also a granddaughter of the late Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Worcester, Mass., Joseph H. Walker of Worcester, Mass., took place at noon yesterday in the Church of the Redeemer at Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts. The Rev. Lucius Rogers performed the ceremony.

The church was decorated in hydrangeas, lilies and palms, and the ceremony was performed under an arch of pink roses and lilies. The bride, who walked with her father, wore an ivory satin gown, with a full court train, trimmed with old rose point, an heirloom in her mother's family, and carried lilies of the valley.

At the wedding breakfast the bride's table was decorated in orange blossoms and white iris.

Dobbs Ferry Music School Benefit.

A tea dance for the benefit of the Dobbs Ferry Music School is to be given at the country residence of Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, at Dobbs Ferry, on Saturday, June 12. Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill, Mrs. Maitland Griggs, Mrs. Albert Shaw, and the Misses Caramai Carroll and Winifred Rogers are among the patronesses for the dance.

Today's Weddings.

The wedding of Miss Frances Staunton Peck, the daughter of Staunton Bloodgood Peck, and Vivian H. Egleston will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration, and the reception will be held at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood, Peck, Sr., 111 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Miss Helen Clinton Clark, the sister of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Clark of 44 East Forty-ninth Street, and Dr. John Woodman Churchman of New Haven, Conn., are to be married in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Lent, the daughter of Mrs. Sarah De Witt Lent, and David Vinton Stahl, the son of Naval Constructor Albert W. Stahl, and Mrs. Stahl, will take place in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church.

Miss Mary Frances M. Duval, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Duval of 117 West Ninetieth Street, and Charles William Sommer, will be married in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue.

Miss Penelope M. Girdner, a daughter of Dr. John H. Girdner and Mrs. Girdner, and S. Lawrence Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Seaman Miller, will be married at the bride's home, 47 West Seventy-first Street.

PLAY PLUS PHOTOPLAY.

The Combination Brings Back Beban in a Favorite Characterization.

George Beban came to the Astor Theatre last evening with his admirable and long-familiar character study of Pietro Massena, the poor Italian from the tenements, who, through a cruel mistake, is arrested for kidnapping at a time when he is sick with grief over the death of his own little girl. The occasion of this revival was the first performance here of "The Alien," an unusual combination of play and photoplay based on Mr. Beban's old success, "The Sign of the Rose." The resulting entertainment is rich in its appeal to the lover of the movies.

Off and on throughout the season there have been various efforts to achieve some combination of "the written and spoken drama." With "The Alien" you follow the story on the screen as it shifts from Fifth Avenue to the Italian quarter, now tracing this thread, now that, until you come to the climax, when the screen is lifted and the players themselves tread the boards and complete for you the story of the play. It is a three-act play, two of them film and one of them flesh. It is as though you had a one-act play with the motion picture camera left to take care of all the elaborate antecedent action. That, indeed, is just what the "The Alien" is, for its spoken act is substantially the same as the one-act version of "The Sign of the Rose," which served Mr. Beban so well in vaudeville before he made it over into a long play and brought it to the Garrick for a brief run nearly four years ago.

The film portion of "The Alien" is notable chiefly for the excellent scene in the tenement between Pietro and his little Rosina, and the strikingly realistic scene where the child is struck down and killed by a motor car skidding along the slippery, crowded Italian quarter thoroughfare. This stretch of the film is of the sort to lift you out of your seat. The playing is all acceptable, Mr. Beban's own work being of that vividly expressive sort which is graphically effective on the screen. If certain portions of the photoplay are a bit tedious, it is because the scenario has been considerably padded, something after the fashion of a successful short story stretched out by use of many illustrations and lavish margins to make a book all by itself.

"IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS."

Second Greek Play Given by Mr. Barker at the Stadium.

As the second of his Greek play productions, Granville Barker presented in the new Municipal Stadium at the College of the City of New York yesterday afternoon the "Iphigenia in Tauris" of Euripides, the production which he gave first on May 15 at the Yale Bowl, and which was reviewed at length in these columns at that time. Through the repetitions at Cambridge and Piping Rock, the work of the company has gained in smoothness and pace, and if yesterday's performance suffered at all in comparison with the first one, it was only because the open-air theatre at New Haven has the better acoustic properties and is itself set in a spot whose greater serenity serves better the spell the play would weave.

The day was perfect, for over the Stadium arched a sky of absolutely cloudless blue. It was so fair a day, indeed, that in the early moments of the play, the sunlight falling on the temple walls, made you wish for a shield to shelter your eyes. On one or two occasions Mr. Barker has run afoul of our untrustworthy climate, but in the important hours luck has been with him, and he could ask no better fortune than gray skies for the sombre "Trojan Women" and smiling skies for the romantic "Iphigenia."

An audience of fully 5,000 persons gathered at the Stadium for yesterday's performance and gave every evidence of complete enjoyment. It is extraordinary how potent is the great recognition, how deep is the thrill, how electric the tingle it can communicate to such a vast assemblage as witnessed its unfolding yesterday.

Ian Maclaren and Lillah McCarthy repeated their excellent work as Orestes and his unhappy sister, by all odds the best work these players have done since their arrival in New York last Winter. Claude Rains seems to have modified somewhat the sheer physical vigor of his performance as the herdsman, but it remains an exceedingly effective contribution to the play, so good, in fact, that many must regret that during the long Barker season at Wallack's, he did all his work behind the scenes.

Norman Wilkinson's super-fantastic costuming for the luckless Taurian monarch and his attendants was received with hearty laughter at New Haven. The audience at the Stadium yesterday just grinned. The play will be repeated Saturday afternoon. "The Trojan Women" will be given tomorrow and Friday.

Maude's Gift to Canadian Fund.

Cyril Maude, the English actor, arrived in New York from Canada yesterday morning and took a train later in the day for Los Angeles, where he is to act in a screen version of "Peer Gynt" under the direction of Oliver Morosco. Last Saturday night in Toronto Mr. Maude presented to Sir William Muloch for the Royal Canadian Patriotic Fund a check for $4,000, which represented a week's receipts from his playing of "Grumpy." The presentation was made on the stage of Shea's Theatre, where the play had been running.

Mrs. Spencer Trask's Play.

At the request of a number of Buffalo men and women who are actively interested in the movement for world-wide peace, "In the Vanguard," the peace play by Mrs. Spencer Trask, is being presented this week by the Bonstelle Company at the Star Theatre in that city. An impressive committee has endorsed the production and appealed particularly to the schools and churches for a hearty support.

McANENY PRAISES G.A.R. MEN

Acting Mayor Speaks at Memorial Day Exercises.

Acting Mayor George McAneny, who presided last night at the exercises of the Memorial Day Committee of the G. A. R. at Carnegie Hall, said that his experience in city affairs had shown him that the life of a soldier fitted a man to fill with distinction the position which he occupied in after life and that there was no more efficient body of men in the service of the city than the Grand Army veterans, who were office holders.

Mr. McAneny was introduced by Colonel William A. Bayd, Chairman of the Memorial Day Committee. Beside Mr. McAneny sat Rear-Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, retired, and on the stage were more than 100 G. A. R. men.

Among the flags which draped the boxes was one which attracted attention because of its white border. It was on the box occupied by Commander Thomas J. Ellison and Frederick R. Meres of William G. Mitchell Post No. 559. Miss Alberta K. Shipley, who was one of the party, said she was an official of the International Conference of Women Workers to Promote International Peace and that the flag, which was the American peace flag, had had its origin in 1891 at the International Peace Conference in this country called by James G. Blaine. It was decided at this meeting that each nation should adopt as its peace flag its national emblem surrounded by a white border.

Music and recitations completed the Carnegie Hall program.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 29th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.08 cents per pound.—Advt.

CHARITIES.

THE SALVATION ARMY
Appeals for $1500.00
to build a roof garden for little tenement children on top of their Settlement Building, 94 Cherry Street, New York City.
One hundred (100) children are dealt with daily in this building.
There is no yard or space for outdoor playing.
The need is very great.
Send donations, or write for further particulars, to
COMMANDER EVA BOOTH,
122 West 14th Street, New York City.

ENTER DOMINICAN ORDER.

Sisters Take the Vows and Nine Novices Are Received.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., May 31.—Permanent vows in the Dominican sisterhood were administered this afternoon by Bishop O'Connor of the Newark Diocese in the chapel of Mt. St. Dominic's Academy in this town. Nine novices also were received in the order. The bishop was assisted in the ceremony by several priests.

The novices were the Misses Frances Ganshitt of St. Lawrence, Mass.; Victorien Somaracki of Nutley; Mary Healy of Jersey City; Barbara Kosco of New Haven, Conn.; Lillian McKeig of Jersey City; Blanche Smith of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Helen Creigler of West Hoboken; Mary Schantz of Elizabeth, and Agnes Gavin of Belleville.

Bishop O'Connor gave first holy communion to a large class in the chapel this morning, and later confirmed a class of fifty academy students.

GEORGE D. BARNARD DIES.

St. Louis Merchant Who Founded a Skin and Cancer Hospital.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—George D. Barnard, founder of a skin and cancer hospital here, to which he gave $200,000, and former President of the Merchants' Exchange, died here today from tuberculosis of the bladder. He was 69 years old.

Mr. Barnard gave a $50,000 monument to his native city, New Bedford, Mass., as a memorial to the whaling industry.

He was one of the original promoters of the St. Louis World's Fair.

Edward R. Lightcap.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Edward R. Lightcap, former President of the Packard Motor Car Company of Chicago, and among the best known automobile men of the West, died today of pneumonia. He was President of the Federal Motor Truck Company of Detroit.

Memorial Service for H. S. Stone.

The friends of Herbert S. Stone, who was lost with the Lusitania, will hold a memorial service at St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue, tomorrow at 11:30 A. M.

Obituary Notes.

RICHARD P. FRENCH, who was proprietor of French's Hotel, which occupied the corner where the World Building is now, died on Sunday at his home, 146 West Eightieth Street, in his seventy-second year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late Colonel Richard French. Mr. French retired after the sale of his hotel, and had not been in active business of recent years. His widow and a daughter survive him.

JULIUS BAUMGARTEN, who designed the great seal of the Southern Confederacy, died at his home in Washington Sunday night, aged eighty. He was an engraver and designer by trade, and before he went to Richmond, in civil war times, was in business in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

GEORGE C. BERGEN, head of Bergen & Co., lumber merchants of 82 Beaver Street, died on Sunday at his home, 380 Hillside Place, South Orange, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Brooklyn, and is survived by his widow and two sons.

CHARLES R. WILSON, a retired police Lieutenant, is dead at his home, 322 St. Nicholas Avenue, in his seventy-third year. He retired fourteen years ago, after being in the Police Department for more than thirty years. Mr. Wilson is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

MORRIS DAVID SHIMELOVICH, said to be the second oldest citizen of Brockton, Mass., died at his home there on Sunday in his 105th year. He was born in Russia, and lived there until twenty-years ago, when he came here to be with his son. One of his brothers in Russia is said to have lived until he was 112 years old.

Dr. WILLIAM N. CARLING, who was taking treatments at Battle Creek, Mich., died on Sunday on the putting green of the golf course just after he had told Senator Townsend that he was the worst player in the club. He was a prominent physician.

Mrs. HELEN R. SMITHSON, widow of Willoughly Smithson, a cousin of James Smithson, founder of the Smithsonian Institution, died at her home, 85 South Clinton Street, East Orange, N. J., Sunday night. Mrs. Smithson was a daughter of Judge Edward R. Wootton of Canterbury, England, and a sister of the late Rear Admiral Algernon T. Wootton of the British Navy.

WILLETT G. SMITH, a retired real estate operator and owner of the Freeport Garage, died at his home in Freeport, L. I., in his forty-eighth year. Mr. Smith also had a home at West Palm Beach, Fla. He is survived by his widow and daughter.

JOHN J. TRAVERS, for thirty-nine years employed by Fenaille & Despeaux as an expert oil tester, died on Sunday at his residence, 120 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Travers was a well-known figure in the Fourteenth Ward and a schoolmate of the late Senator Patrick McCarren. While a resident of New Brighton, S. I., he served as a member of the Board of Education until the consolidation with the City of New York. He left a wife and daughter.

GEORGE KAULING, for the last nineteen years employed in the news department of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, died on Sunday at his residence, 342 Marion Street, Brooklyn, aged 34 years.

Mrs. MARY OPHELIA BAKER, wife of Henry C. Baker, a real estate broker of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 193 Fennimore Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fourth year.

Mrs. EMMA J. CRAWLEY, a resident of Hempstead, L. I., where she was born in 1855, died yesterday in a Brooklyn hospital from tuberculosis. Mrs. Crawley was formerly active in Methodist Church work. She is survived by two sisters and a brother, Edward J. Smith of 719 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, where she had recently made her home.

JOHN P. WORSTELL, formerly Superintendent of the Brooklyn Public Baths and well known in Republican politics in that borough, was found dead at his home, 523 Sixth Avenue, on Saturday. He was 65 years of age and left a wife.

JAMES AMBROSE McCORMACK, a salesman in the umbrella trade for Follmer, Clogg & Co., is dead at his home, 341 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, aged 37 years.

EDGAR FRANCIS DAVIS, head of the firm of E. F. Davis & Co., manufacturers of polish, with a large plant in South Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, died last Saturday at his home, 476 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Davis was born in this city 58 years ago and was formerly a resident of Whitestone, L. I. He left a wife and three daughters.

PAUL W. KRUZKAMP, manager of the Englander Spring Bed Company, at the Bush Terminal, is dead at his home, 333 Seventy-third Street, Brooklyn, in his twenty-eighth year.

WILLIAM F. HALLAHAN, 43 years old, a member of the Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of the Moose, is dead at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., leaving a wife, two daughters, and two sons.

HENRY GICK, 61 years old, a retired butcher, died on Sunday at his home, 493 Harman Street, Brooklyn, from stomach disease. He was a native of Germany and had lived in Brooklyn for almost fifty years.

LOUIS GOTTLIEB KNOLL, a civil war veteran and head of the firm of Louis Knoll & Son, wholesale fish dealers, with several stands in Washington Market, died on Saturday at his residence, 52 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Knoll was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1842, and came to this country as a boy. When the war began, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. He had been in the fish business in Washington Market for sixty-two years. Mr. Knoll was a member of Kolt Post, G. A. R., and was one of the organizers of the German Seventy-six Society. He is survived by his widow, three sons, and two daughters.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CUTICURA COMPLEXIONS

Are Usually Fresh and Clear, Soft and Velvety.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. Thus these fragrant super-creamy emollients promote and maintain the natural purity and beauty of the skin, scalp, hair and hands under all conditions.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With full directions. Address post-card, "Cuticura," Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

LORD JERSEY DEAD.

Ex-Governor General of New South Wales and Big Landowner.

LONDON, June 1.—Victor Albert George Villiers, seventh Earl of Jersey, died last night. He was born in 1845 and served as Governor General of New South Wales in 1890-93.

Lord Jersey was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, and was the principal proprietor of Child's Bank. He was appointed Lord-in-Waiting during 1875-77, and in 1889 was made Paymaster General. In 1890 he was appointed Governor General of New South Wales, and retained this post for three years. Lord Jersey then returned to England and resumed his duties of Chairman of the Light Railway Commission, to which he had been appointed in 1896. He resigned in 1905. He was a member of the Oxford County Council and had been Lord Lieutenant of Oxford since 1887.

His heir, who will inherit about 19,400 acres, is Viscount George Henry Robert Child Villiers. Lord Jersey had estates at Osterley Park, Islesworth, and at Middleton Park, Bicester.

WILLIAM C. TRULL DEAD.

Attorney Who Had Served on a City Financial Commission.

William C. Trull, a lawyer of this city, who was one of the commission of three that passed on the validity of the bonds and obligations assumed by the Finance Department when the Greater City of New York was formed, died yesterday at his home at Edgehill in Spuyten Duyvil. He was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., and after being graduated from Yale University entered the law office of James Dewey. Later removing to this city, he was appointed an assistant to the late Judge Richard O'Gorman, at that time Corporation Counsel.

As a member of the law firm of Devlin, Miller & Trull he carried through the construction of the Forty-second Street line, took part in the Amsterdam Avenue four-track fight, was counsel for the Brooklyn City Railway and prepared its lease, was general counsel for the Continental Insurance Company and the New York & Port Chester Railway Company, for which he secured its charter and right of way. His widow and a brother survive him.

Alexander F. Reid.

Alexander F. Reid, the oldest rope and twine merchant in this city, died on Sunday at his residence, 245 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Reid was born in England and received his education at Agra College, Selma, India. At the age of 16 he left India for the United States and obtained employment with Willard Harvey, a twine merchant. He remained there until 1861, when he left for the civil war. Mr. Reid served with Company H of the Twelfth Regiment and afterward became an officer in Company D of the Twenty-second Regiment. In 1868 he engaged in the twine business on his own account at 149 Duane Street, and a few years ago admitted two of his sons to partnership. The firm is now at 18 White Street. Mr. Reid was a member of James Monroe Post, G. A. R., Past Master of Globe Lodge No. 588, F. and A. M., and a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of New York. He is survived by his widow, six sons, and four daughters.

Rev. Dr. William W. Case.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—The Rev. Dr. William Wickham Case, for more than fifty years pastor of Olivet Baptist Church here and a veteran of the civil war, died today of Bright's disease. A few weeks ago Dr. Case tendered his resignation to the congregation, to take effect tomorrow. At the time he said he hoped to die in harness, and his wish was fulfilled.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Died

ARNOLD.—On Monday, May 31, 1915, at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., William E. Arnold of New York City, aged 54 years, son of the late Abraham and Ellen Dennis Arnold. Services and interment in Baltimore.

BERGEN.—George C., suddenly, on May 30, beloved husband of Edith T. Bergen, at his home, South Orange, N. J., in the 56th year of his age. Funeral services private.

COLEGROVE.—May 30, 1915, Ellen L. widow of James E. Funeral services at 36 West 59th St. on Wednesday, June 2, at 11 A. M.

CONKLIN.—On Sunday, May 30, 1915, William Augustus, beloved husband of Emely H. Conklin, in his 62d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 443 Greenwood Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Tuesday, June 1, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DAVIS.—On Saturday, May 29, at his late residence, 476 Greene Av., Edgar F., husband of Nellie M. Davis. Service, 8 P. M., Tuesday, June 1.

FRENCH.—At his residence, 146 West 80th St., May 30, 1915, Richard P., son of the late Col. Richard French and husband of Josephine French, in his 72d year. Funeral services from his late residence, Wednesday, June 2, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

GENUNG.—On May 30, at Montvale, N. J., Carolyne Day, wife of Sydney Genung and daughter of the late Charles Hedges. Funeral private. Interment at convenience of family.

GRAHAM.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Monday, May 31, 1915, Hettie Wright, widow of Acosta Graham and daughter of the late Jacob H. and Elizabeth T. Whitson. Funeral private.

GROS.—At Morristown, N. J., on May 31, 1915, Senor Jose Gros, born at Reus, Spain, in the 86th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at the residence of Dr. Frederick W. Owen, 16 Franklin Place, on Wednesday afternoon, June 2, at 2:30. Kindly omit flowers. Brooklyn papers please copy.

GROVER.—Sunday, May 30, at Montreux, Switzerland, Frances, eldest daughter of Ella M. Grover and the late General Cuvier Grover, U. S. A.

HILL.—Sunday, May 30, at the residence of her brother, John Drennen, 74 West 89th, Nora Madeleine R., wife of Edwin Arthur Hill. Mass at Church of St. Gregory the Great, 90th St. and Amsterdam Av., Tuesday, June 1, at 10 A. M.

KEUTGEN.—On Saturday morning, May 29, George H. Keutgen, formerly of Staten Island, in his 49th year. Funeral services on Tuesday, June 1, at 1 o'clock, at the funeral parlors of the National Casket Co., 14 East 39th St. Interment private.

KUNZ.—On Saturday, May 29, 1915, Anton Kunz, aged 37, beloved husband of Flora Kunz, (nee Hubert.) Funeral from his mother's residence, 1,322 Chisholm St., Bronx, on June 2, at 1 o'clock. Member of Sherman Council, No. 1, J. O. U. A. M., and Cherokee Club.

McCARTHY.—William E., beloved husband of Josephine McCarthy, (nee Ryan,) native of County Waterford, Ireland. Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Henry Victory, 2,898 Roebling Av., Westchester, Wednesday, 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Raymond's Church, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul.

McCULLOUGH.—On Saturday, May 29, 1915, John G. McCullough, in his 80th year. Services at 88 Park Av. Tuesday morning at 10:30. Interment at convenience of family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

McCULLOUGH.—Erie Directors Pay Tribute to Governor John G. McCullough.

The Directors of the Erie Railroad Company, inspecting its system, and now entering upon the line of the Chicago & Erie Railroad, the object of his special interest, have just received with deep regret announcement of the death in New York yesterday, May 29, of their late associate, John G. McCullough.

For more than thirty years Governor McCullough had participated in the management of the Erie properties, and by his wise and unfailing counsel and co-operation had contributed powerfully to their conservation and upbuilding. The influence of his broad and generous sympathies not only had impressed his immediate associates in the board but also to an extent quite unusual had reached out generally through the entire Erie organization, which will share in the sense of loss of a kindly friend and a sagacious adviser.

Honored in the four States in which he had found a home and prominent place, he had attained highest distinction in Vermont, the State of his final abode, which, with characteristic and affectionate loyalty, he served as citizen and as Governor.

His full and well-rounded life, now ended in peace and honor, deserves and receives the just encomiums of the public and his associates in his many spheres of activity.

Appropriate recognition will be made upon the lines of the Erie system and a copy of these minutes will be published and communicated to the family of Governor McCullough, in assurance of sincere esteem and of respectful sympathy.

Signed by the order of the Executive Committee.

F. D. UNDERWOOD, President.
DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.
Marion, Ohio, May 30, 1915.

McEACHREN.—On Sunday, May 30, 1915, Martha McEachren, in her 72d year. Funeral services from her residence, 1,520 3d Av., New York City, on Tuesday evening at 8:15. Interment private.

"Hell's flames," muttered the Pink 'Un, and he meant it. And he was right. He went through a bullet-swept hell commanding the British rear guard. War fiction that will thrill you in this week's

Collier's 5¢ a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Died

MITCHELL.—At her home, 31 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, May 30, Fanny Pontin, wife of Charles Mitchell. Funeral private on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. Worcester (Mass.) and Rochester (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MUNN.—Suddenly, May 28, 1915, Walter T. Munn, at Independence, Kansas. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 18 South Munn Avenue, East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, June 1, at 4:30 P. M., on arrival of train, leaving Hoboken for East Orange, at 3:51.

ORTON.—Agnes S., daughter of the late William and the late Agnes J. Orton, suddenly, of pneumonia, at her residence, Irvington, N. Y., on Saturday, May 29. Funeral services will be held at St. Barnabas Church, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Tuesday, June 1, on the arrival of the 2:10 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot, lower level.

PAGANI.—On Sunday, May 30, 1915, Alice M. Pagani, wife of Henry G. Pagani. Funeral service at the residence of Mrs. Walter Littlefield, 76 West 12th St., on Tuesday, June 1, at 2:15 P. M. Boston papers please copy.

SEAMANS.—On Sunday, May 30, 1915, at his country home, Pigeon Cove, Mass., Clarence Walker Seamans, in his 61st year. Funeral services on Thursday, June 3, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, 789 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMITH.—On May 30, 1915, Wilbert W. Smith, in his 64th year. Funeral private, from the residence of his son, G. Foster Smith, 145 Maple St., Brooklyn.

TAILER.—On Saturday, May 29, at his late residence, 16 East 72d St., New York, Robert White Tailer, in the eightieth year of his age. Funeral services from Church of the Ascension, 5th Av., and 10th St.

TRULL.—William Campbell, son of the late Willard and Sarah Vanderlipp Trull, on May 31, 1915, at Edgehill Inn, Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson. Funeral services Wednesday, June 2, at 3 P. M., at Christ's Church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y. Interment Thursday morning, Salem, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

VANDEN-HENDEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 29, 1915, Augusta, beloved wife of Richard Vanden-Henden. Funeral services will be held from August Eickelberg's parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St., on Wednesday, June 2, at 1 P. M.

VIANE.—Frank, at his late residence, 324 East 154th St., beloved husband of Josephine, (nee Sullivan,) brother of Paul and Margaret Viane. Funeral Wednesday, June 2, at 10 o'clock, from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, 150th St. and Melrose Av.

WILLIAMS.—At Paterson, N. J., May 28, William H. Williams, son of Mary L. and the late Henry A. Williams, aged 59 years. Funeral services from his late residence, 219 Derrom Av., on Tuesday, June 1, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

AHERN.—Timothy, 377 2d Av., May 29.
BRICKLY.—Peter, 751 Amsterdam Av., May 30. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
CLINCHY.—William, 343 East 22d St., May 30, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.
ENGLING.—Valentin, 950 Trinity Av., Bronx, May 30, aged 61.
KASSCHAU.—Emil A., 523 East 156th St., May 30, aged 48. Funeral service tomorrow.
LONG.—Margaret, 204 East 73d St., May 30. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
McCALLAN.—Nellie, 793 7th Av., May 30.
McFADDEN.—John A., 420 East 82d St., May 29, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SIMS.—Josephine, 122 Leroy St., May 30. Funeral private.
STEMPEL.—Mary, 463 West 106th St., May 30. Funeral today.
WILSON.—Charles R., 322 St. Nicholas Av., May 29. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
WIRTZ.—Louis, 14 Bedford St., May 29, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BAILEY.—Charles W., 328A Marion St., May 30, aged 80. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BENZIE.—Mary M., 198 De Kalb Av., May 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.
BURNS.—Josephine F., 2,515 Albemarle Road, May 29. Funeral today.
CLOONEY.—Bridget, 604 7th Av., May 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
COAN.—Martin, 1,299 Nostrand Av., May 29, aged 46.
CORCORAN.—James, 1,255 Sterling Place, May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
CURNAN.—Margaret, 129 Raymond St., May 28, aged 56.
FAUSEL.—Florence E., 116 Newell St., May 28.
FAY.—James H., 226 Degraw St., May 30. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
FROHNHOEFER.—Joseph, 178 Sumpter St., May 30.
GANG.—Julia, 338 56th St., May 28, aged 52.
GICK.—Henry, 493 Harman St., May 30, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
HACKETT.—Clarence, 891 Pacific St., May 30, aged 19.
HESELEIN.—Frank A., 278 Grove St., May 30, aged 32. Funeral today.
HOBBS.—Richard B., 43 Duffield St., May 28, aged 47.
KAULING.—George, 342 Monroe St., May 30, aged 35. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
KREUZKAMP.—Paul, 333 73d St., May 30. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MALONE.—Edward, 195 Sandford St., May 28. Funeral tomorrow.
MOLONEY.—Ellen, 299 Hamilton Av., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
REID.—Alexander F., 245 Jefferson Av., May 30, aged 77. Funeral private.
SHEEHAN.—John J., St. Anthony's Hospital, May 30, aged 49. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
TIMMONS.—Mary E., 614 Vanderbilt Av., May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
TRAVERS.—John J., 120 Adelphi St., May 30. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Jersey City.

JONES.—Ettie B., 317 York St., May 29. Funeral private.

Long Island.

FABER.—Eliza, Maspeth, May 29, aged 55.
HALLAHAN.—William F., Jamaica, May 29, aged 43. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
KAVANAGH.—Mary, 47 Weil Place, Astoria, May 28, aged 2.
KELLY.—James F., Jamaica, May 28, aged 33.
LIVINGSTONE.—Rachel A., Jamaica, May 29. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.
MARTIN.—Joseph, Ridgewood, May 28, aged 53.
PIOTROWSKI.—Stanislaus, 153 Review Av., Long Island City, May 28.
RHODES.—John Hollis, May 28, aged 84.
SMITTON.—Nedra H., Maspeth, May 28, aged 4 months.

In Memoriam

SHAPIRO.—Maurice. In ever constant and loving memory of. Died June 1, 1911.

WAITE.—Memorial mass for Mrs. L. Josephine Waite will be said on Wednesday morning, June 2, at 9 o'clock, in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St.

ZAISS.—A tender tribute to the sad memory of my dear husband, William Zaiss, who passed away June 1, 1914.

O'BRIEN.—Rev. Joseph A., mass Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 10 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

KENSICO CEMETERY
Before buying see Kensico. 54 minutes' ride from Grand Central Terminal. Ask for information at City Office, 103 Park Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 1842.

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CEMETERIES.

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233d St. By Harlem Train and by Trolley. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York.

NEW HONORS WON BY N. Y. GUARDSMEN

Officers Earn Diplomas from School of the Line and Get Praise from General Mills.

THEY ARE FIRST GRADUATES

War Department's Representative Pays Tribute to Men Who Keep the War Spirit Alive.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs in the War Department at Washington, delivered diplomas yesterday to the first class to be graduated from the New York School of the Line, which was organized a year ago for the better training of the officers of the National Guard. The occasion was the first of the kind in any State of the Union.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard Division of New York, presided at the graduation exercises, which were held in the open under the big trees that stand in front of the Division House in Van Cortlandt Park. Those present included Colonel A. P. Buffington, U. S. A., Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N. G. N. Y., Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N. G. N. Y., Lieut. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N. G. N. Y., Captain Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, N. G. N. Y., Colonel C. H. Hitchcock of Binghamton, Major Gen. C. B. Dougherty, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Captain Joseph L. Gilbreth, U. S. A., who is the regular officer in command of the school, Lieutenant Carroll B. Hodges, U. S. A., Major William K. Hallihan, N. G. N. Y., and Lieut. Col. A. Z. Howard, representing the Adjutant General of the State.

"The officers who today are graduated," said General O'Ryan, "are the survivors of those who entered last year. These officers have covered thoroughly and in a very practical way many of the essentials necessary in the training of an officer."

Major George Chandler of the Tenth New York Infantry, said that in the event of war every National Guard officer in the country would be called upon to take his place in the army.

General Mills then presented diplomas to the graduates, the first six named below being the honor men:

First Lieut. Alexander E. Anderson, Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Captain William E. McAdam, Forty-seventh Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Captain Prentice Strong, Adjutant, First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y.

Second Lieut. Frederic K. Lovell, Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Captain George E. Schenk, Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y.

First Lieut. E. C. O. Thomas, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, N. G. N. Y.

First Lieut. Andrew J. Tarpey, Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

First Lieut. Joseph D. Schiebler, Twenty-third Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Captain Howard K. Campion, Fourteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

First Lieut. Frederick D. Conklin, Seventh Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

First Lieut. Raymond F. Hodgdon, Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

First Lieut. Timothy J. Moynahan, Sixty-ninth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

First Lieut. Charles H. Rogers, Forty-seventh Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

First Lieut. Ernest C. Dreher, Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Captain Matthew G. Addison, Twenty-third Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Captain John S. Braun, First Infantry, N. G. Missouri.

First Lieut Ralph A. Kluge, Sixth Infantry, N. G. Pennsylvania.

First Lieut. Harry C. Starrett, Fourteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.

Second Lieut. Norris P. Stockwell, Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, N. G. N. Y.

Captain Theron R. Strong, First Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y.

"As the representative of the War Department," said General Mills in his speech to the class, "it is my pleasure to assure you of the department's great interest in your work and of its interest in what the National Guard of New York stands for in the scheme of national defense. Your efforts are appreciated by the War Department, and some day I hope they will be as sincerely appreciated by the State and Nation.

"As a New Yorker myself, I am deeply interested in the guard of this State, and today I watched the regiments as they appeared on the march. It was my first view of those regiments in ten years, and what struck me most today was the very much diminished waist line in both officers and men. I want to pay a tribute to the National Guard of all the States, for if it were not for them in keeping alive the military spirit our country would be in a much worse condition than it is now. It is to the guardsmen, the good citizens, to whom the country may some day be indebted to an even greater extent than now."

In conclusion General Mills urged upon parents the duty of bringing up their sons with a full realization of the duties they may be called upon to shoulder in the event of a national crisis.

INSTRUCTION.

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may have all the advantages of the distant boarding school, and yet be within the guiding influence of your home.
High, open country, golf, tennis, baseball, athletic field, covered outdoor gymnasium.
Scholarly, intimate teaching.
Day and boarding pupils.
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Boys' School & Office, 241 W. 75th St. Tel. Col. 8894. Girls' School, 239 W. 75th St.
Founded 1906. No classes. 2 years' work in one. All day study supervision. An A-1 school in preparing pupils rapidly and thoroughly for examinations, and in teaching them how to study.
A School with an Atmosphere of Work.

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All business subjects. Day and night classes. Open the entire year. Catalogue free.

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REGISTRATION IN SPRING.

Honest Ballot Association Going to Albany to Urge It.

Members of the Honest Ballot Association will go up to Albany tomorrow on the Empire State Express to appear before the Suffrage Committee of the Constitutional Convention in favor of the association's proposed amendment affecting registration, which was introduced by Herbert Parsons. Its object is the elimination of the fraudulent vote, especially in New York City. It provides for 175 days' residence in the county and district of registration and places the registration days in the Spring, instead of in October, as at present, thus giving additional opportunity for scrutiny of the registration books.

Provision is made for the man who moves between registration and election days. It permits the Legislature to eliminate the present bi-partisan requirement for registration boards and eliminates the "place of stay" clause from the present elections law by providing that an elector shall register from his domicile.

Among those who will go to Albany are: Talcott Williams, President of the Honest Ballot Association, Vincent Astor, George W. Perkins, W. A. Harriman, William Ziegler, Jr., Edward R. Finch, William M. Chadbourne, Peter Cooper Bryce, Phelen Beale, William Jay Schieffelin, Albert S. Bard, and George B. Agnew.

BABIES' ROOF GARDEN OPEN.

Feature of New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.

A roof garden for babies was opened yesterday on the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital at Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where eighty-five homeless and ailing little ones spent a happy Memorial Day.

The children, ranging from three weeks to 5 years old, received toys and games, and the nurses told the older children stories. Little white cribs were lined up side by side under a shady porch where there is a clear view of the Hudson River and Central Park. As the children wearied of play or became drowsy they were tucked into the crib for naps.

The roof garden was suggested by the Board of Directors of the hospital under the leadership of Jacob W. Miller, President.

BOWERY GETS A MILESTONE.

First Tablet of History Club Presented to the City.

The first tablet erected as a milestone by the City History Club of New York was presented to the city yesterday morning by Mrs. Emil Boas, Chairman of the Milestone Committee of the club. It is situated at Rivington Street and the Bowery.

The tablet, designed by Reginald Bolton, marks the first mile north of City Hall on the old Bowery Lane, at one time the main highway from the City Hall to the old Boston Post Road.

Borough President Marks accepted the gift on behalf of the city. The children of the club sang a prize song of the club, written by Miss Ida Primoff. Mr. Bolton spoke on a survey of milestone work, and a poem by him, entitled "One Mile to City Hall," was read by Samuel Reiman of the Webster Civics Club. Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, President of the City History Club, presided.

Seaside Hospital Opens Today.

The Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild at New Dorp, S. I., will open for the season today. Tickets of admission to the hospital have been issued to the Department of Health, dispensaries, day nurseries and other similar institutions. A nurse and orderly will meet the patients, caring for them during the journey to the hospital, and the guild provides the transportation. The mother is admitted with her child, and she may bring with her the other children in the family under 6 years years of age who cannot be left at home. Everything is free. Donations should be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer of the Guild, at 103 Park Avenue.

25 Car Rowdies in Queens Caught.

In the first round-up of street-car rowdies in Queens twenty-one young men were arrested after midnight yesterday by a "strong arm" squad, of which Lieutenant McDonald of Police Headquarters was in charge. Magistrate Conway in the Long Island City Court fined or imprisoned sixteen, held two in $500 bail each, and released the others on suspended sentences.

Russian Cotton Crop.

Official estimates place the cotton crop of 1914-15 in Russian Central Asia and Transcaucasia at 1,125,000 bales, a gain of 10 per cent. over that of the preceding year, says the American Consul General at Moscow. Without further shipments from America, the Cotton Committee estimates that there is a sufficient supply for the mills until Sept. 1.

Cyclists Make Long Tour.

Fourteen of the seventeen cyclists of the Century Road Club Association, New York Division, who participated in the annual three-day tour of the organization from New York to Philadelphia and return, completed their journey last night. Inclement weather compelled the three remaining riders to return by train. The course lead from Columbus Circle to St. George, S. I., thence to Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, and then by boat to Philadelphia. The return journey was over the same route. Those participating in the ride were Captain George Steppello, Sylvain Segal, William Winquist, Max Napthal, William Fuchs, K. F. Hart, J. Marquart, Al Knipling, Ray Caldwell, Joseph Caldwell, I. Hand, Edward Koscik, Edward Douglas, William Friederick, A. Wetzel, D. Feinberg, and A. J. Hubbard. Harry Napthal and Harry Glotzer accompanied the cyclists on motor cycles.

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The Net Paid Circulation of The Times Exceeds 300,000

GEN. TRACY INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Suffers Blow on Ear When Wagon Shaft Crashes Through Limousine Window.

IN PAIN HE REVIEWS PARADE

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Summons Family Physician from Maryland to Examine Him.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, civil war veteran and Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Harrison, was seriously injured yesterday morning in an automobile accident that occurred at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue while he was on his way to act as the reviewing officer of the Brooklyn Memorial Day parade. Because of General Tracy's advanced age, 85 years, the full effect of his injury, caused by a blow in the right ear, cannot be determined. Dr. William Broaddus Pritchard, his family physician, was summoned from his Summer home in Maryland, and visited the General late last night. He was then resting quietly.

General Tracy left his home, at 14 East Sixtieth Street, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning in a closed automobile, with Colonel Richard S. Seckerson, Chairman of the Memorial Day Committee of the Kings County G. A. R., and Colonel Henry W. Knight, Secretary of the committee. The automobile went down Fifth Avenue and was turning east in Twenty-seventh Street when the accident occurred. A horse drawing a peddler's wagon at the corner became unmanageable and neither its driver nor the chauffeur of the automobile was able to avoid a collision. One of the shafts of the wagon crashed through the limousine window, beside which General Tracy was sitting, and struck him in the right ear.

The General was so dazed by the blow that for a few minutes he did not know what was going on around him. When he recovered, although his ear was bleeding, and his friends urged him to return to his home or go to a hospital, he refused, saying that he felt able to review the parade. In accordance with his wishes, therefore, the automobile continued to the Twenty-third Street Ferry, and took the General to the Hanover Club, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, where the reviewing party assembled.

Dr. George L. Kessler of 588 Bedford Avenue, who dressed General Tracy's injury, said it appeared on cursory examination to be only superficial. He advised the General, however, to return to his home, but the veteran insisted upon reviewing the parade.

The reviewing party went to the stand in Eastern Parkway and General Tracy took his position as the reviewing officer. It was noticed by many that he seemed weak, but he stuck to his post, standing and lifting his hat whenever the flag went by. The General remained until the Grand Army veterans had passed and then, when the other members of the reviewing party repaired to the Montauk Club, he consented to return to his home. He reached his rooms about 1:30 o'clock, more than five hours after the accident had occurred.

General Tracy narrated what he knew of the accident to a NEW YORK TIMES representative. He was lying on a sofa in his rooms, smiling and quiet, but conscious that his injury was serious to a man of his age.

"I don't know whether I'm badly hurt or not," he said. "My head feels queer—not the old-fashioned headache, you know, but a sort of humming and buzzing—and I can't tell whether it's going to get worse or better. I've sent for Dr. Pritchard and I hope he'll be able to tell me whether I'm going to be very sick or not. I may have a bad time, and, on the other hand, I may be up and down to my office at 2 Rector Street in a day or two."

When the General reached his room he found that his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, with whom he lives, had gone to visit friends near Flushing, L. I., for the day, and that Dr. Pritchard was at his country home in Maryland. He telegraphed to Dr. Pritchard, but decided to wait for the physician's diagnosis before notifying his daughter. A friend of the General's, however, who heard of the accident, telephoned Mrs. Wilmerding, and she returned to her home at once, reaching there in the afternoon.

POLICEMEN HURT ON BRIDGE.

Accidentally Hit by Auto While Sending Alarm for Speeder.

Patrolman Rush A. Webster of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station was on duty yesterday morning on the Queensboro Bridge, when he saw another policeman signaling to him that an automobile was coming too fast. It rushed past Webster at fifty miles an hour without paying attention to his orders to stop, so he turned to go to a telephone to pass the word concerning it down the line.

As he did so Webster stepped in front of another machine. It was going slowly, but there was no time for it to pull up. It was driven by Hubert Harder of Nelson Avenue, Bayside, who had with him Miss Marion Stone of Bismarck Avenue, Bayside, and Miss Margaret Burns of 50 North Nineteenth Street, Broadway, Flushing. Harder took the policeman to the Flower Hospital, where it was found that he had internal injuries and bruises all over the body, and may have had his skull fractured.

MOTOR CYCLIST HITS CAR.

May Die from Injuries, but Woman Companion Escapes.

David Down, 24 years old, of 291 Van Pelt Street, Long Island City, was taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, last night, and may die as the result of injuries suffered while on his motorcycle.

Dowd was returning to his home with Miss Eliza Shaisser, 18 years old, of 349 Bragaw Street, Long Island City, from a motorcycle trip on Long Island. At Jackson Avenue and Trains Meadow Road a trolley car stopped. Dowd was behind the car and before he could steer out of the way he ran into the rear of the car. He was thrown over the handlebars of his machine and was picked up unconscious. He is suffering from a probable fracture of the skull. The young woman was bruised.

BOYS KILLED IN MANHATTAN

One Crushed Under Auto Truck, Another Struck by a Woman.

Two boys were killed in Manhattan yesterday. Kedere Wekay, 16 years old, an errand boy of 150 Orchard Street, was riding a bicycle in Stanton Street near Forsyth when he ran into the rear wheel of a heavy auto truck belonging to a dairy company at 206 East Twelfth Street, and driven by Allie Dillon, 30 years old, colored, of 215 West Twenty-ninth Street. The chain caught in the boy's clothing and dragged him under the wheel and he died last night in Gouvereur Hospital. The street was packed with a holiday crowd and a demonstration was made against the chauffeur, but he drove under police guard to the Clinton Street station, where we was not held.

Five-year-old Frank Vano of 469 Columbus Avenue had delivered supper to his father, Mauro, at the latter's fruit stand, Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-third Street, last evening and had started toward home when Mrs. Eugene R. Cox of Arleigh Road, Great Neck, L. I., drove her automobile through the street. Mrs. Cox sounded her horn, but the small boy, confused, jumped in front of the automobile, the left front wheel of which, ran over him. Mrs. Cox carried the youngster to Roosevelt Hospital and asked that everything possible be done for him, but he died of internal injuries a few moments after she drove away.

Truck Runs Over Boy Cyclist.

Kedero Wokay, an errand boy of 150 Orchard Street, rode his bicycle yesterday morning into an auto truck at Stanton and Forsyth Streets. He was dragged by the truck and one of its wheels passed over his body. Dr. Mercer of Gouverneur Hospital found the lad had internal injuries and a broken right thigh. The driver of the truck, Allie Dillon, was rescued by the police from a mob, and after he had explained the accident was released.

INCREASES OF EXPORTS.

Details of Shipments of Foodstuffs, Cotton, and Oils.

The Department of Commerce has issued a table showing the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, and cottonseed oil, food animals, meat and dairy products and mineral oils from the principal customs districts of the country during the month of April, and also for the ten months' period ended with that month. As has been the case for many months, the increase in the shipment of oats shows the largest ratio. For April the exports of this article were 16,875,680 bushels, as compared with 91,575 in the corresponding month last year. For the ten-month period ended with April they were 73,736,038 bushels, as against only 970,031 in the similar period the year before.

Wheat exports for April were 22,756,660 bushels, as compared with 3,065,861 in April, 1914. For the ten months they were 235,394,008 bushels, as against 78,140,784 for the corresponding period the preceding year. The jump in corn exports was more marked, April showing 8,788,867 bushels, instead of the 680,395 in April, 1914, and, for the ten months, 40,080,092, as against 7,570,312 bushels. Canned beef shipments for the ten months were 57,702,781 pounds, instead of 2,932,419 the year before. Bacon exports were over 100,000,000 pounds in excess of the ten-month period ended with April, 1914, as were also fresh beef shipments, and fuel oil shipments increased nearly 100,000,000 gallons. Cottonseed oil exports were greater by nearly 90,000,000 pounds.

New Head of London Underground.

Sir Edgar Speyer, Chairman of the Underground Electric Railways Company of London, Ltd., having resigned his seat on the board, the Directors at a meeting held on May 18 appointed Lord George Hamilton, the Deputy Chairman, to act as Chairman of the company.

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Fresh vegetables from our own farm.

WATCH HILL HOUSE
Also THE COLONIAL
WATCH HILL, R. I. A. E. DICK.
MOST PERFECT SEASHORE RESORT.
Open early in June; always cool; no flies or mosquitos. Surf and still water bathing. 18-hole Golf Course. Tennis. Orchestra. A la Carte Grill. White service throughout. N. Y. Office, 1,180 BROADWAY. Tel. Madison Square—4748.

The Hastings-Lyman
York Beach, Maine.
Under new management, newly remodeled and refitted. One of the best locations on water front at this famous resort. Bathing, Tennis, etc. Booklet, rates and further information on request. GEFFEN & CO.

EARLY GOLF
AT
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.
RED LION INN
NOW OPEN.

THE SIPPEWISSETT,
FALMOUTH, MASS.
Leading Summer hotel on Cape Cod. Rooms with or without bath; golf, tennis, &c.; bathing unexcelled; sailing; fishing; fireproof garage. Write for booklet.
Frederick T. Wilkey, Propr., Cambridge, Mass.

WILLIAMSTOWN
BERKSHIRE HILLS, MASSACHUSETTS
THE GREYLOCK NOW OPEN
At the Western end of the Mohawk Trail.
SEND FOR COPY OF
"Williamstown, The Village Beautiful."

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Up Among the Mountains
STROUDSBURG
DELAWARE VALLEY
and
POCONO SUMMIT, PA.
No other resort region has better roads for driving and motoring. This section is celebrated for its healthfulness and freedom from malarial influences. All outdoor sports.
Return from your vacation benefited and refreshed by your Summer outing.
Summer Book descriptive of hotels, boarding houses and cottages to rent, free at information bureaus or mailed on receipt of 10 cents. Address James Fister, 90 West Street, New York.
INFORMATION BUREAUS:
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BROOKLYN: 505 Fulton St.
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SAWKILL PINE HOTEL
MILFORD, PA.
Surrounded by pine forests and beautiful springs; elevation 1,800 ft.; bathing, rowing, fishing, driving; ideal walks; electric light, running water; room with private bath obtainable; excellent cuisine; all dairy products and vegetables from our own farm. Inquire for particulars.
RICHARD HAAS, Milford, Pa.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN, where you CAN catch Trout. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Steam Heat, Garage, Golf, Saddle Horses, All Amusements. Booklet. Cresco Station, Lackawanna R. R. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa., in the Poconos.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENN.
Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. LEECH.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL
DINGMAN'S FERRY, PIKE COUNTY, PA. Illustrated Booklet. Philip F. Fulmer, Prop'r.

DEVONSHIRE PINES.—New, modern house on Knob Park; capacity 150; Spring rates. Booklet. S. A. CORNISH, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

BUCKWOOD INN, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Now Open. N. Y. Office, 23 W. 42d St. Bryant 379.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, Resort Tourist Bureau, 1183 Broadway, New York.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway 264 5th Av.

Thousand Island Booklet Free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

Headquarters on
WAX all kinds.

Beeswax, white and yellow; Stearic Acid, Bayberry Wax, Ceresine, Carnauba, Paraffine, Water-White Mineral Oil, Spermaceti, Japan Wax, Pearl Floor Wax Polish.

We solicit your inquiries.

E. A. BROMUND CO.,
356 West Broadway,
New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

CONTINUATION SALE
STARTING WITH LOT 1180
TRUSTEE'S SALE FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS
$200,000 JEWELRY STOCK
—OF—
BAUMAN JEWELRY CO. OF CHICAGO.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL TO-DAY
TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1915,
At 10:30 A.M., At 539 Broadway, N. Y. City

GOLD JEWELRY
Finest line ever offered, including gold mesh bags, vanity cases, pins, rings, lavallieres, bracelets, etc.

STERLING SILVER
Flat and hollow ware, novelties, and large pieces.

DIAMONDS
Consisting of platinum-mounted and single stones ranging from ¼ to 5 karats, in unusual quantities.

WATCHES
A large line of high-grade watches, such as Howards, Hamilton, Gruens, etc.; repeaters, stop watches, etc.; also an exceptionally fine line of ladies' bracelet watches.

To be sold absolutely without limit or reserve.

By order of
FRANKLIN N. WOOD, Trustee.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring) Near Spring St.
Today, Tuesday, June 1, 10:30 A. M.,
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE
Without Limit or Reserve
DRY GOODS
MEN'S AND LADIES'
FURNISHINGS
COTTON GOODS,
Turkish Towels, Bed Sets,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
WEARING APPAREL

$15,000 ORIGINAL INVENTORY
Dress and Shirt Waist Manufacturer
PLANT AND FIXTURES
SILKS, LACES, SHIRT WAISTS
3 ELECTRIC MOTORS
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers Will Sell today, Tuesday, June 1st, at 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 36-44 West 24th St., N. Y., Entire Machinery, Fixtures and Stock of Greene Mfg. Co., 10 Singer 95x1, 12 W. & W. Hemstitch 72x10, 72x19; 1 V. H. Hemstitch, 85 Singer 44x13 and 44x20, 15 W. & G. High Speeds, Singer Buttonhole 71-1, 100 Singer Power Tables, 3 Electric Motors, at 2 C. C. ½ H. P. and 5 H. P., 1 Diehl 5 H. P., Safe, Filing Cabinets, Bookkeepers' and Roll Top Desks, Elegant Showroom Fixtures, Dividers, Underwood Typewriters, 100 ft. Beautiful Oak Office Partition, Carpets, Adding Machine, 300 Silk and Chiffon Waists, newly manufactured; Silks, Chiffons, Crepe de Chines, Voiles, Georgettes, Satins, Pussy Willows, Cotton Goods, Laces, Embroideries, Notions, etc.

$10,000 Up-to-date Retail Stock
Removed for Convenience of Sale
MEN'S, YOUTHS' & CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Tom'w, Wednesday, June 2d, at 10:30 A.M. At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N.Y.C.,
750 HAND-TAILORED MEN'S SUITS.
All latest salable patterns and cloths, made by Strouse Bros., Griffen Brand, Hamberger Bros., etc.
650 BOYS' 2 AND 3 PIECE SUITS,
500 PR. MEN'S WORSTED TROUSERS,
MEN'S RAINCOATS, ALPACA COATS, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S STOCK
Large Stock High-Class
GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS
Watches, Silverware, Cut Glass,
JEWELRY FIXTURES, SAFE.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Thursday, June 3, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., At Our Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE and Oriental Rugs by auction daily at 299 Fifth Ave. Harry J. Livingston, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREENWALD & PINDYCK, Auct'rs,
Sell Today, Tuesday, June 1,
AT 10:30 A. M., AT
1761 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.,
the entire stock formerly of
SMITH HAINES
consisting of
AUTO SUPPLIES
At 12 o'clock will sell at same address Abbott-Detroit 5-passenger touring car.

BY VIRTUE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE, I will sell this day at 9:30 A. M., at private sale to the highest bidder, at 115 West 52d St., one Packard automobile with extra touring body. Caroline Koch to Mrs. C. Marks. By order of J. M. Strauss, Attorney-in-Fact for Mortgagee. N. Y., June 1, 1915. Dealers invited.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBBERS interested in infants' and children's colored and white dresses, sizes from 2 to 14 years; also coats; will look at line all week; write for appointment. S 25 Times.

W. J. McLAUGHLIN of the Hudson Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada, open to purchase lines in cotton and wash fabrics and silks at a price. Imperial Hotel.

ORENOKE COOL CLOTH and sea side suits; ideal ladies' garment for summer resort; $2.40 to $4.50. Frank & Wasserman Co., 43 West 16th St. Chelsea 2880.

WANTED AT ONCE.—Jobs ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. N. M. J. Birnbaum, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week from 9 to 12 A. M. Top floor, 36 West 25th St.

JOBBER LOOKING AT FALL SUITS, dreses, and coats all week. Excello Mfg. Co., 127-133 West 17th St.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists, Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

JOBBER looking at suits; call between 10 and 4. Sixth floor, 158 West 29th.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall coats. 153 West 15th St., fourth floor.

WILL LOOK AT infants' coats, sizes from 2 to 6. 24 W. 25th St., 10th floor.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' Fall Suits. Ninth floor, 8 W. 30th St.

JOBBER looking at Fall suits all week, Ninth floor, 145 West 28th St.

LOOKING AT LADIES' FALL SUITS. 131 West 28th St., 4th floor.

JOB of silk waists at very low price. 164 West 25th St., 5th floor.

LOOKING AT SKIRTS for the Fall. 12 W. 27, 18th floor.

CONTRACTOR with 30 machines wishes work on cotton or silk dresses from a reliable house; can furnish reliable references. Phone Stuyvesant 3470.

SUB-MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS CALL WITH YOUR SAMPLES OF FALL SUITS. 19 WEST 21ST ST., 9TH FLOOR.

350 COATS, chinchilla, cloth and silk, to close out. L. Rothschild, 20 West 37th St.

TO CLOSE OUT, navy, Copen. black suits, coats. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

150 LADIES' AND MISSES' white and colored dresses; close out at sacrifice. 36 East 22d St., fifth floor.

For Sale.—100 oxidized clothing and cloak double racks; $6.50, worth double. A. Schaap & Sons, 394 B'way.

JOB ON COTTON DRESSES, all sizes, to be sold at once. 80 University Place, second floor.

SALESMAN for Middle West to handle strong line of infants' and children's coats; must have large following; salary and commission; excellent opportunity for the right party. Address in confidence N 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, (2,) thoroughly experienced, for New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the East, to carry strong line of wash dresses; commission basis. S 33 Times.

SALESMAN silk tea gowns and underwear calling on city department stores and jobbers. Joseph Dweck, 110 Grand St.

JOBS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AT A PRICE.

100	doz. Cotton Waists, $9.00 doz. values.
80	doz. Wash Dresses, values $18 & $24.00 per doz.
500	doz. low-priced Kimonos and House Dresses.
25	doz. drop pattern Kimonos, values $10 & $12 per doz.
35	doz. Boys' Wash Suits, in Middy, Vestee, Tom Brown, Tiny Tim and other latest styles, values up to $24 per doz.
20	doz. assorted Infants' Dresses, Wrappers and Sacques, sizes 2, 3 & 4.
150	Children's Coats, white and colored, sizes 2 to 6, $3 to $6 values.

THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN THE LATEST STYLES AT PRICES FOR JUNE SALES.
Also showing complete lines of MISSES' AND LADIES' BATHING SUITS, Wash and Street Dresses, Waists, Skirts, etc. INFANTS' WEAR.
Make this place your first stop.
WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION
28-30 West 23rd Street,
9-19 West 22nd Street,
New York City.

Regal Waist Company
THE HOUSE for $18.00 SILK WAISTS
CAPACITY
1500 WAISTS DAILY.
Our Heavy Quality Crepe de Chine Is the Talk of the Town
Our mills are at present supplying us with 10,000 yards weekly.
Twelve New Numbers Have Been Added to Our Line.
They Are Open for Inspection
7-9 West 30th St. Tel. 9339 Mad. Sq.

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NEW YORK HONORS ENVOYS OF CHINA

Acting Mayor McAneny Will Receive Commissioners of the Asiatic Republic.

COME TO STUDY BUSINESS

Distinguished Men of the City to Devote Week to the Entertainment of the Visitors.

The twenty honorary Commissioners of the Republic of China appointed by the President of the republic to visit the principal cities of the United States will arrive in New York from Philadelphia at 8 o'clock this morning. They will be met by a delegation from the Mayor's Committee designated to entertain them, and later in the day they will be received officially at the City Hall by Acting Mayor McAneny. Then will begin the week of inspection and touring planned for the visitors.

Regarding the coming of the Chinese Commissioners, who are leading business and professional men of their country, William A. Marble, President of the Merchants' Association, said yesterday:

"The visit of the party is looked upon as of greater commercial importance than any other visit ever made to this country by Chinese delegates. This is largely due to the fact that China is now suffering from the dislocation of world trade caused by the war in Europe. Her regular sources of supply have been cut off, and she is looking to the United States to send her what she needs. Another reason is found in the fact that China is waking up. The revolution which made her a republic founded upon the principles upon which our own Constitution is based is having its inevitable results. Although China has still far to go both politically and industrially, a hint of her future may be found in the rapid awakening which transformed Japan from a nation still living in the sixteenth century into one of the foremost industrial and commercial nations of the world."

The members of the General Committee appointed by the Mayor to welcome and entertain the visitors are:

William C. Breed, Chairman; S. C. Mead, Treasurer; E. V. Douglass, Secretary; William A. Marble, William Fellowes Morgan, and Silas D. Webb, representing the Merchants' Association; G. G. Allen, Elisha P. Cronkhite, John Foord, Willard Straight, and E. P. Thomas, representing the American Asiatic Association; Seth Low, James R. Morse, E. H. Outerbridge, S. S. Pratt, and Welding Ring, representing the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; Alba B. Johnson and Charles M. Muchnic, representing the American Manufacturers' Export Association, and Charles M. Schwab, Howard E. Cole, and Theodore Rousseau, members at large.

Among the members of the Special Reception Committee, who represent the four associations named in the General Committee, are:

William Loeb, Jr., John G. Luke, Dudley Field Malone, Alfred E. Marling, William H. Nichols, Jr., J. Van Vechten Olcott, Hubert T. Parsons, Lewis E. Pierson, R. A. C. Smith, Oscar W. Smith, William Jay Schieffelin, Gustav Vintschger, James G. White, Howard Ayres, Edward K. Crook, Frederick B. Dalzell, Dr. Thomas Darlington, Samuel W. Fairchild, Charles T. Gwynne, William Hillman, Frank W. Jesup, Francis G. Landon, Marcus H. Tracy, C. A. Green, Albert Cordes, Richard R. Forrest, George Hewlett, Friedrich Hirth, Dr. Jeremiah E. Jenks, Laurus Loomis, George Nichols, C. D. Palmer, W. F. Adam, L. L. Coudert, W. N. Dickinson, James A. Farrell, W. S. Gavan, A. N. Hargrove, L. Moen, M. A. Oudin, A. W. Ransome, Charles A. Schieren, Jr., H. S. Demarest, and E. H. Huxley.

The entertainment of the Chinese visitors today will include a trip to the top of the Woolworth Tower and a luncheon given by the American Manufacturers' Export Association in the Hotel Biltmore.

INCREASES OF EXPORTS.

Details of Shipments of Foodstuffs, Cotton, and Oils.

The Department of Commerce has issued a table showing the exports of breadstuffs, cotton, and cottonseed oil, food animals, meat and dairy products and mineral oils from the principal customs districts of the country during the month of April, and also for the ten months' period ended with that month. As has been the case for many months, the increase in the shipment of oats shows the largest ratio. For April the exports of this article were 16,875,680 bushels, as compared with 91,575 in the corresponding month last year. For the ten-month period ended with April they were 73,736,038 bushels, as against only 970,031 in the similar period the year before.

Wheat exports for April were 22,756,660 bushels, as compared with 3,065,861 in April, 1914. For the ten months they were 235,394,008 bushels, as against 78,140,784 for the corresponding period the preceding year. The jump in corn exports was more marked, April showing 8,788,867 bushels, instead of the 680,395 in April, 1914, and, for the ten months, 40,080,092, as against 7,570,312 bushels. Canned beef shipments for the ten months were 57,702,781 pounds, instead of 2,932,419 the year before. Bacon exports were over 100,000,000 pounds in excess of the ten-month period ended with April, 1914, as were also fresh beef shipments, and fuel oil shipments increased nearly 100,000,000 gallons. Cottonseed oil exports were greater by nearly 90,000,000 pounds.

Inquiries for Foreign Trade.

Stanley H. Rose, acting agent in charge of the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, said yesterday that the month of May was a particularly busy one at the local office in the Custom House. No less than 7,406 letters were received by mail, and American manufacturers in the New York district were supplied with 5,874 names and addresses of foreign merchants in the market for American goods. Visitors to the number of 1,114 called personally. The cosmopolitan character of these visitors is shown by the fact that not only were most of the cities in the United States represented, but visitors called from all parts of the world, such as Aleppo, (Syria,) Almeria, (Spain,) Antwerp, Brussels, London, Paris Madrid Barcelona, Bucharest, Moscow, Trieste, Auckland, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Seoul, Kingston, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santiago de Chile, and Punjab, India.

Getting Goods for Australia.

Charles Davis, managing director of Charles Davis, Ltd., Hobart, Tasmania, wholesale hardware jobbers, will leave this city for home this week. Mr. Davis was a caller yesterday at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He stated to a TIMES reporter that the boycott on German goods had forced him to come to this country for the first time, to lay in stocks of American-made hardware. The Tasmanian merchant declared he had experienced no difficulty in getting the kinds of merchandise suitable for the Australian trade and at satisfactory prices. Mr. Davis he expected to buy in the American market in the future, as it is doubtful if German goods can be sold again in Tasmania for years to come. He stated that, although there had been some dissatisfaction at home at the failure of the United States to protest against the German violation of Belgium, the people of Australia as a whole now saw that the attitude of the American Government has been correct. Mr. Davis does not take seriously reports that American goods will be boycotted in Australia.

THE DUTY ON DISCS.

New Point Up for Decision Affecting Phonograph Records.

The development and perfection of the phonographic record is responsible for one of the most unique customs controversies in the history of the American tariff. It seems that for some years concerns manufacturing talking machines, player pianos, and discs have been accustomed to send abroad wax discs for the purpose of having human voices and musical instruments recorded. In this way records have been obtained of noted singers and musical organizations in all parts of the world.

There appears to have been considerable variance at the different ports as to the valuation put on the discs when returned to this country to be further manipulated and made into articles of commercial value. At Philadelphia, for instance, such discs were generally admitted for dutiable purposes as having a foreign market value of $3, while at this port the general practice has been to pass them at $5. Recently, however, the Treasury officials reached the conclusion that higher values should be exacted.

The customs men were ordered to include in the market value of the wax discs the compensation paid the artists or organizations singing or playing into the records. One of the first concerns to be affected by the new order was the Victor Talking Machine Company, which imported records secured in Colombia, South America. The Victor Company appealed from the Custom House action, and was sustained by a single General Appraiser. A full Board of Reappraisement, however, reversed the finding of the single official and upheld the Government. The importer has now appealed to the Board of Classification, alleging error in the finding of the Reappraisement Board. The indications are, it was said yesterday, that the test case will go to the Customs Court ultimately.

Albert H. Washburn, of Comstock & Washburn, who has been retained in behalf of the Victor concern, said yesterday that it will be maintained before the Board of Classification that the so-called artistic cost or compensation talent are no part of the actual market value within the meaning of section 3, paragraph L, of the present tariff law.

In defining the position of the Victor Company in its fight against the inclusion of "artistic costs" in the foreign market and dutiable value of the wax records, Mr. Washburn said:

"To summarize, we contend that the provisions of paragraph L include only such expenses and costs as are tangible and have to do with some physical or mechanical manipulation entering into and forming the articles imported. We contend it does not include the cost of setting light vibrations into motion, but has to do only with the cost of the operation of the machine by the needles making the visible impression or track upon the wax disc. Assume that the recording apparatus in the machine was set in motion and caught the sound vibration of a nightingale song. Could it be said that there should be an element of costs for the sound vibrations in such a case?

"Is the situation any different because the sound vibrations are set in motion by the human voice for a consideration? There is a definite expense for the operation of the machine making these physical impressions upon the wax disc and for the supervision of the work. These are tangible elements capable of ascertainment. Appraising officers might tell upon the inspection that the article had been manipulated, but they could not tell whether the sound vibrations were produced by natural agencies or whether the tracings as such had any real value, or whether they had been paid for or not. If a dried plate in a camera were subjected to a snapshot exposure could the action of the light on the sensitized film be properly said to be a 'fabrication'? Similarly, can the recording of sound vibrations as opposed to light vibrations be any more properly characterized as 'fabrications.'"

Ship Shortage from Hongkong.

Consul General Anderson at Hongkong has cabled to the Commerce Department that "as the result of shortage in ship tonnage the Japanese Government has ordered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and Yoyo Kisen Kaisha and all other Japanese subsidized steamship lines to cancel all freight engagements from Hongkong for June and July sailings and to offer all space for such sailings solely to Japanese ports. The order has created a serious situation in Hongkong. American rice trade and shipping trade, including over 2,000 tons of rice, had already engaged shipment for these months."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Golding, muslin underwear, waists, dresses; Miss Hearn, misses', junior coats, dresses, suits; Mr. Adelberg, laces, jewelry, silverware, handkerchiefs, gloves; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co., Mr. Tully, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walden, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
CHICAGO—H. Friend, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Evan Lloyd; Mr. Margerum, jobs waists, dresses; A. L. Kissner, jobs general merchandise; 1,261 Broadway.
CHICAGO—The Fair; H. Steiner, furniture; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Reilly-Schubert-Grosman Co.; M. Batavia, ladies' Fall dresses, waists, suits, children's flannel gowns; 43 W. 27th.
HARTFORD—C. Misch, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits; Vanderbilt.
MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Hersfeld - Phillipson Co.; J. Lowenstein, jobs basement, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Sq.
OAKLAND—S. S. Kahn Co.; S. S. Kahn, dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; T. Blauner, jobs silks, petticoats; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits; 15 E. 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; W. J. Becton, basement jobs women's coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinovitch & Ogus; W Zelmer, millinery; 621 Bway.
PROVIDENCE—C. Misch; H. E. Walder, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
WORCESTER—C. Misch; S. Elias, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

5c & 10c EXCHANGE
50,000 ARTICLES ON DISPLAY
GENERAL MDSE. EXCHANGE
Everything for the **Bargain Basement**
10 W. 20th St. and 11 W. 19th St., N. Y.

S. STEINFELD & CO.
43-45-47 WEST 23D ST.
Offer Special Value in JOB of 5,000 Jersey Silk PETTICOATS.

North Shore Wash Dresses Retailing at $1.75 & $7.50
Wash Dress Profits Point to Royal Mfg. Co.
31 West 35th Street N.Y.

WASH SKIRT BUYERS!
BY ALL MEANS SEE THE
"RUTLAND" LINE.
N. Y. OFFICE, 1,182 BROADWAY.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE
Retails at Wholesale Prices.
Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

APRONS
DEAN'S
Lockstitched
1,000 Styles, 25c. up.
Send for Catalog.
APRONS
45 East 17th Street.

The House of Hushberger. Clothing Specialties. Auto Dusters for men and women; chauffeurs' Suits, bath Robes, knitted golf Coats, Palm Beach Suits and summer clothing. 93 Fifth Av., at 17th St.

Wash Skirts Gabardine and Palm Beaches. Linenes at $4.50 Doz.
HIRSH BROS., 23 West 27th Street.

25 Men's High Grade
Balmacaans—Satin Lined—
will be closed at $5. Original price, $18.
[illegible]

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Smokers' Articles, Jewelry, and Other Things Passed On.

The Bayer & Pretzfelder Co. and others have been sustained by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that nickel-plated cigar lighters and cigarette cases made of gun metal, German silver, or brass gilded are to be regarded as "smokers' articles" properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1900 at 60 per cent. of their value. The Collector classified the articles as personal adornment goods, presumably on the theory that they were capable of being attached to the person or carried in the pocket. The same protestants were partly successful in getting lower rates on hatpins, brooches, lorgnette eyeglass frames, and collar supports of various kinds. It was decided that fancy patterns of chains were correctly assessed at 85 per cent. ad valorem.

A. A. Solomon, Jr., & Co. objected to the Collector's tax of 60 per cent. ad valorem on jars containing gin. The Appraiser reported that the jars were composed of glass and decorated. The importers claimed the jars to be made of plain glass, dutiable at 1 cent per pound, or at 40 per cent. as blown glass jars, or at other rates lower than assessed. While the importers cited a ruling of the Treasury Department in support of their contention for entry under the blown glass provision, the board held that the decision did not apply to decorated glass jars. The Collector was affirmed.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne were upheld in contentions regarding the duty rate on imitation bead mosaic discs, faceted glass balls or drops, and heart-shaped articles which the testimony showed were used almost exclusively as jewelry. Duty was taken under the old tariff at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as beads, whereas the importers claimed a tax of 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones used in the manufacture of articles commonly known as jewelry. Other protests affecting the classification of beads or beaded articles imported under the Act of 1909, sustained, were filed by G. Hirsch's Sons, and the American Bead Company, New York, and the Smith, Patterson Company, Boston, T. Buettner & Co., Chicago, were denied lower duty on beads, it being held that the goods were properly assessed at 35 per cent. ad valorem.

Frederick H. Griffin, Boston, lost his claim for the free entry of Chinese paintings claimed to be works of art within the meaning of paragraph 717 of the Tariff act of 1909. Full duty was assessed because the affidavit of the owner was not furnished at the time of entry, as required by the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. While this affidavit was presented at the hearing before the board some fifteen months after entry, Judge Waite ruled that its production so late would not avail the importer. The Collector was affirmed.

As the result of a favorable ruling Marshall Field & Co. will decover good-sized refunds from the Government on excessive duties collected on importations of brooches, bar pins, veil pins, rings, lockets, necklaces, and chains entered under the old tariff. The goods were assessed at 85 per cent. under the personal adornment paragraph, and are held properly dutiable at either 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry, or at 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of glass or paste.

"DON'TS" FOR EXPORTERS.

Suggestions to Those Who Are Seeking Foreign Trade.

Consul Gracey at Seville, Spain, has sent on a list of directions for the use of Americans who wish to enter the export field. He emphasizes the need of prepaying fully all postage and of having letters written in the language of the country to which they are directed. He also appends the following list of "don'ts":

Don't write to the Consul saying you understand he is in the market for road-building machinery, or whatever the article may be. The Consul is not in business. He can assist in finding possible purchasers for goods, but he cannot handle them, cannot keep samples on hand for exhibition, cannot recommend firms or products, cannot give one firm any more attention or any better facilities than any other firm.

Don't write to the Consul for credit information about prospective customers, or information regarding their standing in the community. The Consul is not allowed to give such information. It should be obtained through the regular sources—the banks and credit information bureaus.

Don't ask the Consul for expert information on any subject. The Consul cannot possibly be expected to furnish expert information on everything from mining machinery to tin tacks. If you need this sort of information, request the Consul to put you in touch with some one who can obtain it for you.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, May 30.
SS Tuscania, at Liverpool, May 31.
SS Palacinl, at Manchester, May 30.
SS Craigincl, at Marseilles, May 27.
SS Epsilon, at Amsterdam, May 25.
SS Prins Willem I., at Amsterdam, May 30.
SS Lackawanna, at Liverpool, May 31.
SS Athinai, at Gibraltar, May 29.
SS Brindilla, at Alexandria, May 28.
SS King Howel, at Havre, May 28.
SS Tyr, at Kirkwall, May 29.
SS Egremont Castle, at Vladivostok, May 29.
SS Lord Tredegar, at Suez, May 29.
SS Manin, at Genoa, May 29.
SS Rotterdam (tank), at Rotterdam, May 29.
SS Tonawanda, at Liverpool, May 29.
SS Kansas City, at Bristol, May 30.
SS Ranvile, at Falmouth, May 30.
SS St. Ronald, at Yokohama, May 30.
SS Metapan, at Colon, May 31.
SS Gishun Maru, at Colon, May 31.
SS Dakotan, at Colon, May 31.

Sailed.

SS Cameronia, from Glasgow, May 29.
SS Delaware, from London, May 29.
SS Elizabeth, from Rotterdam, May 30.
SS N. Amsterdam, from Rotterdam, May 29.
SS Bristol City, from Bristol, May 30.
SS Dwinsk, from Middlesborough, May 28.
SS Sao Paulo, from Santos, May 29.
SS Middleham Castle, from Hongkong, May 29.

Passed.

SS Thessaloniki, for New York from Patras, passed Gibraltar.
SS Windsor Hall, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS American, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Gandaryk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 31.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Genoa to New York, was 300 miles E. at noon. Due June 1, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Esperanza, Santiago to New York, was 218 miles W. of Havana at noon, 30.
SS Commewijne, Paramaribo to New York, was 450 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, was 239 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 83 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tuxpam to New York, was 100 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Olinda, Cardenas to New York, was 505 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 83 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 69 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 455 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 72 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 614 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 126 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 266 miles S. at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 202 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 75 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. June 5, per SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. June 5, per SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. June 4, per SS Vasilefs Constantinos.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. June 3, per SS Memnon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 1, per SS Rotterdam, and at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Gorredyk.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. June 5, per SS Gorredyk.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. June 2, per SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. June 2, per SS United States.
Italy—Service suspended.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 4:32 | Sun sets 7:23 | Moon rises 11:22

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:34	10:58	4:32	4:38
Governors Island	11:07	11:21	5:06	5:17
Hell Gate	12:57	1:11	6:46	6:57

Arrived—Monday, May 31.

SS Espagne, Bordeaux, May 23.
SS Vauban, Havre, May 21.
SS Ambia, Rotterdam, May 12.
SS Lapland, Liverpool, May 21.
SS Brazos, San Juan, May 26.
SS Sixaola, Jamaica, May 25.
SS Con. di Giorgio, Jamaica, May 25.
SS Matoppo, Manchester, May 14.
SS James W. Fordney, Avonmouth, May 16.
SS Tenedores, Cristobal, May 24.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, May 27.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, May 27.
SS Crome, Algiers, May 8.
SS Monadock, London, May 13.
SS Oriflamme, Liverpool, May 15.
SS Thyra, Dartmouth, May 12.
SS Yaguez, Magagues, May 23.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Sant' Anna	Palermo	May 19
Cacique	Bordeaux	May 16
St. Chamond	Havre	May 17
Queen Amelia	Tariba	May 13
Bermudian	Bermuda	May 29
Oscar II.	Christiansand	May 22
Parima	St. Thomas	May 24
Ville de Rouen	Fayal	May 19
Scheria	Palermo	May 15
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	May 19
Roma	Lisbon	May 23
Hawaiian	Cristobal	May 23
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 29
Alamo	Mobile	May 25
Nueces	Galveston	May 25
DUE TOMORROW.		
Samland	London	May 22
St. Quentin	Manchester	May 16
Camino	Falmouth	May 19
Reliance	Port Talbot	May 19
Saratoga	Havana	May 30
Commewijne	Curacao	May 17
El Sol	Galveston	May 27
El Rio	New Orleans	May 28
Comet	Sabine	May 25
Lenape	Jacksonville	May 30
DUE THURSDAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	May 26
Strathleven	Gibraltar	May 20
Melford Hall	Dundee	May 19
Comeric	Rotterdam	May 20
Muncaster Castle	Dundee	May 20
Navigator	Genoa	May 15
Carolyn	Leith	May 21
Creole	New Orleans	May 29
Frances	Macoris	May 26
Santa Marta	Kingston	May 29
Huron	Jacksonville	May 31
DUE FRIDAY.		
Venezia	Marseilles	May 20
Bergensfjord	Bergen	May 25
Luz Blanca	London	May 21
New York (tank)	London	May 20
Scottish Monarch	Glasgow	May 21
El Alba	Galveston	May 29
Largo Law	London	May 20
City of Macon	Malmo	May 20
Willaston	Liverpool	May 20
Maracaibo	San Juan	May 29
Morro Castle	Havana	June 1
Concho	Galveston	May 29
Radiant	New Orleans	May 27
DUE SATURDAY.		
St. Louis	Liverpool	May 29
Elfland	Rotterdam	May 21
Valdura	London	May 22
Helena	Rotterdam	May 21
Daleby	Marseilles	May 20
Advance	Cristobal	May 29
Manuel Calvo	Havana	June 1
Mohawk	Jacksonville	June 2
Rayo	New Orleans	May 27

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Pr. de Udine, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czar, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. Johns	1:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	———	12:00 M.
El Dia, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Mundale, Cardenas	———	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Lapland, Liverpool	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
United States, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
California, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oregonian, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretic, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Parima, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Santiago	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
V. Constantinos, Piraeus	———	4:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gorredyk, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, San Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) New Zealand, (specially addressed only) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma	June 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa	June 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara	June 4
Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed,) (via Seattle)—Panama Maru	June 6
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia	June 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	June 11

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
New London Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., week days, 3:00 P. M.; Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
Bridgeport Line, week days only, str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., 11 A. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 11:30 A. M.

BAY STATE LINE
BOSTON $2.55 $2.55
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50. STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

S. S. MANDALAY
Popular Evening Trips Fare $1.00
Up the Beautiful HUDSON Every Evening
Lve. Mandalay Pier, W. 131st St. only, 8:30 p.m.
Tel. Pier, Morn. 4399, or Broad 179-3263.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. SUNDAYS—Franklin St., 8:30; Battery, 8:55 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3312.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean 1:30 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
Strs. lve. W. 129th St. & Pier 1, N. R. Full time tables for CONEY ISLAND, FISHING BANKS & UP HUDSON TRIPS are on inside front cover of telephone directories. Tel. Rector 372.

SIGHT SEEING YACHT CLIFTON
Lv. ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 and 2:30 every day. Music. Lecturer. Tel. Bryant 3628.

Stamford Boat, Pier 37, E. R., 1 P.M. Week Days. Passengers, 50c. Freight. 6252 Orchard.

THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
N. J. C. BOATS RUNNING.

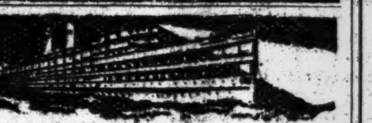
MONTAUK S. S. CO.'S BLOCK ISLAND
[illegible] June [illegible]

UP THE HUDSON By Daylight
NEW YORK to ALBANY
Calling at
Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson

Day Line Steamers, daily, except Sunday, leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music; Restaurant.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh or West Point.

Str. "Mary Powell"
Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by boat or by rail, $1.25.
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

Hudson River Day Line



Peoples Line to Albany
S.S. "Berkshire" and "C. W. Morse" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, 6:00 P. M., West 132d Street Pier, 6:30 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.
"The Luxurious Way"

The New "Night Express"
S.S. "Rensselaer" and "Trojan" alternately leave Pier 32, N. R., (ft. Canal Street,) daily, including Sunday, 9 P. M.; West 132d Street Pier, daily, including Sunday, 10 P. M. Leave Troy 9 P. M., week days only; leave Albany 11 P. M. daily, including Sunday. A la carte dinner served beginning at 6 o'clock.
Fare, $1.50 one way, $2.50 round trip.
"The Way That Saves a Business Day."
Send for booklet, "Historic Hudson."
Hudson Navigation Co.
Telephone Spring 9400.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
Boston Express Steel Steamships Bunker Hill and Massachusetts, Metropolitan Line. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Suns., 5 P. M. Same service returning from No. Side India Whf., Boston. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.
Portland, Me. Steel Steamships North Land and North Star, Maine Steamship Line. Lve. Pier 19, N. R., Tues., Thurs., and Sats., 5 P. M.; also Mons., 10:30 A. M., June 14 to Sept. 13. Tkts. and information at Piers, also Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For CATSKILL, HUDSON, COXSACKIE and way landings. Direct connection with Catskill Mountain Railroads, for CAIRO, PALENVILLE, OTIS SUMMIT, HAINES FALLS, TANNERSVILLE and
All Points in the Catskill Mountains and the Berkshires
Luxuriously appointed steamers leave Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., N. Y., at 6:30 P.M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P.M., daily except Sunday. 25c.—NEW YORK TO YONKERS—25c. Time tables giving full information mailed on request, or can be obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. 'Phone 1007 Spring.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

American Line
AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
First, Second, and Third Classes.
Philadelphia..June 5 | St. Louis....June 12
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Lapland, June 3, 4 P. M. | *Cymric, June 18
*Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
Cretic, June 3, 10 A. M. | Canopic, June 17
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL

Cameronia	Fri., June 11,	5 P.M.
Orduna	Sat., June 19,	10 A.M.
Tuscania	Fri., June 25,	5 P.M.
Cameronia	Fri., July 9,	5 P.M.

ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Czar, June 2
S. S. Dwinsk, June 12
S. S. Kursk, June 22
1st Class $90, 2d $65.
Daily through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular Fortnightly Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts., 27 B'way, N.Y.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
‡LA VELOCE (Fast Italian Line.)
‡Italia Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To PARIS and all other EUROPEAN POINTS
Via the MEDITERRANEAN
To Naples and Genoa.
*DUCA D'ABRUZZI ..... JUNE 5, NOON
‡Ancona...June 15, noon | *America..June 24, noon
‡Europa...June 23, noon | *Duca D'Aosta, Jun. 26, n'n
New large twin-screw steamers, all outside rooms
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
Caserta.....June 24 | Taormina.....July 3
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates $[illegible] & up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

How Invigorating is a Sea Voyage!
The one sure way to gain health, rest, relaxation, amid crisp, sweet sea breezes.
Superior service and low fares to
Savannah, Macon, Augusta
Jacksonville, Atlanta
Birmingham, Montgomery
and all Southern Points
Consult any Ticket or Tourist Agent, or
NEW YORK OFFICE 501 FIFTH AVE.
Savannah Line

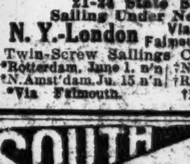
COMING FROM CALIFORNIA
THE PANAMA CANAL ROUTE
DELIGHTFUL 17-DAY CRUISES
Large American Trans-Atlantic Steamers
"FINLAND" "KROONLAND"
22,000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
Highest Trans-Atlantic Standard Cuisine and Service.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO	FROM NEW YORK
JUNE 16	JUNE 16
JULY 10	JULY 7
JULY 31	JULY 31

First Cabin $125 up, intermediate $60 up.
Also Combination Tickets Issued.
One Way Water—Rail Return
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE
9 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 9000 Rector.

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to
§SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY
UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
"The World's Fastest Growing Continent"
†Peru-Chile EXPRESS SERVICE to & from PANAMA
16 Days New York to Callao
23 Days New York to Valparaiso.
SERVICES TO Colombia & Ecuador
Also Express Services to
*†‡ Brazil and the Argentine
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
†The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
‡The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts.
26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

South America
Montevideo and Buenos Aires
NORTON LINE
Direct Passenger Service
Under American Flag
"Crofton Hall"—June 22
New, 12,000-Ton Steamship. Every modern device for comfort and safety.
NORTON, LILLY & CO., Agents
Produce Exchange Building, N. Y.



SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN LINE
NEUTRAL FLAG
Route outside War Zone 250 miles north of Scotland.
Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
Daily Connections with All European Cities
United States....June 3 | Oscar II......June 16
A. E. Johnson & Co., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

ESPAGNE	June 5,	3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	June 19,	3 P. M.
NIAGARA	June 26,	3 P. M.
CHICAGO	July 3,	3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., N. Y.
Sailing Under Neutral Flag.
N. Y.-London Via Falmouth Rotterdam
Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail;
*Rotterdam, June 1, n'n | †Noordam.....June 22
*N. Amst'dam, Ju. 15, n'n | †Ryndam......June 29
*Via Falmouth. †Rotterdam Direct.

SOUTH AMERICA
BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO & BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
Frequent sailings from New York by new and fast (12,500 ton) passenger steamers.
Busk & Daniels, Gen. Agts., 8 Broadway, N. Y.

New Zealand—Australia
Via HONOLULU and SUVA
PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
"NIAGARA," 20,000 tons displacement
"MAKURA," 13,000 tons displacement
Sailing every 28 days from Vancouver, B. C.
Apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 458 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
Cameronia, June 11, 5 PM | Tuscania, June 25, 5 PM
Calling at Liverpool
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS
VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
SANT' ANNA..June 5 | PATRIA (new)..June 24
Via Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles
ROMA.......June 8 | ROMA........Aug. 3
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

COOK'S EXPOSITION TOURS
Weekly departures. Send for booklet.
THOS. COOK & SON, 245 Broadway.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. Lines. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, New York.

NORWEGIAN AMERICA LINE.
8-10 Bridge St., New York.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS
Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

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A man frequently considers a stock or bond to be a good purchase until he compares it with others. The chief points of comparison should be the earning power and net tangible assets. The method of comparison is not a difficult one—our Statistical Department will very gladly explain it in person or by letter to any investor who is interested. Correspondence is invited.

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WALSH CHARGES ALL TO ROCKEFELLER, JR.

Asserts "Absolute Responsibility for All That Happened in Colorado" Is Proved.

LAUDS FIGHT OF MINERS

Says They Fought for Liberty—Cites Many Offenses "Proved" Against the Coal Operators.

KANSAS CITY, May 31.—Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, in a formal statement today asserted that the commission had proved the absolute responsibility of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself, "for everything that happened in Colorado." Mr. Walsh added that the men who led the Colorado strike were fighting for liberty "against an enemy as powerful and menacing as any ever faced by our revolutionary forefathers."

"The record of the Washington hearing of the commission," said Chairman Walsh, "is remarkable, to my mind, chiefly because every major indictment brought against the Rockefellers, father and son, as well as the other coal operators working with them in Colorado, by the bitterest of agitators, has been proved out of the lips of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., or the men whom he hires to carry out the joint wills of his father and himself; in most instances backed up by the letters over the signatures of these men.

"Political domination, intimidation of the Governor, contempt for Government and the American people as a whole, the prostitution of the State to private interests, and utter contempt and disregard for the State and Federal Constitutions, as well as for statute laws, the horror of the Ludlow massacre, the exploitation of helpless miners by economic pressure, and the viler forms of larceny, the attempt to make it appear that the coal companies had met in conference representatives of the strikers, when such was not the case; the carefully organized and extensive campaign undertaken to deceive the people—all of those have been established beyond all doubt from the lips of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his personal lieutenants.

"But above all, the commission has proved the absolute responsibility of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself, for everything that happened in Colorado. W. L. MacKenzie King, former Labor Commisioner of Canada, and at present an employe of the Rockefeller Foundation, boasted, while giving his testimony upon the stand, that the will and conscience of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. were more potent in Colorado than all of the public opinion of all of the people of the United States, and that the American people must look to that one man for an improvement of conditions, conceded by all to be un-American and intolerable.

"If the Colorado record were not sufficient to give us the color and bent of the mind of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., we should still have a perfect record of his mental processes in the article by Professor Stevenson, which he indorsed as 'one of the soundest and most forcible presentments upon the subject of capital and labor he had ever seen.' Mr. Rockefeller's persistent effort to conceal from the public his true thought has failed as a result of this revelation. It does no injustice to the spirit of the article which Mr. Rockefeller so lavishly praised to call attention to that portion of it in which Professor Stevenson conceded, for the sake of argument, that 700,000 little children die annually in American on account of undernourishment of themselves or their parents, and asserts that their deaths must be conceded to bea blessing to themselves and to the community,' adding that 'such children should not have been born,' and that 'unskilled labor is mere animated machinery.'

"With the record of the Colorado investigation before them, the American people will be blind indeed if they fail to see the folly of trusting to the good intentions and the philanthropic impulses of men like the Messrs. Rockefeller, and if they do not realize that the men who lead a strike, such as that of the miners in Colorado, are fighting the same old fight for liberty and democracy, against an enemy as powerful and menacing as any ever faced by our Revolutionary forefathers."

In introducing his statement Mr. Walsh said:

"With the close of the Washington hearing the commission has practically completed its investigation of the Colorado strike. The American people now have access to a public record which for the first time in the history of the country tells the whole story of how monopolistic property interests go about it when they wish to crush a revolt against industrial despotism, and thus to retain their arbitrary power over the lives of men, women, and children.

"I favored the commission probing to the bottom this particular social cancer because I realized that the struggle in Colorado was not local or peculiar in character, but presented, as it were, a great laboratory in which every angle of the labor problem could be observed and studied, and, in my opinion, the indisputable facts developed furnish a striking illustration of what happens anywhere when the workers in their struggle for economic freedom run counter to the financial interests and to the love of arbitrary power of such men as the Messrs. Rockefeller."

Chairman Walsh announced that the commission would meet in Chicago within the next ten days to prepare a report of its findings.

"No 'experts' will prepare this report. The commission will write it," said he.

LONDON MARKET QUIET.

American Securities Dull Owing to Germany's Reply.

LONDON, May 31.—Money was in quiet demand and discount rates were steady today.

The stock market generally was very quiet. The Cape buying its favorite gold shares was practically the only feature of the trading. Bonds and home rails were steady.

American securities were dull awaiting a lead from New York tomorrow regarding Germany's reply. There were a few markings, mostly at lower prices, but United States Steel issues were firm. The closing was dull.

BOND AVERAGES.

May, 1915.

	Av.	Ch'ge.		Av.	Ch'ge.
1	84.45	—.01	17	83.08	+.07
3	84.39	—.06	18	82.97	—.11
4	84.34	—.05	19	82.94	—.03
5	84.35	+.01	20	82.85	—.09
6	84.36	+.01	21	82.85	..
7	84.16	—.20	22	82.91	+.06
8	83.95	—.21	24	82.93	+.02
10	83.68	—.27	25	82.87	—.06
11	83.81	+.13	26	82.61	—.26
12	83.80	—.01	27	82.55	—.06
13	83.60	—.20	28	82.61	+.06
14	83.00	—.60	29	82.75	+.14
15	83.01	+.01	31	Holiday.	

Range for May.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1915	84.45	May 1	82.55	May 27	82.75
1914	87.50	May 18	87.22	May 26	87.38
1913	89.06	May 7	88.61	May 29	88.01

Year's Range.

*1915	84.48	April 29	81.51	Jan. 2	..
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date.

$19,500,000 M. P. Notes Deposited.

A Director of the Missouri Pacific Railway said yesterday that approximately $10,500,000 of the $24,845,000 railway notes due today had been deposited for extension. The Board of Directors of the railway will meet today and decide what action to take regarding the notes which have not been deposited. It was said that the prospect of making the extension operative was very favorable.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

May, 1915.

The average price of twenty-five leading railroads and twenty-five industrial issues and these two groups combined for the month of April:

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 1	74.94	74.46	74.75	— .11
May 3	74.71	73.45	73.80	— .95
May 4	74.07	73.66	74.07	+ .27
May 5	74.16	72.79	72.99	—1.08
May 6	73.52	72.76	73.32	+ .33
May 7	73.02	70.35	71.44	—1.88
May 8	71.86	70.63	71.34	— .10
May 10	71.53	69.00	70.39	— .95
May 11	72.01	71.14	71.88	+1.49
May 12	72.53	71.50	71.79	— .09
May 13	71.34	70.68	70.84	— .95
May 14	70.54	68.97	69.22	—1.62
May 15	70.35	69.89	70.22	+1.00
May 17	71.04	70.49	70.74	+ .52
May 18	70.55	70.05	70.21	— .53
May 19	70.57	70.11	70.36	+ .15
May 20	70.84	70.10	70.54	+ .18
May 21	71.04	70.49	70.69	+ .55
May 22	71.24	70.82	71.06	+ .87
May 24	71.44	70.53	70.72	— .34
May 25	70.72	70.37	70.46	— .26
May 26	70.44	70.01	70.21	— .25
May 27	70.50	70.04	70.26	+ .05
May 28	70.46	70.08	70.31	+ .05
May 29	70.34	70.07	70.21	— .10
May 31—Holiday.				

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 1	70.95	69.34	69.82	— .33
May 3	69.93	67.43	67.82	—2.00
May 4	68.88	67.17	68.09	+ .27
May 5	69.08	66.33	66.90	—1.19
May 6	68.04	66.74	67.66	+ .76
May 7	68.73	62.52	64.65	—3.01
May 8	64.71	62.50	63.87	— .78
May 10	64.12	65.29	61.46	—2.41
May 11	64.60	62.94	64.09	+2.63
May 12	65.60	63.58	63.98	— .11
May 13	63.86	62.42	62.66	—1.32
May 14	62.28	59.46	60.03	—2.63
May 15	61.86	60.31	61.33	+1.33
May 17	63.73	62.58	63.21	+1.88
May 18	62.93	62.10	62.29	— .92
May 19	63.03	62.41	62.71	+ .42
May 20	63.70	62.80	63.31	+ .60
May 21	64.96	63.64	64.66	+1.35
May 22	66.06	64.98	65.53	+ .87
May 24	66.54	64.58	65.17	— .36
May 25	65.37	64.11	64.49	— .68
May 26	64.42	63.26	63.98	— .51
May 27	64.67	64.02	64.51	+ .53
May 28	64.59	64.15	64.37	— .14
May 29	64.34	63.74	63.92	— .45
May 31—Holiday.				

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	— .32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	—1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+ .27
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	—1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+ .55
May 7	70.87	66.43	68.04	—2.45
May 8	68.28	66.56	67.60	— .44
May 10	67.82	64.14	65.92	—1.68
May 11	68.30	67.04	67.98	+2.06
May 12	69.09	67.54	67.88	— .10
May 13	67.60	66.55	66.75	—1.13
May 14	66.41	64.21	64.62	—2.13
May 15	66.10	65.10	65.77	+1.25
May 17	67.38	66.53	66.97	+1.20
May 18	66.74	66.07	66.25	— .72
May 19	66.80	66.26	66.53	+ .28
May 20	67.31	66.45	66.92	+ .39
May 21	68.00	67.06	67.67	+ .75
May 22	68.65	67.90	68.29	+ .62
May 24	68.99	67.55	67.94	— .35
May 25	68.04	67.24	67.47	— .47
May 26	67.43	66.63	67.09	— .38
May 27	67.58	67.03	67.38	+ .29
May 28	67.52	67.11	67.34	— .04
May 29	67.34	66.90	67.06	— .28
May 31—Holiday.				

May Range This Year.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	74.94	May 1	68.97	May 14	70.21
Industrials	70.95	May 1	59.29	May 10	63.92
Combined	72.94	May 1	64.14	May 10	67.06

May Range Last Year.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	79.44	May 18	77.04	May 9	78.87
Industrials	60.06	May 18	57.70	May 1	59.48
Combined	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17

May Range in 1912 and 1913.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1913	84.59	May 26	82.33	May 1	82.75
1912	95.53	May 1	91.49	May 31	91.61

INDUSTRIALS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1913	57.94	May 5	56.49	May 28	56.64
1912	71.33	May 20	68.24	May 7	68.77

COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19

This Year's Range to Date.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	76.99	Apr. 19	66.13	Feb. 24	70.21
Industrials	71.24	Apr. 30	51.85	Feb. 24	63.92
Combined	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	67.06

Last Year's Range to Date.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
Railroads	84.94	Jan. 23	75.02	Apr. 25	78.87
Industrials	61.71	Mar. 23	55.46	Apr. 25	59.48
Comb. av.	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25	69.17

Year's Range in 1914.

Railroads	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
Industrials	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.36
Combined	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20

Year's Range in 1913.

Railroads	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
Industrials	67.08	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
Combined	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06

Year's Range in 1912.

Railroads	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
Industrials	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.13
Combined	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.10

Year's Range in 1911.

Railroads	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37
Industrials	69.76	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83
Combined	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

MAY TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of May aggregated 12,671,417 shares, a decrease of 8,374,115 shares as compared with the previous month, but an increase of 7,912,068 shares as compared with the corresponding month last year. There were three days on which the total dealings exceeded one million shares, with largest amount traded in 1,157,072 shares on the 10th. The smallest total for any full day was 166,164 shares on the 28th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was 564,303 shares on the 8th and the minimum 132,816 shares on the 29th.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for May and the five months of this year, as compared with the same periods back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1915	12,671,417	51,050,420
1914	4,759,349	34,098,485
1913	5,464,259	36,482,639
1912	13,655,232	62,190,954
1911	10,685,816	43,205,164
1910	11,946,981	81,120,764
1909	16,512,689	78,746,348
1908	20,924,260	74,962,783
1907	15,755,368	106,724,202
1906	23,945,096	127,807,113
1905	20,538,324	125,104,315
1904	5,260,135	45,649,876
1903	12,464,587	66,672,022
1902	13,485,777	79,734,271
1901	35,199,736	155,979,802
1900	9,487,084	58,653,854
1899	14,791,250	89,586,663
1898	9,174,552	43,814,382
1897	4,211,788	18,935,699
1896	2,779,904	21,005,101
1895	8,869,991	25,270,958
1894	5,070,129	21,560,991
1893	8,814,534	42,180,798
1892	6,146,760	41,067,225
1891	6,165,178	25,144,861
1890	1,986,952	28,005,866
1889	1,754,591	24,651,105

Dealings in railroad and miscellaneous bonds amounted to a par value of $62,691,000, in Government bonds to $502,200, in State bonds to $211,000, and in city bonds to $803,500, a total in all classes of bonds of $64,207,700, a decrease of $45,891,800 as compared with the previous month, but an increase of $19,812,200 as compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest total on any full day was $5,701,500, on the 10th, and the smallest was $1,446,500, on the 20th. For the Saturday half holiday the maximum total was $3,706,000, on the 8th, and the minimum $906,500, on the 29th.

Bond dealings for the month and from Jan. 1 make the following showing, as compared with the preceding years:

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1915	$64,207,700	$337,846,200
1914	44,895,500	319,516,000
1913	42,202,000	240,418,000
1912	61,081,500	358,115,000
1911	92,908,500	375,891,000
1910	41,857,500	319,005,300
1909	116,836,000	590,134,200
1908	98,947,000	388,251,020
1907	33,959,500	216,879,900
1906	60,856,100	342,562,800
1905	70,124,150	500,959,200
1904	37,627,200	257,449,500
1903	51,738,300	288,911,350
1902	68,106,500	428,108,600
1901	110,557,460	587,195,670
1900	39,420,840	260,480,310
1899	83,585,740	494,012,410
1898	54,750,660	325,515,700
1897	25,726,070	165,861,160
1896	29,380,260	136,128,450
1895	79,867,400	214,129,550
1894	25,524,900	159,621,720
1893	27,305,300	182,700,900
1892	48,807,500	231,194,810
1891	19,624,050	144,838,400
1890	7,987,150	164,271,710
1889	9,794,600	177,794,574

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 31.—Trading was quiet, but prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 71f 50c for cash. Exchange on London, [illegible].

PLANS SHIP LINE FOR BOTH AMERICAS

Argentine Financier Proposes a Joint Government Owned Corporation to Foster Trade.

MERGE EXISTING CONCERNS

Time Now Ripe, He Asserts, for the United States to Improve Her Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Samuel Hale Pearson, Chairman of the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American Financial conference, and one of the leading financiers of his country, today outlined a plan for an all-American ship line that would include the company owned by the Government of Brazil, the Panama Steamship Company, owned by the United States; the United Fruit Company, a privately owned American corporation, and other existing concerns. The merged company, in Mr. Pearson's view, should be owned by the interested Governments of North and South America, although the stock might be open, too to private subscribers.

Mr. Pearson explained that he knew of the political opposition in the United States to the public ownership of transportation facilities and to public subsidies, but he ventured to suggest that the recent conferences might have the effect of modifying this opposition.

As guests of the nation, most of the Latin-American delegates left Washington today on a special train, under the guidance of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, for a two weeks' tour of American cities. Mr. Pearson, however, remained behind to work for a constructive plan that might give greatly improved marine communication between North and South American ports. With this purpose in mind, Mr. Pearson will go to Philadelphia tomorrow, and on Thursday in New York he will discuss practical aspects of the subject with Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank.

Mr. Pearson said that all of the delegates were convinced of the need of improved shipping transportation between the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Much would depend, he said, upon the recommendations of President Wilson and Secretary McAdoo, but in one form or another he said he thought the American people might demand an improvement in commercial communication. All South America was eager to co-operate in the venture, he said, only the Central American countries expressing themselves as practically satisfied with present conditions.

"Argentina is ready at any time," said Mr. Pearson, "and so is Brazil; but Argentine does not need ships as much as the United States does. Notwithstanding the war in Europe, Great Britain has made it a point to have a fast ship ready at Buenos Aires every five days to take away our cattle, wheat, &c. Germany, France, Italy, and Spain have had steamship lines—fast lines—between Argentina and Europe, and by the fastest of all, the Italian line, we can be in Paris in sixteen days from Buenos Aires.

"The English have $250,000,000 invested in Argentina, more than they have invested in Australia, one of their own colonies, and it is not conceivable that they will give up without a commercial struggle any of the advantages they now have in the way of steamship lines in Argentina. After the war the other countries will also engage in any commercial struggle there may be to place their goods in South America.

"This is the time for the United States to occupy itself with this problem. Argentina does not need the ships of the United States, but the United States needs ships to take its products to South America and bring to the United States the goods that are now going to Europe.

"I see very great difficulties in the way of working out this problem. With Government ownership, of course, if any of the Americas went to war there would come up the question of being allowed to withdraw ships for auxiliaries. With each country in such a shipping combination, having one Director on a shipping board, there would come up, too, perhaps, the question of discrimination in ports of call.

"But all these things could be worked out. There could be a combination of Government ownership and private ownership and private ownership. Perhaps the lines of the Panama Steamship Company, owned by the United States of America, could be extended. Perhaps the ships of the United Fruit Company could be placed in such a combination, and its present lines in Central America extended to South American ports or new lines added to that company.

"It isn't a question of money. The sum of $100,000,000 would be sufficient, I think, and that could be easily obtained if some of the governmental questions in the way could be straightened out by statesmen of the United States. It might be possible to alter some of the laws that stand in the way if the people of the country make up their minds that they want better and closer relations with South America and if they are brought to understand thoroughly that the only thing in the way of the realization of that ideal is the lack of fast and reliable communication with South America, such as Europe has.

"Failing a governmental combination between the countries, there is the possibility of a big private corporation. Personally, I would be willing to go into aything that can be worked out, and something along that line may result."

PLANS FOR RURAL UTOPIA.

Rockefeller Board Hopes to Make Farm Folk Happy at Home.

The General Education Board, one of the Rockefeller philanthropies, announced yesterday that it had completed plans for a new departure in educational work in a Southern State, the new task being to build up a model county with an agricultural college to serve as a social centre for the whole county.

The model county, as the Educational Board hopes to work it out, will be established on lines so general that any agricultural county in any State can imitate it and so solve the problem of making farm folk contented away from city pleasures.

The county picked for the experiment is in Mississippi, but the board has decided not to announce its name at this time. The State Superintendent of Education in Mississippi brought the plan to the attention of the General Educational Board and the details of the work of establishing model conditions in rural life will be worked out under his direction, or at least in full co-operation with him.

Besides agreeing upon the model county plan the board appropriated $596,650 for the aid of various colleges and universities throughout the country. To the endowment funds of Vassar College the board subscribed $200,000, Denison University, Granville, Ohio, received $125,000, and Pomona College, at Pomona, Cal., $100,000.

For the upbuilding of secondary schools in the South $140,650 was appropriated as a contribution for the current year. For farm demonstration work for boys and girls' clubs in Maine $21,000 was appropriated for the current year, while $10,000 was appropriated for similar purposes in New Hampshire.

The board decided to enter the field of educational investigation and experiment by supporting workers connected with institutions of learning, as well as independent investigators and experiments.

On account of the large number of matters coming before the board it was decided to hold a summer session lasting for several days early in July.

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TORN BATTLE FLAGS CHEERED BY CROWDS

Veterans of the Civil War Hailed with Enthusiasm All Along Their Line of March.

MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESSES

Speakers Urge Preparedness in Lauding the Heroes Who Preserved the Union 50 Years Ago.

Eight hundred white-haired veterans of the civil war paraded yesterday under faded and bullet-riddled flags in the Memorial Day procession along Riverside Drive from Seventy-fourth Street to Ninety-second Street. Because it was the fiftieth anniversary of the end of their days on the battlefield, because the Grand Army men had felt the vibration of patriotic feeling in the atmosphere, and because it was a perfect day, the soldiers of the civil war, in spite of the waste in their ranks which old age had made in recent years, turned out yesterday in greater number than they have at any Memorial Day procession in the preceding three years.

The weather brought out great crowds along the Drive and in other parts of the city where Memorial Day exercises of one kind or another were held. With the sky cloudless and the sun shining brilliantly, breezes from the Hudson River kept the marchers and the spectators cool and put life even into flags which shells and time had almost reduced to ribbons.

Probably more than 50,000 people had gathered along the line of march. As the crowd was larger it was also more enthusiastic than usual. The big demonstrations were, of course, for the game old men and the pathetic ruins of their colors. In spite of the fact that the majority of them had passed three score and ten and that many crippled by old wounds and age had to carry canes, they responded quickly to tactical orders from their commanders and as a body moved with the precision of a smooth-running war machine.

Cheers for the Veterans.

Receiving cheers and shouts of encouragement at every block, they were kept busy smiling and saluting. They passed thousands and thousands of American flags, as a large proportion of those in the crowd carried small ones. Flags were hung out of windows all along the Drive.

The flag display throughout the city yesterday, as well as along the line of march of the procession, was the greatest the city has seen since Spanish war days at least. Along many of the residence streets flags hung in clusters. Along Broadway, wherever there was a flagpole, there was a large flag out, while small ones by thousands flapped from windows and thousands of tiny ones stuck out of buttonholes.

Special cheers along the line of march were given for the twelve doughty old Zouaves who appeared in faded red baggy trousers with the characteristic jacket and tasseled fez. Also the crowds approved noisily of occasional ranks of veterans who appeared with swords drawn and the blades flashing brightly.

One of the marchers who was cheered all the way along the route was George Sebech of Reno Post, No. 44, who carried medals for service both in the Mexican and in the civil war. He marched sturdily, and continually saluted and waved his hat at the ovation he received. He said:

"I am 98 years old, but I'll be marching here ten years from now, when these Spanish war boys are getting gray."

National Guard and Regulars.

A platoon of mounted police formed the head of the column and was followed by a battalion of regular troops of the Coast Artillery. Next came the First Division of the National Guard, commanded by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. Following were the survivors of the Grand Army, headed by the Grand Marshal, Commander Sherburne C. Van Tassel, who rode a bay charger. The members of his staff were Adjt. Gen. Joseph B. Lord, Past Grand Marshals William E. Van Wyck, George M. Barry, Samuel Mildenburg, Isidore Isaacs, George H. Stevens, George S. Drew, Simpson Hamburger, and William Kirchner, Assistant Adjutants M. B. Wood, John H. Wood, Charles W. Brown, H. J. Kearney, Frank J. Schleder, Harry B. Dennison, E. K. Fassett, William H. Elliott, Captain Howard M. Graff, Chief Aid and Aids David Loria, Hugh Fitzpatrick, Henry Holmes, Charles Farmer, Daniel D. Lawlor, Theodore Joffe, and George Blair.

The guard of honor to the Grand Marshal included Farragut Naval Post, No. 516; Farragut Fleet, Port of New York; the Monitor Association, Port of Brooklyn; the Ella Bixby Tent, No. 18, Daughters of Veterans, and Adams Goss Post, No. 330.

There were four divisions of Grand Army Posts, and in the other divisions marched several columns of Spanish War veterans in khaki and blue flannel, numerous fife and drum corps, bands and semi-military organizations.

In the reviewing stand at Eighty-ninth Street were Rear Admirals C. D. Sigsbee, General N. W. Day, General Anson G. McCook, Colonel George E. Dewey, Colonel James E. March, General Horace Porter, Colonel C. Blakewell, and Captain J. B. Greenhut, besides many city officials and prominent men.

Memorial Day Addresses.

Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, delivered the address at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. He said:

"These are trying days for our country. In this present day and age of cultured barbarism, disarmament would mean suicide, while the mailed fist of aggressiveness would be a crime. Our stand is between the two extremes. We will never adopt the platform of peace-at-any-price. Peace at the price of liberty, democracy or any of the high ideals for which the nation was established would not be peace. Nor will this country follow the inconsiderate demands of the jingoists who would involve us in entangling alliances and in ill-advised warfare. Our country must maintain armed peace. As vigilance is the price of liberty, preparedness is the price of peace.

"The President of this country stands for these ideals. He has in the present crisis set a splendid example of neutrality plus courage, of peace minus submissiveness, and of poise plus assertiveness."

A strong appeal for preparedness was made by Fire Commissioner Adamson after the parade at a dinner at Healy's of 300 veterans of the Spanish war, who belong to the Police and Fire Departments.

"We could not hope," he said, "to cope with a foreign invasion with our defenses in their present state any more than we could hope to cope with a conflagration if we waited until the fire had started before we began to train our firemen."

Twenty-two members of John A. Dix Post marched to the grave of General Dix in the Trinity Cemetery, at 153d Street. There ex-Governor John A. Dix addressed them, saying:

"Whether we are made a party to this war or not, we should be prepared. We need a stronger and better balanced navy and a bigger army. It would be little short of murder to send untrained men against disciplined troops."

Bronx Has a Parade.

Thousands turned out in the Bronx to see the Memorial Day parade there, in which United States troops from Fort Totten, civic organizations, and several contingents of Boy Scouts and boys' clubs took part. They were reviewed at McKinley Square by Borough President Douglas Mathewson.

Thousands visited the cemeteries in Queens, and placed flags on the graves. Until a few years ago soldiers' graves alone were decorated with flags, but this has been changed by families of foreign birth who extended the custom by placing flags as well as flowers on the graves of their dead.

Robert McGuire, a civil war veteran, 71 years old, of 204 Bank Street, lost his footing yesterday while lowering the colors to half-mast at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. His scalp was cut, and he went home after he had been attended by Dr. Padulla of Knickerbocker Hospital.

HUERTA HEARS AN ADDRESS.

Representative Brown Makes a Plea for Preparedness.

Representative Lathrop Brown of St. James, L. I., the principal speaker at the Memorial Day exercises in Flushing yesterday, made a plea for a stronger navy and a larger army.

"I believe that a defenseless condition invites trouble," said he, "and that if our mission in the world is the noblest of all the nations we ought to be able to fulfill that mission without losing the life of any single citizen.

"Our army consists of about 32,000 men, and if all concentrated at one point would be perhaps a fifth large enough to hold in check a small attacking force pending the creation of a real army. Our 100,000 militia could be of no real service under three months. If war is wicked and stupid, it is greater stupidity and criminal wickedness to encourage others to make war by remaining defenseless."

Among those who listened to Representative Brown was General Victoriano Huerta, ex-President of Mexico.

VETERANS OUT IN BROOKLYN.

Militia and Old Guard Escort Civil War Survivors.

Great crowds turned out to view the parade in Brooklyn yesterday morning and the remnant of the Grand Army of the Republic, the regulars, the militia, and other marching bodies were greeted with cheers all along the line. At the head of the column stepped the Old Guard of New York in all the splendor of their bearskin shakos and other trappings, acting as escort to the Grand Marshal, Major Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, retired.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, retired, was the reviewing officer. Among those with him on the reviewing stand in Eastern Parkway, near Underhill Avenue, were Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckenridge, Brig. Gen. James McLeer, and Colonel John B. White, the Commandant of Fort Hamilton. Preceding the parade, the reviewing party were guests at a reception at the Hanover Club.

After the procession had disbanded the war veterans went to the various cemeteries in and around Brooklyn, where memorial exercises for tht soldier dead were held.

When the Forty-seventh Regiment marched out of its armory in Marcy Avenue to join in the parade the crowd was surprised to hear the band play the air, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier." It was recalled that only recently a National Guard officer in Brooklyn had complained to the Board of Education about the singing of this song in one of the public schools. It was said that the tune "just happened to be picked out" by the band. The members of the regiment seemed to look upon the matter as a joke.

WOULD EDUCATE CONVICTS.

Prof. Egbelt Points to New Field for College Graduates.

Professor James C. Egbert, director of the extension teaching department and the Summer session at Columbia University, outlined his views on the necessity of educating the convicts in the State prisons yesterday afternoon at a conference at the home of Mrs. John H. Flagler, at North Brook Farm, Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Flagler is Chairman of the Educational Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation spoke of reformatory methods in handling county jails, and E. Kent Hubbard of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut State Reformatory outlined the system of self-government at the reformatory. Adolph Lewisohn, President of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, spoke on the need for improvement in the treatment of prisoners.

The universities throughout the country owe a duty to the convicts of the State according to the views of Professor Egbert. His plan is for each prison to have an educational director who should draw on the universities for trained teachers qualified to handle novel problems in the prisons.

"It is convenient and natural," Professor Egbert said, "to accept the old theory that punishment must be made harsh and terrible so as to accomplish a deterrent effect and thus reduce the amount of crime. This is the view, I understand, of an Assistant Commissioner of Police in New York City. We know, nevertheless, that the deterrent effect in the case of released criminals, once imprisoned in terrible surroundings, is a myth. The general purpose of educating the prisoner is mainly to give him greater intelligence and thus render him a bettter, more satisfactory, and more useful person, whether within or without the prison walls.

"The part our universities can take in this splendid field in philanthropic endeavor is not small. They can provide trained specialists who can study the problems involved; they can equip teachers for this special field, who in turn can teach those of the inmates who are competent to serve in this respect, and, finally, they can supply teachers from their own ranks if necessary.

"The county jail should be an efficient reformatory. What does the State do at this moment of opportunity? It thrusts the convict into a gloomy, unwholesome prison and locks him up in a steel cage, where he is forced into close association with the vilest criminals and is exhibited like a wild beast in a menagerie. His associates ridicule his scruples, persuade him he has been unjustly treated, inspire him with hatred toward the officers of the law, and make him one of themselves. It is the universal testimony of all who know the jails that prisoners uniformly come out worse than they went in. The evils of the jail system are due to ignorance and to the radical error of using the jails for two inconsistent purposes: the punishment of convicted offenders and the safe detention of prisoners awaiting trial."

Among those present at the conference were Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Judge and Mrs. Eldridge H. Gary, Professor Egbert, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kent Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Gary Snow, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Milliken, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Gary Snow, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. Stehli, Miss Jean Webster, Professor and Mrs. G. W. Kirchwey, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Hart, Mrs. James A. Wright, Dr. Percy S. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Dr. and Mrs. S. Adolphus Knopf, Miss Alice Preston, E. Stagg Whitin, Miss Grace Mitchell, and Miss Mary Schell.

HOSPITAL TO GET BEQUEST.

W. S. Hancock Believed to Have Aided Mercer of Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—It was rumored about the city today that the bulk of the $500,000 estate supposed to have been left by William S. Hancock, ex-State Controller, will go ultimately to Mercer Hospital. He was a liberal contributor to the hospital.

According to a report given credence here Mr. Hancock at the time of his death was engaged to be married to Mrs. M. Elizabeth Challenger of Philadelphia, who attended the funeral last Friday. Mrs. Challenger is believed to have been remembered to the extent of $25,000 in the will. Mr. Hancock had no near relatives, but it is understood seventeen cousins will receive annuities of $750 each during their lifetime.

Bequests to charities becoming immediately available are said to include $35,000 to Mercer Hospital, $20,000 to the Widows' and Single Women's Home in this city, and $5,000 each to McKinley and St. Francis Hospitals and to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. of this city. Mercer Hospital also is believed to be the residuary legatee of the greater part of the estate.

BRECKINRIDGE ASKS BETTER DEFENSES

Assistant Secretary of War Describes Our Military Policy as Inadequate.

SHOULD BE READY FOR WAR

In Memorial Day Address He Says the Army Is Deficient in Both Men and Material.

Grand Army men who held the seats of honor around the speakers' platform at Grant's Tomb, and the crowd of about 2,000 who surrounded them, broke into applause again and again yesterday afternoon when Assistant Secretary of War Henry S. Breckinridge in a vigorous and passionate speech denounced the "disarmers" and the "peace-at-any-price men" and insisted there was great need of preparation for self-defense.

"The military policy of the United States, if it can be dignified by such a name, is inadequate, and it is up to such men as you to see that it is reconstructed, and that right speedily," he said.

The first part of this statement was greeted with laughter and the last part with cheers. When the speaker grew warm in his attack on the "disarmers," many of the Grand Army men waved their hats at him, and shouted, "Good, good!" "That's the talk!" and other words of encouragement. There was a storm of applause and laughter when he said:

"If Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant and the men of the Grand Army of the Republic had been peace-at-any-price men, the nation would now be disrupted. If Patrick Henry, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson had been peace-at-any-price men, New York would now be a provincial town and the United States a colony."

Mr. Breckinridge began by imagining the thoughts that were passing through the minds of most of the Grand Army men at this time. He quoted the Grand Army man as saying to himself:

Two Opposing Factions.

"I wonder if those who lead the thought and action of the nation comprehend sufficiently the inter-relationship of this Republic with the mighty world forces now so active. I wonder if the shackles of provincialism and insularity have been stricken from the minds of the men of light and leading so that a true conception of America can be had—a conception of America as a unit in the world system, and not as a place eternally disconnected from the circumstances and forces, and, aye, the fate, that pursues the other racial and political entities of the world.

"There is a struggle," Mr. Breckinridge continued, "of ideas and ideals taking place in this land. Each side has able leaders, and they marshal their battalions of logic and rhetoric with skill and determination. Each side has a banner, and on its banner carries a shibboleth. On the banner of the first is written: 'The strength of impotence and the impotence of strength.' On the banner of the other is written: 'Be strong.'

"Those who would not strengthen the defenses of the country tell us that preparation for war does not prevent war; that the building up of great armaments tempts to war; that the possession of the means of striking is a temptation to strike; that the influence of America in the world should be by moral force, and not by brute force; that war is terrible, and under no circumstances should be resorted to.

"Those who stand for the setrengthening of the national defenses admit that preparation for war does not prevent war, but insist that it does prevent certain very dire consequences of not being prepared.

Weakness Invites Tyranny.

"The history of mankind has been that those nations which have not been prepared to defend themselves have suffered humiliation and the tyranny of other races. But despite the fact that this question of the value of being prepared has been fought out and seemingly settled on a hundred battlefields, the disarmers still advise us to stick to impotence for our protection.

"If the men of little Switzerland had been peace-at-any-price men, they would not have fought their glorious battle for liberty, when in 1291 the foot-soldiers of the people put to flight the mailed and mounted warriors of the nobility.

"Thank God that there are men in this country who would be, not only willing, but quick to fight the fight of liberty. I would hang my head in shame if I believed that the bone and sinew of the people of this country today were not as ready to give and receive blows in the name of liberty as were their forefathers in any of the wars in which they were engaged.

"There is nothing to fear for the courage and steadfastness and capacity for self-sacrifice of the American people. But there is cause for concern that the nation be so circumstanced as to its defenses that undue weakness could not attempt either the covetous or ill-disposed, if such there be, to aggression against us.

"Our army is deficient in personnel and material, neither of which can be improved. You men of '61 know that the raw recruit who turned tail and fled at Bull Run was just as much of a man as the seasoned veteran that compassed Vicksburg and hurled Lee back from Gettysburg.

Democracy Not Endangered.

"But the disarmer would raise the cry of militarism and fog the issue with his railings. Let us not be deceived by a word. The possession of strength adequate for defense is not militarism. Militarism is the ideals and ambitions and purposes behind the strength.

"It would be just as logical to argue that a boy ought to be kept fat and flabby lest he should prove to be a bully among his fellows, as that we should deprive this nation of the means of defense for the purpose of preventing its becoming a bully among nations.

"The disarmer raises the cry that to make soldiers of citizens strikes at the root of democracy. But in this he does not deal with facts, for facts are things with which the disarmer is seldom found to be familiar. Two of the most democratic of nations today are Switzerland and Australia. Those who have studied their laws know that they are in the very vanguard of democracy and social progress. Both have adopted universal military service, Switzerland adopted it fifty years ago, because she foresaw that that her existence would be threatened otherwise, and Australia more recently for the same reason."

Past Commander Fenwick Y. Hedley, Chairman of the Memorial Day Committee, who presided at the exercises, was cheered when he said:

"The record of the Grand Army of the Republic is unstained by any deeds of wilful inhumanity."

Others who took part in the exercises were Commander Thomas Murray, Chaplain Rev. William N. Richie, and Officer of the Day George R. Brown. A salute was fired in the Hudson River near Grant's Tomb by the battleship Florida.

GEN. REYES ARRIVES HERE.

Going to South America to Lecture on Trade Extension.

General Rafael Reyes, former President of the United States of Colombia, arrived here yesterday with his family from Paris on the French liner Espagne on the way to South America, where he will lecture in Brazil, Chile, and Peru on trade extension.

Another passenger on the Espagne was Pierre Chaubert, Special Commercial Delegate from the French Government to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

TO AID LEAGUE OF PEACE.

Invitations for Conference Are Signed by 109 Leading Men.

Formal invitations were received yesterday by many prominent persons urging their attendance at the conference to be held on Thursday, June 17, in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, to consider the adoption of proposals for a League of Peace and to decide upon steps to be taken for obtaining the support of public opinion and of Governments. The full membership of the National Provisional Committee, which is headed by ex-President Taft and which issued the call for the conference, was announced in the invitations. There are 109 members of the committee, all of them men widely known for business, educational, religious, or political leadership. They are:

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor The Outlook.
EDWIN A. ALDERMAN, President University of Virginia.
JAMES B. ANGELL, educator and diplomatist.
JOHN BARRETT, Director General Pan-American Union.
JAMES M. BECK, former Assistant Attorney General.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, scientist and inventor.
PERRY BELMONT, former Chairman Committee on Foreign Affairs.
GEORGE H. BLAKESLEE, Professor of History, Clark University.
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, Mayor of Philadelphia.
GUTZON BORGLUM, sculptor.
SAMUEL P. BROOKS, President Baylor University.
CHARLES R. BROWN, Dean Yale Divinity School.
ELMER E. BROWN, Chancellor New York University.
HENRY A. BUCHTEL, ex-Governor of Colorado.
GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., civil engineer.
WINSTON CHURCHILL, author.
FRANCIS E. CLARK, founder United Society of Christian Endeavor.
JOHN BATES CLARK, political economist, Columbia University.
PHILANDER P. CLAXTON, United States Commissioner of Education.
A. T. CLEARWATER, jurist.
FREDERIC R. COUDERT, lawyer.
FRANK CRANE, editorial writer Associated Newspapers.
R. FULTON CUTTING, financier.
WILLIAM C. DENNIS, former Assistant Solicitor Department of State.
JACOB M. DICKINSON, ex-Secretary of War.
HENRY STURGIS DRINKER, President Lehigh University.
SAMUEL T. DUTTON, educator.
WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE, President Brown University.
WOODBRIDGE N. FERRIS, Governor of Michigan.
JOHN H. FINLEY, New York Commissioner of Education.
IRVING FISHER, political economist, Yale University.
WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, former member United States Civil Service Commission.
HOWARD B. FRENCH, manufacturer.
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS.
FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, professor of sociology, Columbia University.
WASHINGTON GLADDEN, author, clergyman.
CASPER F. GOODRICH, Rear Admiral, U. S. N.
GEORGE GRAY, member of The Hague Court.
JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, mining engineer.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, professor of government, Harvard University.
WILLIAM O. HART, President Louisiana Historical Association.
ROWLAND G. HAZARD, manufacturer.
BAYARD HENRY, lawyer.
JOHN GRIER HIBBEN, President Princeton University.
EMIL G. HIRSCH, rabbi.
GEORGE C. HOLT, United States District Judge.
HAMILTON HOLT, editor The Independent.
H. J. HOWLAND, associate editor The Independent.
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, President The Independent.
ANDREW B. HUMPHREY, Secretary American Peace and Arbitration League.
CHARLES CHENEY HYDE, professor of international law, Northwestern University.
JEREMIAH W. JENKS, political economist, New York University.
HOMER H. JOHNSON, lawyer.
DAVID STARR JORDAN, Chancellor Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
FREDERICK N. JUDSON, lawyer.
DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President New York Life Insurance Company.
J. LEONARD LEVY, rabbi.
EDGAR ODELL LOVETT, President Rice Institute.
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, President Harvard University.
FREDERICK LYNCH, Secretary Church Peace Union.
THEODORE MARBURG, economist.
SAMUEL W. McCALL, member of Congress.
JAMES B. McCREARY, Governor of Kentucky.
VICTOR H. METCALF, ex-Secretary of Navy.
JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman New York State Industrial Commission.
SAMUEL C. MITCHELL, President Delaware College.
JOHN BASSETT MOORE, Professor International Law and Diplomacy, Columbia University.
HENRY C. MORRIS, President Chicago Peace Society.
CYRUS NORTHROP, President Emeritus, University of Minnesota.
ALTON B. PARKER, jurist.
GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, publisher.
GEORGE H. PROUTY, ex-Governor of Vermont.
ODIN ROBERTS, lawyer.
VICTOR ROSEWATER, editor Omaha Bee.
LEO S. ROWE, President American Academy of Political and Social Science.
NATH. C. SCHAEFFER, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
JACOB H. SCHIFF, banker.
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, banker.
JOHN C. SHAFFER, newspaper publisher.
WILLIAM A. SHANKLIN, President Wesleyan University.
ROBERT SHARP, President Tulane University.
ALBERT SHAW, editor Review of Reviews.
WILLIAM H. SHORT, Secretary the New York Peace Society.
EDGAR F. SMITH, Provost University of Pennsylvania.
JOHN A. STEWART, Chairman Peace Central Committee.
OSCAR S. STRAUS, member of Hague Court.
FRANK S. STREETER, lawyer.
JOSEPH SWAIN, President Swarthmore College.
WILLIAM H. TAFT, ex-President United States.
JOHN M. THOMAS, President Middlebury College.
CHARLES F. THWING, President Western Reserve University.
JAMES L. TRYON, Director American Peace Society.
HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Professor of Politics and Diplomacy, George Washington University.
CHARLES R. VAN HISE, President University of Wisconsin.
W. H. VARY, Master New York State Grange.
ANTON C. WEISS, editor Duluth Herald.
BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER, President University of California.
EVERETT P. WHEELER, lawyer.
HARRY A. WHEELER, banker.
ANDREW D. WHITE, educator and diplomatist.
THOMAS RAEBURN WHITE, lawyer.
JOHN M. WHITEHEAD, lawyer.
TALCOTT WILLIAMS, journalist.
WARDNER WILLIAMS, President Colorado State Board of Peace Commissioners.
GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON, Professor of International Law, Harvard University.
LUTHER B. WILSON, Bishop M. E. Church.
OLIVER WILSON, Master National Grange.
STEPHEN S. WISE, rabbi.
THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, Professor International Law, Yale University.

The tentative proposals of the committee are that nations agree to submit all differences to ajudication or arbitrations, that the agreeing nations use their military forces to prevent any one of their number from going to war before all questions in dispute shall have been submitted to an international court or council, and that the powers in the agreement codify rules of international law by which they shall abide.

The conference in Philadelphia will meet at 10 o'clock in the Assembly Room of Independence Hall and hold a morning and an afternoon session. There will be a banquet in the evening, at which men of national prominence will speak.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Tues., preceded by rain in early morning. Wed., fair and warmer; moderate and variable winds.

S. Car.—Showers Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; gentle e. to n. e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Tues. Wed., fair and warmer; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Tues. and probably Wed.; gentle s. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; gentle n. w. to n. winds.

La.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light, variable winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Okla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.

West. Tex., Utah, Ark., and Ky.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn.—Fair in w., rain in e., Tues. Wed., fair; warmer in e.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate e. to n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Wed.; light, variable winds, becoming s. e.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; light e. to s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy; light s. e. winds.

Wis.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy; light s. e. winds.

Minn.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy; gentle s. e. winds.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Iowa, Kan., Neb., and S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., fair.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"Diligence is the mother of good luck."

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THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1915:

JUNE 1ST, 1915:
American Cotton Oil Co. Pref. Stock Dividend 3%.
Blackford County, Indiana, Court House 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne 7s.
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Regular Guaranteed Stock Dividend (quarterly 1¾%.)
Cleveland & Pitts. Rd. Co. Special Guaranteed Betterment Stock Dividend (quarterly 1%.)
Marion County, Indiana, 3½s Refunding Bds.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Sewer & Street Impt. Bds.
Randolph County, Indiana, Sinking Fund.
JUNE 3RD, 1915:
Marion County, Indiana, Funding 3½s.
JUNE 10TH, 1915:
Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 4s.
JUNE 20TH, 1915:
Marion County, Indiana, Refunding 3½s.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Levee & Embankment 4s.
JUNE 30TH, 1915:
Indianapolis, Indiana, Refunding 4s.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City
Coupons and Dividends due in June are payable at this office on and after June 1st, 1915, as follows:
Albion Gas Light Company
Armour & Company
Braden Copper Mines Company
Johnstown, City of (Water Bonds)
Midland Terminal Railway Company
Millard Lumber Company
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6%
Napanee Water Works Company
New Castle, City Water Co. 5%
Peoples Street Railway Company
Sharon Railway Company
Scranton, City of
JUNE 17TH, 1915
Village of North Pelham
JUNE 30TH, 1915
Churchill's 7%
Sleepy Hollow Country Club (Reg. Int.)
Dividends
JUNE 1ST, 1915
Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company
F. W. Woolworth Company Common

REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA

EXTERNAL SIX PER CENT. STERLING LOAN OF £500,000

Notice is hereby given that on January 4th, 1915, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in the presence of Senor Adolfo Ballivian, a representative duly designated by the Republic of Bolivia for the drawing herein referred to, Mr. Wm. Pierson Hamilton, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Mr. Edward S. Pegram, a Notary Public of the County and State of New York, pursuant to Article 4 of said bonds, a drawing was conducted for the purposes of said Article 4, and that Bonds of said Series numbered as follows:

142	565	652	924	1231	2040	2136
184	607	792	925	1301	2041	2138
186	610	814	928	1393	2042	2202
222	631	833	953	1502	2133	
564	638	878	1046	1678	2135	

were drawn by lot for payment on July 1st, 1915, pursuant to the terms of said Bonds, and that The New York Times and The New York Sun, two New York newspapers, and The London Times, a London newspaper, have been designated by J. P. Morgan & Co. as the newspapers in which the numbers thus drawn shall be advertised. Interest on the Bonds so drawn will cease on and after July 1st, 1915. Payment will be made on or after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York, or at the office of Morgan, Grenfell & Co., in London, on presentation of said Bonds, with all coupons attached maturing on or after July 1st, 1915.

ISMAEL MONTES,
Presidente de la Republica de Bolivia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
6% Ten-Year Income Gold Bonds,
HERCULES POWDER CO.
REDEMPTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article Four of the Indenture dated January 2d, 1913, between Hercules Powder Company and Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, that said company will redeem on August 1st, 1915, all of its then outstanding 6% Ten-Year Income Gold Bonds.

On presentation and surrender at the Trust Department of Guaranty Trust Company of New York at 140 Broadway, New York City, on or after August 1st, 1915, of any of said outstanding Income Bonds, there will be paid to the holders thereof 102% of the face value of such bonds. Interest maturing August 1st, 1915, will be paid on or after said date to the registered holders or upon presentation of coupon maturing on that date. After August 1st, 1915, interest on the said Income Bonds will cease.

HERCULES POWDER CO.,
R. H. DUNHAM, President.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Attention of the bondholders is called to our offer of April 11th, 1914: Until August 1st the Company will accept bonds under the offer of April 11th, 1914, the terms of which are as follows:—

Upon surrender of each $1,000 Income 6% Gold Bond to the Hercules Powder Company at its main office, we will issue to the owner thereof nine shares of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock, and make cash adjustment of the accrued interest on the bonds surrendered and the proportion of the quarterly dividend on the stock to date of exchange.

Bonds less than $1,000 will be accepted on the same proportionate basis; the Company will issue one share of Preferred Stock upon surrender of each $100 bond accompanied by a cash payment of $11.33, adjustment of accrued interest and proportion of dividend to be made in cash in the same manner provided for the $1,000 bonds.

All bonds surrendered in the registered form must be assigned in blank by the registered holder, his signature being duly witnessed.

Bondholders who take Preferred Stock in payment for their bonds obtain an increase of $8.00 on each $60.00 of present annual income, and the retirement of the bonds, which constitute now a liability ahead of the Preferred Stock, seems to make more than probable a substantial advance in the market value of the Preferred Stock.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. MARKELL, Treasurer.
Wilmington, Delaware, May 28, 1915.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
TIFFANY & COMPANY,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of Tiffany and Company will be held at the office of the Company, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Transfer books will close on the 22nd day of May, 1915, at five o'clock P. M., and will open on the 2nd day of June, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.

H. H. TREADWELL, Secretary.
Dated, New York, May 1st, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 8, 1915, for furnishing Paints, Varnishes, Glass, &c., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Q. M., 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., June 15, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., 10,000 lbs. brass castings, and 1,000 lbs. of phosphor bronze castings, from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1915. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
E. T. HOLT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. LEACH & CO.,
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
JUNE 1, 1915.
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Alexandria, Ind., School.
Bloomington, Ill., School and Roads.
Cook Co., Ill., School.
Connersville, Ind., Electric Light.
East Penna. Gas & Electric.
Isanti County, Minn., Ditch.
La Crosse, Wis., School.
Multnomah Co., Ore., School Dist. No. 31.
Meade Co., S. Dak., School Dist. No. 75.
Marshall County, Minn., Ditch.
Montpelier, Ind., Funding.
Mount Vernon, Ind., Refunding.
New Carlisle, Ind., Electric Light.
Northfield, Vt., Electric Lt. & Pow. Co.
Peoria Township, Ill., 5s.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 5.
Spokane Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 15.
Sycamore, Ill., Public Improvement.
Vinita, Ind. Ter., Water Works & Sewer.
Virginia Power Co.
Wallington, N. J.
Wyandotte, Mich., Sewer.
JUNE 5, 1915.
Amite Co., Miss., Convict Farm.
JUNE 15, 1915.
Union County, Ore., School Dist. No. 1.
JUNE 20, 1915.
Bannock Co., Ida., School Dist. No. 1.
JUNE 21, 1915.
West Indianapolis, Ind.
JUNE 29, 1915.
Joliet, Ill., Refunding.

Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The second installment of 1¾% of the seven per cent. dividend which was declared upon the preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation on January 19, 1915, will be payable on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 16, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Dated June 1, 1915.
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
Springfield, Massachusetts.
Preferred Capital Stock
Dividend No. 7.
May 25th, 1915.

A dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, July 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 21st, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Union Trust Company of Springfield, Massachusetts.

FRANK J. WESCHLER, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SALT COMPANY,
2 Rector Street.

A dividend of one-half of one per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 19th, 1915, on which date the transfer books at the office of the Transfer Agent, the Corporation Trust Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., will be closed until July 2nd, 1915.

WILLIAM H. BARNARD, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.
120 Broadway, New York, May 28th, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 28th quarterly dividend, one dollar ($1.00) per share, being at the rate of Ten per cent. (10%) per quarter on par value, payable June 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 11th, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.
25 Broad St., New York, May 28, 1915.

The Executive Committee of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share, payable June 30, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 11, 1915.

E. P. SHOVE, Treasurer.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, May 28, 1915.

The Executive Committee of the Chino Copper Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share, payable June 30th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 11th, 1915.

C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, May 21st, 1915.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid July 1, 1915, to Preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 17th, 1915.

LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Coupons due June 1, 1915, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., New York.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

WESTINGHOUSE
Electric & Manufacturing Company.
EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
To the Stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company will be held at the chief office of the Company, in the Borough of East Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 9, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M., for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 22d day of May, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1915, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Dated, May 19, 1915.
JAMES C. BENNETT, Secretary.

Secretary's Office of the
CHRISTOPHER & 10TH ST. R. R. CO.
545 East Fourteenth St.
New York, May 25th, 1915.

The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 1st, 1915.

The polls remain open from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. GEORGE W. LINCH, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING of the American Cement Engineering Company will be held at 315 Fifth Avenue, (front room, second floor,) New York City, on Monday, June 7th, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company will be held in the office of the Company in the Company's building, Market Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on Thursday, June 3rd, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock noon. Transfer books close May 3rd, open June 4th, 1915.

CHAS. K. SEYMOUR, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

W. C. COLES & CO.,
Successors to
ACKERMANN & COLES,
61 Broadway, New York City.

The firm of Ackermann & Coles expires on this date by limitation. Fred'k T. Ackermann and W. Chauncey Coles will sign as liquidating partners and agents of the firm.

FRED'K T. ACKERMANN,
W. CHAUNCEY COLES,
WM. T. WISNER, 2D.,
ALBERT P. RASQUIN.
June 1st, 1915.

W. Chauncey Coles and Albert P. Rasquin have this day formed a co-partnership under the firm name of

W. C. COLES & CO.,

succeeding to the business of Ackermann & Coles, and will act as dealers in Standard Oil Securities, Bank, Trust Co., Title and Insurance Co. Stocks and as Brokers in Unlisted Securities. The firm will occupy the former offices of Ackermann & Coles at the above address.

Fred'k T. Ackermann retires from business, but will make his headquarters at the office of W. C. Coles & Co.

W. T. Wisner, 2d, will make his office at 43 Exchange Place.

W. CHAUNCEY COLES,
ALBERT P. RASQUIN.
June 1st, 1915.

I BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT I HAVE withdrawn from the firm of SMITH, MEYER & GOLDFIELD. The business will be continued by Smith & Meyer, who have taken over all the assets and assumed all the liabilities. AARON A. GOLDFIELD.

A LIMITED NUMBER.
War Pictures, as published by The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form. The volume consists of ten weekly issues, made up of shop-handled copies, and for that reason sold at the special price of One Dollar a Volume. At book and department stores or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

JAMES SMITH SEEKS $200,000 OF SCHWAB

Ex-Senator Sues for Fees in United States Shipbuilding Co. Receivership.

ADMITS RECEIVING $100,000

Plaintiff Contends Bondholders Got $5,000,000 by His Aid—Schwab as Arbiter.

Papers in a suit growing out of the appointment of ex-Senator James Smith of Newark as receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company disclose that for some years Mr. Smith unsuccessfully tried to induce Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, successor to the shipbuilding company, to pay him $200,000 for the work he did in settling up the affairs of the latter organization. The appointment of Mr. Smith as receiver was made by Judge Kirkpatrick of the Federal Court at Trenton on July 1, 1903.

The shipbuilding company was a seventy-million-dollar organization. The Directors, who were under Mr. Schwab's control, had relieved themselves of all responsibility, and it was alleged that they were not only doing nothing to release the company from its embarrassments, but were "advising the stockholders to submit to ruinous extortion to procure present funds." Mr. Schwab and his associates were fighting hard to keep the company out of insolvency and were desperately striving to effect a reorganization.

Mr. Smith acted as receiver of the company for three years, and then set about trying to collect from Mr. Schwab fees aggregating $200,000. He met with small success, and about five years ago he sued Mr. Schwab in the Supreme Court here, but the case was not pushed. The impression at the time was that the matter had been settled out of court. But there was no settlement. The case appeared again last week in the office of County Clerk Schneider by the filing of an order substituting for Commissioner of Accounts Leonard Wallstein, who was Mr. Smith's attorney, Mr. Wallstein's law partner, Arthur L. Strasser, as attorney of record for the plaintiff. The first papers in the suit were not filed because at that time the law requiring the recording of all papers in suits at law had not been enacted.

Mr. Strasser's action disclosed that Mr. Schwab had answered Mr. Smith's suit and had amended his answer. To this amended answer Mr. Strasser, on behalf of Mr. Smith, filed a reply, which furnished the information that the suit involved a large amount of money. Willard A. Mitchell, attorney for Mr. Schwab, declined to discuss the case. Mr. Strasser also refused to go into details, but it was learned that Mr. Schwab will contend he has made full payment to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith is said to be willing to admit that he has received $100,000, but will insist that setting up this payment as a defense will have no standing in court, because it is barred by the statute of limitations.

None of the papers on file shows the precise grounds on which Mr. Smith bases his claim for payment, but it is known that he believes he is entitled to $200,000, because, through his efforts as receiver, the bondholders of the company benefited to the tune of $5,000,000 in the value of their holdings.

The committee which represented Mr. Schwab in the proceedings opposed the payment of the fees claimed by Mr. Smith on the ground that while he was acting as the receiver he was also managing the affairs of a trust company and a leather factory, and that, therefore, he gave not more than one-third of his time and attention to the shipbuilding company. It was also contended at the time that Mr. Smith had never visited the various plants of the company, had nothing to do with the managing of them, and that the total amount of money that passed through his hands did not exceed $1,125,000.

A fee of $50,000 was paid to Mr. Smith's attorneys at the time of his receivership, and the matter of settling with him was turned over to Mr. Schwab, who was to act on behalf of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21732.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN FUHRMAN individually and as a member of the firm of GILES & FUHRMAN, Bankrupt.

Herman Fuhrman, individually and as a member of the firm of Giles & Fuhrman, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 20th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 11th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 28th, 1915.

NO. 21710.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. BOYD, Bankrupt.

William H. Boyd was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 18th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 28th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21746.—In Bankruptcy.—MAKS STEIN, sometimes called Max Stein, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Maks Stein, sometimes called Max Stein, are hereby given notice that on May 24th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21725.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON KATZINOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Aaron Katzinowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 20th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 11th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 28, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21755.—In Bankruptcy.—ANDRE TRIDON, Bankrupt.

Andre Tridon was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 26th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on June 11th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated May 27th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 20684.—In Bankruptcy.—P. & S. ASEPTIC MFG. CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said P. & S. Aseptic Mfg. Corporation are hereby given notice that on March 5th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 11th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21661.—In Bankruptcy.—SEWARD DREDGING COMPANY, a corporation, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Seward Dredging Company, a corporation, are hereby given notice that on May 13th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 11th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room No. 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Fl.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Motion Picture Pat Co<Prog Motion Picture Corpn.
Same<Comet Film Co.
Hornidge<De Paoli.
Star Ex Bolt Co<U S Ex Bolt Co.
Aeolian Co<M. Welte & Sons and Lord & Taylor.
Silex Co<Kohn.
Pinero<Evans Film.
Am Bond Co of Balt<Nat Bk of Newburg.
J & C Fisher Corpn<Lawson.
Knorpp Candy Co<Kashner.
Danenbaum<Selwyn.
Winhlery Co<Schwab & Stevens.
Ritz Cycle Car Co<Driggs-Seabury Ord.
Jos W Schloss Co<Smith.
Wallace Novelty Co<World Synd, Inc.
T B Harms Co<Janssen.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg.—At 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Weehawken Dry D Co<Scow J J F No 3.
Jamison<Tug Geo A Tice.
Ocean SS Co<Oelsner.
Payne<Str Old Colony.
Johnson<CNY.
Re Scow Imp, (Limitation.)
Halifax Sand Co<Tug Buccaneer.
Bailey<Mfrs Lumber.
Bowns-Pattison Co<Tug John E McAllister.
Jamison<SS Mana Hata.
N Y & Balt Trans Co<SS Westlands.
Wilson Shipping Co<SS Westlands.
Higgins<Anglo-Am SS Co.
P & R Coal & Iron Co<Barge R E Van Wickle.
McLain<SS Dwinsk.
Am Rattan, &c, Co<SS St Patrick.
Lehigh Coal & Nav Co<Staples Transp Co.
Penn RR<Tug Downer IX.
Dailey<N Y, N H & H RR.
White Star Towing Co<L I RR.
Burns Bros<Tug Media.
Shamrock Towing Co<Ferryboat Union.
Merritt & Chapman D & W Co<SS Iroquois.
Re Tug Trans Co 21, (Limitation.)
Morrow<Tug Cath T.
Stein<SS Zuiderdyk.
Staten Island Shipbldg Co<Lezinsky.
Lezinsky<S I Shipbldg
US<Str Commonwealth
New Eng SS Co<US.
Staples Transp Co<C W Chadwick & Co
Moran T & T Co<Ferryboat Plainfield.
Creighton<Tug Bern.
Robert R Sizer & Co<Clyde SS Co.
US<Tug Princess.
Rockland-Rockport Lime Co<Pendleton.
Lehigh Valley RR<Bklyn E D Term.
Blyn E D Term<Lehigh Valley RR.
New Eng SS Co<R G Packard Co.
Parker<Tug Britannia
Olsen<CNY.
Beekman<SS Kennebec
Goode<Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Thompson<SS Pastores
Flanagan<Tug Ashbourne.
D, L & W RR<Tug James J. McGuire.
US<SSGeo Washington
Makhot<SS Phila.
Johnson Lighterage Co<J & G Lippmann
Central Leather Co<SS Van Dyck.
Falschuk<Holland-Am Line.
Central Leather Co<SS Van Dyck.
Schacht<Tug Pocahontas.
Beard<Moran T & T.
Bleakley<Steamboat Providence.
Weber-Bunke-Lange Co<Hempstreet.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy calendar.

Re V L Pelletreau.
Re Samuel Cohen.
Re Bedford Co.
Re H Batterman & Co
At 2 P. M.:
Re Louis Espisito.

STATE.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—Court of Appeals—Metropolitan Trust Company vs. Stallo, Matter of Grade Crossing Commissioners of Buffalo. Lawrence vs. Littlefield. People ex rel Harlem River Railroad Company vs. Board of Tax Commissioners. People ex rel Woodbury vs. Hendrick.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Finkelstein<Iroquois Door Co.
Dunn<McMullen, S & Triest.
McGuiness<Rodgers & Hagerty.
Universal Audit Co<Cameron.
Levin<Wm A White & Sons.
Donnelly<H C & A J Piercy Con Co.
Hamilton<Erie RR.
Howard<CNY.
Sherman<Carman.
Mekki<Holbrook, C & Rollins.
People, &c<Thomas.
Harrington<Stallo.
Ignatowitz<Werbelovsky.
Cox<Cryder.
Paulson<Palmer.
Simpson<Met Trust Co.
Re Public Serv Com.
Toumey<Walsh.
Ford<NY, NH & H RR.
Allied Silk Mfg<Epstein.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Union News Co<CNY.
Posner<Posner.
Rosenthal<Harris, (2.)
London Finance Co<McSherry.
Re Bernardini (Bronxwood Av.)
Re 49th St & Mad Av.
Friml<Friml.
Germ S Bk<Holzapfel.
Schieffelin<McClellan.
London F Co<Sneden.
Same<Healey.
Same<Esselborn.
Same<Spanier.
Same<Hveen.
London Finance Co<McCormick.
Same<Rahilly.
Ottinger<Bennett.
Met Sav Bk<Napier.
Church<Com Trust Co.
Meyer<Newgass.
Gowlan<McNulty Br.
Belanger<Cowan.
Brown<National Corps Army & Navy.
Re Zerega.
Re Kurtz<Endody.
Foster<Wait.
Weber<Weber.
United Elec & P Co<State B Tax Com.
Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co<same.
Finkelstein<Finkels'n.
Kobre<Kramer Ct Co.
Cromwell<Bozeman.
Backer<G P Putnam's Sons.
Re Bill Posters Co.
White<White.
Soukas<Degnan Ct Co.
Hollister<Charles A Cowen Co.
Herdan<Navone.
Sommer<Sommer.
Re Schiffer, (Powers.)
Shapiro<Glendenning.
Arachne Mills Co<Am Redemption Co.
Krukowski<Un Cem Masons, Union No 1.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Wibirt<Miller, Jr.
Singer<Singer.
Wolf<Rosenbloom, (Fashion Shop.)
Vacuna Sales Co<J C M Mfg Co.
Driscoll<Hecht.
Menier<Autosales. Gum & Choc Co.
Rosenstein<Levinson.
Grosslight<Weiss.
Kohen<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Fels<Sulzberger & Sons Co.
Tofakyan<Seaman.
Krohnberg<Bijur Shirt Mfg Co.
Graeber<Met & Suburban Rty Co.
Moeller<Moeller.
Holyworth<B Holl Co
Belloni<Casey.
Acme Elec. Garage<N Y Edison Co.
Bendelson<Kermit Rty Co.
Steinson<Woolworth & Co.
Re Scalici, (Underhill.)
Chajin<Assad.
Sevick<Erie RR Co.
Sera<McNab & Harlin Mfg Co.
Smith<Lyttle.
Re Wallace Ane, (2.)
Ulanon<Moris.
Kessler<Wilner.
Lispenards<De Kadt.
Kuechle<Sloane.
Schweinler<Earl, (2.)
Samuels<Twin State Rty Co.
B for Sav<Pomerantz.
Seam's B for S<Peck.
Wood<Strong.
Glockner<Gt E Cas Co.
Persky<Holl
Ham Fish Cor<Doyle.
Mandeville<Ball.
Larkin Lumber Co<N Y R E Sec Co.
Zuckerman<Levine.
Pool<Houck.
Chisolm<Rosenberg.
Gr T B Loyal Orange Lodge<McAllister.
Whitson<Whitson.
Odell<Rowan.
Cons Elec Lamp Co<Elbright Co of Am.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Boyd<Wyatt, (2.)
Benson<Foster.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Hogan<Bell.
Re Desowitz, Inc,<N Y R E Sec Co.
Re Franklin<same.
Met Life<Diller, (2.)
Mancini<Claremont Iron Works.
Guaranty Trust Co<Robt Fulton Rty Co.
Windham Realization Co<Nichols.
Kaufman<Reich.
Harris<Pride.
Teffer<Teffer, (2.)
Paoline<Ludin Rty Co.
Re Gluck, (Pugsley Av.
Vealie<Bush.
Faulkner<Van Wyck.
Howard<Wodell.
Blodget<Rothstein.
Geiger<Dahlgren.
U S Tr Co<Hendricks.
Lippmann<Azoy.
Robertson<Robertson.
John P Kane Co<H P Wright Co.
Chimbles<Fiorello.
Scholz<Scholz.
Van Beil<Aetna Life.
Theodore H Masten Co<Hacker.
Reilly<J H Parker Co.
Kirsch<Kirsch.
Gross<Bergrin.
Solomon<Marks.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Import Chem Co<Forster & Gregory.
Boylston<McGuire.
Macher<Hochman.
Blaine<Thurn.
Emanuel<Gilrod.
Hand<Claussen, (2.)
Weinstein<W'n, (2.)
Blaine<Thurn.
Blake & Williams<Heningham.
Margolis<Cuba.
Norman L Munro Est<Long Branch Bk Co.
Elfin<Schult.
Century Opera Co<Publishers' Pr Co.
Perry<Perry.
Man Life<Wilward Rty Corp.
Re Knapp Seebach Co.
Weill<Erts.
Halley Land Co<Wood.
Balassa<Kirsh.
Calafi<Calafi.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Lippe<Lippe.
Empire Arch Bronze Co<Hennesy Rty Co.
Riviera Rty Co<Ill Surety Co.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Gideon<Eldredge.
Comora<Comora.
Penrose Realty Co<Fletcher Court Co.
Re Thorne.
Pennisi<Pennisi.
Markowitz<Markowitz.
Preferred causes:
Roach<Roach.
CNY<Masten.
Weinberger<Lesser.
Undefended divorces:
Ferenczi,
May,
Mead,
Ligoure.
General calendar:
Hoffman<Fleischmann Bros Co.
Gilbert<McNulty.
Casazza<Bolognesi.
La Croix<CNY.
Leslie Bros Co<Stokes.
Hebron<118 East 54th St Co.
Hawkins<McDonald.
Tager<CNY.
Walsh<Walsh.
Himowich<Moore.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Voss<Dunmore Realty.
McCormick<McCormick.
Goldberg<Cohen.
Moodligh<McEwen.
Amgott<Amgott.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Lichtenberg<Lichtenberg.
Monaco<Von Tilzer Music Pub Co, (2.)
Markow<Maser.
Wessels<Typewriter Speed Key Co.
Robinson<Robinson.
Clacher<N Y County Bank.
Smith<Canton.
Ives<Smith & Hemenway Co.
Delzio<Palese.
Crandall<Du Vivico & Co.
Sisson<Seesselberg.
Johnson<Bache.
Keeley<Fach.
Scherbner Iron Works<Rossell.
Cohen<Alvord.
Akron Bldg Co<Chapin Home.
Bank of U S<Goldstein.
Ginsberg<Hartmatz.
Crenshaw<Locomotive Equipment Co.
Schoenfeld<Rhode Island Worsted Co.
N Y Rys<Met St Ry.
Israel<Burke & Sons.
Kny-Scheerer Co<CNY
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Bascon<Bascon.
Treutle<Treutle.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—Recess.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wilson<Shubert, Anderson Co.
Voegtlin<same.
Schnitzler<Waldes.
Valentine<Valentine.
Goldmuntz<Baumgold.
M M Hart, Inc,<Pfiser.
Clear.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Recess. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to the day calendars of Parts V. and XI.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April Term continued recess.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Kelly<Federal Printing Co.
Brown<N Y Edison.
Schmidt<same.
Levin<Harris.
Boross<NY Consol Ry
Miranda<NY Rys (2.)
Queeney<Willi (2).
Dunn<CNY.
Coyle<CNY (2).
Smith<Flint.
Levy<Standard Utility Co.
Hopler<CNY.
Armstrong<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Shea<same.
Peterson<Bowen.
Ryan<same.
Persion<Bonn (2).
D'Alessandro<same (2.)
Persion<same.
Herrmann<Hess.
Trainor<Whiting.
Case on.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inq—Ross<Trainer Cont Co.
Scarpinato<Cosgrove Co.
Feldman<Ehrlich.
Bruecher<NY C & H R RR.
O'Connor<Int R T Co.
Omanowitz<NY Rys.
Pincus<Schlechter.
O'Neill<Whelan.
Givens<Utica Hippodrome.
Givens<same.
Berkowitz<Jarmulowsky.
Jacobs<N Y Cons RR.
Kessler<Nas Elec RR.
Moran<Atlantic Exp.
B Rubel<Wollner.
L Rubel<same.
Vandeweghe<N Y Rys
Byrnes<I R T.
Goldsmith<Von Zimmerman Bldg Co.
Maier<Schreiner.
Schilt<Pitts Cont Co.
Hess<I R T.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Lookstein<Prince.
Van Saun<Cons Gas.
Dezell<Hellmers.
Slaviz<Battista.
Sponsiello<Bklyn Hts RR.
Liebowitz<L I RR.
Levin<Aronson.
Pergrum<CNY.
Barbo<Hogan.
Galuppo<same.
Risoli<same.
Clark<Mason & Seaman Transp Co.
Murray<J J McGrath Plumbing Co.
Lane<Smith.
Black<Lasher & Lathrop.
Buckley<Van Claussen.
Pizzente<Underpg & Foundation Co.
Withington<Boettger.
Lent<Gulf Ref Co.
E Adams<Fitzgerald.
F Adams<same.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VIII.—Recess.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Habel<Nachemson.
Okun<Duval Co.
Gottwald<Linch.
McCrudden<Ehret.
Farrell<Linch.
Blackgrave<Cons H & W Cleaning Co.
Braunstein<Sussman.
Kennedy<Coggin.
Greengold<CNY.
Contanzo<Sitzer.
Capozzi<McMullen, Snare & T.
Berstein<Levy.
Bornstein<5 Av Coach
O'Neill<Mechner.
Measter<Cathcart.
Randle<Brown.
Bonner<Van Smyth.
O'Connor<Nesbit Co.
Kirchner<NY, NH & H RR.
Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquest—Goldaler<Wachsberger.
Inquest—Hechter<London.
Shapiro<N Y Rwys.
Armstrong<I R T.
Fearon<N Y Life Ins.
Ruocco<Gallick Cont.
Maritato<Fuller Co.
Lanza<Smith & Co.
Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.
Robias<same.
Stern<Laemmle.
Greulich<Leonhard Eppig Brew Co.
Meyers<N Y, O & W RR.
Healy<CNY.
Leichen<Prog Con Co.
Flynn<CNY.
Hoyt<Sparling.
F Messer<Burstine.
L Messer<same.
Willner<I R T.
Bitolo<Bradley Cont.
De Levante<I R T.
Cohen<Neptune C Smyth, Inc.
O'Gorman<Taylor.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XV.—Recess.—Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.
PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Reilly<CNY.
Haight Co<Wedekind.
Rosenberg<Kreeger.
Battist<J & M Haffen Brewing Co.
Wood<Fiske.
Parlante<Albert & Son (2.)
Kirschbaum<Am F Co
McCloskey<Nat Surety
Trop<Max Held, Inc.
Federal Terra Cotta Co<Potterton Bros.
Guarantor Rty Corp<Schiff.
Genl Accident, &c, Corp<Kelly.
Kelly<Gen Accident, &c, Corp.
Hoguet<Southern Surety Co.
MacFarland<North Accident Ins Co.
Shedd Elec Co<Baily.
Weinschenker<Ocean Accident, &c, Corp.
Odell<Chadbourne.
Title Guar, &c, Co<CNY.
Fischer<Schram.
Osten<Campbell.
Cont Asp Pav Co<CNY (3.)
Soler<Caballero.
Gilsey<Lancaster.
Sugarman<Rosenblum.
People<Intl Sunshine Socy.
Central Theatre, &c, Co<Mulcahy & Gibson.
Knight<Review of Reviews Co.
Devel Co of Am<So Pac Co.
Hanson<McGovern.
People's Surety Co<Mack Sav, &c, Co.
Berry<W S Barstow & Co.
Harburger<Westchester F I Co.
Gragg<Agricultural Ins Co.
Littlefield<McTigue.
Peschmanns<Hayes.
Staysower<Block.
Knick Ind, &c, Co<Ward Baking Co.
Safran<Ropeik.
Cramp Co<Mass Bonding, &c, Co.
Ingraham Adv Co<Nat 5c & 25c Magazine.
Damers<Barker.
Stein<Price.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Ommen<Little.
Vermont Marble Co<C M Gray M & S Co.
Hartje Paper Mfg Co<Hudson Trading Co.
Farley<Bane.
Wheeler, Jr<Wheeler.
Loew<Miller.
Lyon<U S Chicle Ref Co.
Iroquois Door Co<Newport Rlty Co.
Lord<CNY.
Voorhees<Robinson.
Doherty<Doherty.
Chandler<Holt-Chandler Co.
N E Cotton Yarn Co<L B Schoenfeld & Co.
Riviera Realty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Galey<Smith.
King<Hudson River Realty Co.
Barrett<Hall.
R & L Co<Peter Feuer Co.
Millinery Outlet Co<Wise & Co.
Van Houten<Pulsifer.
Adamson<Scheliner.
Hoffman<Hirsch.
Freeman<Hurtig & Seamon Theat Ent Co.
R & L Co<Frazer.
N Y Inst for Instruc Deaf & Dumb<CNY.
Mann Bros Jewelry Mfg Co<Shepard.
Egan<CNY.
Miller<Miller.
Dahlstrom<Kinsella.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Recess.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Jacobs<Dowling.
Scheer<Keene & Jaffe
Hertz<Wheelock.
Toriello<Doscher.
Sheldon<Mitchell.
Scherfman<Brill & Kaplan Co.
Gannon<CNY.
Pfirrmann<Rooney.
Am Water Supply Co<Public Cup V Co.
Judson<Hatch.
Wells<Berry.
Fried<Morana.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Watterson<Cohen.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Solar Light Co<Steel Prod Enameling Co.
A H Reid Cream Co<Montgom Ward Co.
Lande<Imperator Film
Reitzfeld<Harris.
Miller<Miller.
Evans<Rubber Goods Mfg Co.
Bauman<Borst.
Parsons<Blatch.
Billups<Cowan.
Banan<Cowan.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Britt<Comm'l Cas Ins
OLeary<CNY.
Hunt<Armstrong (2.)
Kirke La Shelle Co<same.
Warner<French.
Hall<Williams.
Kelleher<Dargan.
Essex Glass Co<Emp Bottle & Sup Co.
Gramer<US Drinking Cup Co.
Nat'l Exch Bk<Farson.
Duveen<W J Sloan.
Hart<Arkenburg.
Peirano<Barsotti.
Century Opera Co<Pub Print Co.
O'Brien<Withington.
Tatum<Farson.
Barclay<Barclay.
Marlow<Equitable Life.
Sackloff<Burstein.
May<Miller.
Allen<Gen'l Accident, Fire & Corp.
Frank<New England Cas Co.
Grueber Eng Co<Cent Theatres Leas & Co.
Clark<Schoonmaker.
Same<Cullen Transp Co.
Same<Schoonmaker (2.)
Bertini<Heyman.
Kriwan<Robinson.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 509, 5th Floor, Hall of Records. Motion calendar.

C Leonard Steel, inf.
Margaret Sauer, inf.
Giorgio Scotto.
Celia Altman.
Flora Sciacca.
Albert W Van Winkle
Cerepta D Norton.
Stahl infants.
Elizabeth Schiesser.
Giuseppe Rizzo.
Pauline Bradshaw.
William Connors.
Mary J Dickinson.
Joseph Healy.
Margaret Blemings.
James D Newman, &c
Johan Kricensky.
Emma Beck.
Mary C Leary.
Antonia Seekamp.
Elizabeth A Trask.
Ferdinand Blumenthal
David Nugent.
Marc A Blumenberg.
Aloysius P Dunne.
Agnes Hitchcock.
Elizabeth A Trask.
Mary Dunn.
Emmet Densmore.
Archer Harman.
Magdalena Heuser.
Eliza B Hosack.
Robert Froelich.
Thomas McGorrin, &c
George Eheler.
George W Odell.
Anna Orth.
Elizabeth Eberhart.
Michaelis Borchardt.
Michael Faughnan.
Matthew S Borden.
Charles M Hall.
Frances O'Callaghan.
Estates of:
Anna Goodman, issue of fact.
Isabel M Talbot, (same.)
Wills for probate:
Chas L Metz.
Nellie Filon.
Grace M Fulmer.
William G Hartley.
Adele K Boocock.
Samuel Toch.
Helen L Mackay.
Louis Gerbino.
Max M Schwarz.
Martin Grieshammer.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Atwater<Lowell Mfg.
Beresofsky<Schrader.
Cook & Bernheimer Co<Keller.
Secur Bk N Y<Bailey.
Bayer<Fromer.
O'Neill<Johnson.
Gimbel Bros<Public Ser Express.
48th St Co<Carucci & Bruno.
Walden<Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Gedney<Planten.
Siegel<Reece Buttonhole Machine.
Capotosto<Pitocchi.
Beck<Kohn.
Fleischer & Co<Schoen & Sarkady.
Feinberg<Horkimer.
Doane<Hescock.
Bender<Keene.
Dumbia Realty<Keller
Gilliberti—Trap Chocolate.
Bloom<Walker & Co.
Kelly<Knick Ice.
Mahix<Herbert, Robertson & Co.
Mauro<Alvino.
O'Neill<Johnson.
Masana<McGovern.
Doane<Hescock.
Bottino<Liberman.
Irwin<Poss.
Avansino<Ludlam.
Ungarten<Graff.
Feuerlicht<Cirker's Stor Warehouse.
Paterno Bros<Frazee.
Dreyfus<Darlington.
Galiciann<Soffin.
Cox<McKee.
Herzog<Ullman.
Kupferman<Batchelor.
Hartog<Rook.
C & M Envelope<Weiss.
Held<Lobel.
Hill Pub<Anderson Co.
Peabody<Lima Locomotive.
Weiser<Smith.
Natowitz<Finemann.
Salomon<Kilpatrick.
Emos<Manheimer.
Lauer<Harris.
Skidelsky<Rosenbloom.
Volin<37-39 Attorney St Co.
Goldreyer<Shalita.
Weil<Ocean Acct & Guar.
La Russa<Nav Genl Italiana.
Cuttoneo<Vogel.
Am Law Book<Berger.
Savoy Plumbg<Kutner Amuset.
Kauman<Levinstein.
Gotham Natl Bk<Farrell.
Mariss BrosDi Mondo.
Cohen<Turner.
Solaini<Schapiro.
Sheffield Farms, S D Co<Smith, Jr.
Greenstone<Bachrach.
Maas<Rosenstein.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Schamberg<Darnell.
Crane<Weinstein.
Fragaszi<Colt Stratton Co.
Halpern Waist Co<Miller.
Regan<Crystallized Water Co.
Crosby<Sulzberger.
Berinson<Gordon.
Linet<Ehrlick.
Corsello<Weimmer Bros.
Guralikoff<Linch.
Wilson<I R T Co.
Horowitz<Union Ry.
Finkel<same.
Hill<Illinois Surety.
Gordon L & Wr Co<Heywood Bros & W.
Morgan Litho Co<Rabinoff.
Schlitten<Rosenberg (2.)
Weberman<Rosenberg.
Clare<Engeman.
Watson<Keller.
Stein<NY Rys.
McCleman<Sykes.
Plouffe<NY Rys.
Kass<Cont & Ga RR.
Lalance & Grosjean
Mfg<B H RR.
Schamberg<Darnell.
Salkowsky<Astra Painting Co.
Breman<G L Mahler Co.
Newman<Montrose Realty Co.
Wernick<McMullen, S & T Co.
L Frooks Eng Co<Greenstein.
Saphier<Pierrot Film Co.
Evans<Ascher Detective Agency.
Paulus & Howell Press<Chiba.
Schwartz<Vinhof.
Livingston<NY Rys.
Pearson<same.
Mazza<Clarence L Smith Co.
Sayers<Lutz.
Nass<Gross.
Pasternack<NY Rys.
McDermott<Cappola.
Tischler<Kalish.
Waterbury Mfg Co<McCulloch.
Hersyk<Labus.

Highest number reached on general calendar, 7237.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Weill<Evans.
Beaulieu Vineyard Dist Co<New Eng Cas Co.
Nonpareil Feat Film<Blinkhorn Photoplays Co.
Pearlstein<Jasper.
Chinander<Dietrich.
Clear.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Post<Gorey
Silberblatt<Empire City Lumber Co.
Kilpatrick<Scozarri
Von Kelmott<Heidenreich.
Lipshitz<Blank.
De Gray<Godwin.
Scott<Pacific Motor Car Exchange Co.
Siegel<Globe Indemnity Co.
Lerner<Sisenwein.
West Rupert Lumber Co<Levy.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than a day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Glaser<Arverne Estates Co.
Bassett<Moore.
Ikels<Walkup.
Unterberg<Vorhaus.
Cohn<Bader.
Nat Security Bk of Phila<Strauss (2).
Cohen<Levison.
Wohl<Levy.
Hawk<Jacobs (2).
Richards<Simon.
Kass<Fine.
Guild Co<Gardner.
Kennedy<Hill.
Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—DONNELLY, J.—Commonwealth Mortgage Co<Minnie A Blanchard—John P. Leo. George E Chisholm<Maud B. Barclay (2)—Jacob Katz. William N Carpenter<Lamont Realty Co—John P. Leo. Aimee Robert<Sarah Ettlinger—George E Laff. Barbara Wackerhagen<Marie Weinberg—John E Weiss.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

People<Sabatino.
Sauer<Davis.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.
Re Dexter.
Nani<Knobel.
Cheseborough<R Carvel Co.
Scotto<T Hogan Sons.
Cohen<Beilin.
Laheney<Laheney.
Spengler<Cioffi (2)
Seaman<Fox.
Von der Hyde<Walker (2.)
Lehman<Zinke.
Re Casale.
Zimmerman<Zimmerman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Koslovsky<Lehigh C & N Co.
Burke<Empire Shipping & Fwd Co.
Hampton<Finkenberg.
Maschak<Illus Postal & Nov Co.
Weber<Symers Co.
Toscano<Bradley Cont.
O Toscano<same.
Restifio<same.
Pettrilli<same.
Glantz<Joel Realty Co, (2.)
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Kearney<Pittsburgh Cont Co.
Glaser<Gold.
Schroff<Schroff.
Barnett<Holbrook, C & R Corp.
Waldstein<Herzog.
McCarthy<Middleton Realty Co.
Minskoff<Minskoff.
Greenfield Amuse Co<Lee Lash Co.
Lefkowitz<Wanamaker NY, Inc.
Newman<Sheff Farms
Connolly<Kimball.
Weatherby<Vermilyea Realty Co.
Barry<Cicogna.
Lamanno<Solinger.
Foody<Beaver Eng & Const Co.
Solomon<Gates.
Schneider<I R T.
Palladino<Pitts Con.
Halberstadt<I R T.
Schiff<Harris.
Williston<Port Morris Casting Co.
Weinstein<Werner.
Tetzlaff<Sheff Farms.
Gillijamson<Empire Subway Co.
Rothbart<2d Av M Ch
Seigel<NY Con Rwy.
Sabarsky<Drew.
Wait<Tesla.
Rogoff<Kamentzky.
McGregor<I R T.
Moore, Jr<CNY.
Palansky<NY, S & W Ry.
O'Brien<Bronx Gas & Elec Co.
Tweedy<Cent U Gas.
Burke<Callan.
Levine<Siegler.
Turk<Defender Con Co
Stange<G Roberts Co.
Bernstein<I R T.
Lipman<Couch Rty & Impv Co, (2.)
Ginzburg<Ginzburg.
Cohen<Film Motor Dispatch Co.
H Cohen<same.
Slaughter<Mulcahy & Gibson.

Highest number reached in regular order, 312.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Tierney<Maxwell (2.)
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks. P. J.; Thomas, Mills, Rich, Putnam, J. J.—Motion calendar.

Godley<Thompson, Cr.
Tonges et al<Vanderveer Canarsie Imp et al.
Manor Rty Co<Egbert.
NY, Brklyn & Man B Ry Co<Triad Rty Co.
Same<Zellhoeffer.
Woolley, indiv, &c<Stewart, &c, et al.
Reid<Reid.
Holmer<Malone.
Jamaica Paragon Pl Co<Mott et al.
Re Cox, as admin.
U S Drain Co<Lucas.
Cohen<Eagle Pencil Co et al.
Glaser<Burns et al.
Halloran, &c<CNY.
Remington<Shults Bread Co.
Peo, &c<Davico.
Same<Bertlini.
Same<Cohen.
Same<Richter.
Same<Sieber.
Same<Luban.
Same<Greenfield.
Same<Wohl.
Same<Stehr.
Same<Schlakman.
Hunter<Ramsay, ind, &c.
Beck<CNY.
Robbins<Babylon Nat Bk et al.
Hershowitz<H & M Feinstein.
Re Bklyn Bar As, (3.)
Berkeley<Bushby.
Re Farley, &c.
Re Stith.
Cont Sec Co et al<NY C & H RR Co et al.
Re Genovese, (2.)
Bklyn Church Soc of the M E C<Bklyn Free Kinder Soc.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.—At 1 P. M.

Re Reich.
Brennan<Brush.
Ring<Mfg Nat Bank.
Krinski<Menschel.
Re Bensel.
Tedeschi<Bacigalupo.
Perrine<Connolly.
Re Del Genovese.
Re Moral.
Graham<Hehn (2).
Sutera<Anchor Line.
Mulgar<Castleton Hotel.
Blythe<Larity.
Solinski<Reading Co.
Maroney<Manual.

ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Freel<CNY.
Re Viles.
Murray<Meinch.
Hussey<Woods.
Wigand<Bachman Co.
Ritner<Holbrook.
Felten<CNY.
Reisert<CNY.
Dahlgard<Bosco.
People<Cepriano.
Roberts<Schifferdecker.
Huber<C I & B RR.
Kolchinsky<Menken.
Selvaggi<Tisdale Co.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.

Refinery of Olive Oil of Nice<Henle.
Baldwin<Locomobile Co.
Cochran<Terrace Club of Flatbush.
Hoffman<Wmsbg Sav Bank.
Edwards<Mann.
Lye<Obermeyer & L.
Grolnick<Newman (2)
Fairchilds Sons<Mulholland Co.
Patten<Patten.
Scheinker<West Division.
Longobardi<Grafton.
Niblock<Montgomery.
Re Gallo.
Re Simon Nager, Jr, Inc.
Steinman<Cohen.
Bklyn Heb Orphan Asylum<Koropcheck.
Domestic & Foreign Mission Soc<same.
Duryee<Cooper.
Riley<Riley.
Bedell<Mahlans Bklyn & NY Express Co.
Shepherd<Ife.
Ollendorf<Ollendorf.
NY Mkt Gardeners Ass'n<CNY.
Re Church Av (Obermeyer.)
Re Stockholf St (Amend.)
Cowperthwait<Carter.
Pach<Suarez.
Graham<Corbett.
Pendleton<Robertson Rlty Co.
Re Nicholas Av (Elm Park Rlty Co.)
Mackey<Illinois Surety Co.
Re Joralemon St easement (Pruyn.)
Williams<Williams.
Cromwell<Brown.
O'Donnell<Internatl Motor Co.
Lefstein<Rosenfeld Co vs Hunt.
Hamiland<Reynolds & Rudd, Inc, (3.)
Re NY Mun Ry Co (Ryan Rlty Co) (2.)
Losow<Losow.
Cudahy Packg Co<C I Beef & Prov Co.
Rich A C Co<Bache.
Vogel<NY Mun Ry Co
Hamm<Savarese.
Gregg<Simmons Transp Co.
Gathercole<Bliss & Co
Cipolla<Stand'd Arch Co.
Lawless<Sluth.
Peckerman<Peckerman
Philips<Bigelow.
Blumberg<Watson & Pittinger.
Small<Machpelah Cem Ass'n.
Langer<Davis.
Voychok<Sumner-Aquinoy Am Co.
Reimer<Klee.
Boehm<Pettit.
Nowak<Marcus.
Diamond<Werner.
Cooper<Bloom.
Williams<Wavecrest Constr Co.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.—Day calendar.

Wills of:
Jane W Pickett,
Thomas S Turner,
Charles J Bohlk,
Gesche Otterstedt,
Myron J Martin,
Verene Trott,
Franz Knauer,
William J Cullen,
John A Lehritter,
Louisa Kimberly,
Kate W Lunaushloss.
Administration of:
Barbara Hoffman.
Guardianship:
Mary Saddlemire.
Accounting of:
Addison Reid,
Mary Caulfield,
Thomas J Madden,
Aloysius W Kinn.
Estates of:
Wm Wallace Watson,
Josiah T Smith (2),
Feldman infants,
Lydia Suydam,
Elina Wald,
Agnes Bisnert,
Adelaide Woolnough,
James Johnson,
George Merrill.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Index of new cases for June term. Day calendar called June 7.

Barrelle<Leh Val RR.
Brady<Neighborhood Amusement Co.
Borden<Healy.
Callahan<Feldman.
Cahill<Segschneider.
Cudney<Harwood.
Co, Westchester Grain<Gottlieb.
Co, Westchester Mortgage<McIntyre.
Damiano<NY C RR.
De Pasquale<Un Cig Stores Co.
Doyle<Roselle Hts Rty
Edwards<C RR of NJ
Farley<Huhne.
Same<Kostik.
Same<Berger.
Fay<Star Co.
Feather<NY C & H R RR.
Fitzgerald<Beck.
Ford<Clendenin.
Galletie<Nicoletti.
Greer<Matthes.
Harrison<The Stand Bk of South Africa.
Heaney<Vil of Pleasantville.
Jones<Barrett.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Kelly<Gillies.
Leavitt<Winston.
Leach<Wohlfiel (2.)
Morse<Harrison.
People<Sattler.
Sanino<Carmadella.
Safford<Hough.
Stamboni<Ponty.
Schlesinger<Dennie.
Swinney<NY C RR.
Thomas<Gilliam.
Van Cortlandt Dairy<Ripetti.
Washburn<Aetna Life Insurance Co.
Wilson<C G Gunther's Sons.
Some<Waite's Motor Vans and Storage.
Woehrle<Butler.

Surrogate's Court.

SAWYER, S.

Wills for probate:
Thomas Edwards,
Leslie A McLear,
Lizzie M Sutton.
Admin'rs' acctg:
Mary Healy,
Giuseppe Coppola,
Hattie M Klatte.
Compulsory acctg:
Thomas L Watt,
Samuel G Blakeley.
Executor's acctg:
Louisa M Lockwood.

County Court.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Platt, J. Civil calendar called on June 7.

People<J Cantaniero.
People<Lizzie Cybrij.
People<J San Fillippo.

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Forest Hills Gardens
"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A RARE CHANCE
to secure AT COST ($7600) modern 7-room country home, on picturesque plot overlooking L. I. Sound, half hour out, in refined, social, waterfront community. Sell house AT ACTUAL COST of labor and material. Unique, attractive architecture. Close to WATERFRONT, club house, golf course, tennis courts and station. 41 trains daily. REFERENCES EXCHANGED. Photo and floor plans on request.
P. P. EDSON,
62 Liberty St., N. Y. Tel. 7440 Cort.

BIG BARGAIN
New House, 5 rooms and ex. New Barn, 16 by 24 cement floor. New Chicken House for 200, glassed front. Beautiful large, shaded corner plot, overlooking L. I. Sound. Owner must leave at once for the West. Need $250 cash; balance can be paid off on terms, $16 per month. Will allow liberal discount for half cash. Am positively selling this property $500 under value in order to make quick sale.
C-ROBERTS, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y.

NEPONSIT
ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
Houses, immediate occupancy, for sale or rent; furnished or unfurnished; within one hour from office to bathing suit. Frequent train service, Flatbush or Pennsylvania Stations. For information write or phone NEPONSIT REALTY CO., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y., or REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

WOODMERE, L. I.
Colonial ten-room, Winter cottage; steam heat, electric light, garage; three minutes station; $16,000; easy terms. Etzel Company, 164 West 73d Street, New York City.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

50 Water Front Bungalows.
One and one-half story bungalow with garage and boat house built to order, at one-half the real value. During the construction will give use of fine family tent so that you can move in any time and enjoy the summer season. To the first 10 purchasers will give absolutely free a first-class motor boat. Apply personally. No brokers. Address Waterfront Bungalow Colony, 243 W. 34th Street, N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

A REAL HOME
A beautiful 7-room cottage, on large plot, near the bay, with all improvements, hardwood trim, in village of FREEPORT; commutation $8.55 monthly; only 38 minutes to New York; best train service on Long Island; full price $4,000; terms $250 cash, balance $30 monthly. Call or write, MALIA, Room 403, 258 Broadway, New York City. Phone 5698 Barclay.

SMALL CHICKEN FARM
$75 DOWN; $12 MONTHLY
6-room house and large plot; enough ground for chickens and small truck farming; shade trees; high and dry; in large town; work for good mechanic. D-POULTRY, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FORECLOSED LOTS
at prices to cover mortgage; finely built-up section; near Station, Ocean and Bay; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania Depot. Apply J. Franklin Butler, Arverne, L. I., or Isaac Marshall, 32 Broadway, N. Y., or your own broker.

BRENTWOOD
Health in BRENTWOOD PINES
New Houses for Sale.
Write for full particulars.
Brentwood Realty Co., 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

SEE THIS HOUSE.
Six rooms; large, shaded plot; one hour from city; near station and bathing beach; sell cheap; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. C. THOMAS, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y.

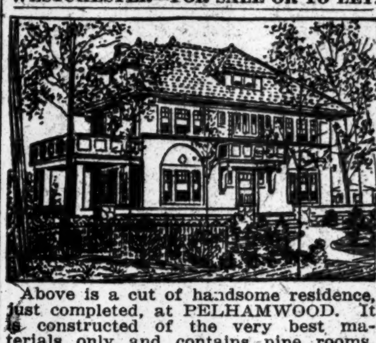
MORTGAGE LOANS.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
MORTGAGES
128 Broadway, corner Cedar.
☞ Only office in New York engaged exclusively in mortgage negotiation on an extensive scale, insuring the advantage of a broad market.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE
remodeled, plot 80x100. Gas, electric light, water in the street fronting house; can be connected. Only 40 minutes out, just outside city limits. Adjoining plot 40x100, with 20 apple, pear, and cherry trees. Barn and chicken run. Purchase price $2,900; $200 cash, balance to be paid in eight years. Address Baldwin, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



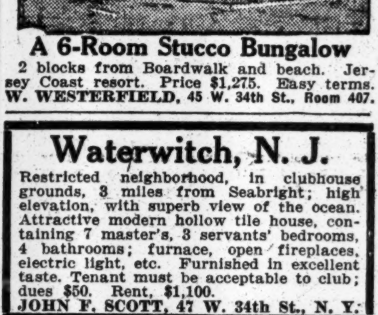
Above is a cut of handsome residence, just completed, at PELHAMWOOD. It is constructed of the very best materials only and contains nine rooms, three baths, butler's pantry, hot water heat, modern plumbing, gas, electricity; plot 75x140; restricted; ample shrubbery; Pelhamwood is 30 minutes from Grand Central; 20 minutes from 125th St.; house is five minutes from station. F. FLEISCHMAN, 500 5th Av.

AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE
Value $15,000. Price $10,000.
12-room house, nearly new, in finest section of New Rochelle; 2 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172, fine shade.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

2 ACRES MOUNT KISCO AT $6,000.
Absolute sacrifice; modern 10-room dwelling; spacious stable; fruit orchard; high elevation, views; excellent neighborhood; photos.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 E. 42nd St. 2875 Murray Hill.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSE BARGAIN
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
$500 cash required; for business reasons must sell. This house is on a large plot and is up to date and modern; has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza.
Location within 30 minutes of New York, with good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches, etc. All the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity, high elevation.
This is not a speculative house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars and permits.
E. D. PAULIN,
'Phone Greeley 380. 47 W. 34th St., City.



A 6-Room Stucco Bungalow
2 blocks from Boardwalk and beach. Jersey Coast resort. Price $1,275. Easy terms. W. WESTERFIELD, 45 W. 34th St., Room 407.

Waterwitch, N. J.
Restricted neighborhood, in clubhouse grounds, 3 miles from Seabright; high elevation, with superb view of the ocean. Attractive modern hollow tile house, containing 7 master's, 3 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms; furnace, open fireplaces, electric light, etc. Furnished in excellent taste. Tenant must be acceptable to club; dues $50. Rent, $1,100.
JOHN F. SCOTT, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y.

MONTCLAIR Beautiful Brick Veneer Residence $14,000
Centre hall, large living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, solarium, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, billiard room, large sleeping porch; shade, shrubbery; large plot; excellent location; critical inspection invited. SHOWN SUNDAYS BY APPOINTMENT. Murdoch, Opp. Lackawanna Ter.

$10 gives you possession of ¼ acre bungalow plot or little farm, in mountains, 25 miles from New York, for Summer use; high elevation; near station; 80 trains daily; payable $10 down, $5 monthly; price $100. WOLFE, 225 West 39th, New York.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Unusual Factory Property
New London, Conn
Water frontage and adjacent to Railroad. Sale to close estate.
Easy Terms
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ADLON
54TH ST., 200, COR. 7TH AVE.
Apartments to Sublet.
3 and 4 Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Apply on Premises.

To Sublet for Summer Months,
a handsomely furnished, cool apartment of bedroom and bath; best location and service in New York; price very reasonable.
THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST.

San Jacinto,
18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet apartments two and three rooms and bath; half price Summer rates; complete service.

38 WEST 59TH STREET,
FACING PARK.
Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.

The
Real Estate Men of New York
are constantly striving to improve building operating results for their clients.
We help in every power and heating question.
The
New York Service Company
Geo. W. Martin, Vice-President
320 Broadway

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PROSPECTIVE TENANTS WHO ARE NOW LOOKING FOR APARTMENTS FOR FALL OCCUPANCY, WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ALL APARTMENTS IN BUILDINGS UNDER OUR MANAGEMENT IN THE PARK AVENUE SECTION ARE AT PRESENT RENTED, BUT THAT WE ARE OFFERING THE FOLLOWING FROM OCT. 1ST, NEXT, WHICH CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME BY APPOINTMENT:
405 Park Avenue
NORTHEAST CORNER 54TH STREET.
3 apartments, 11 to 12 rooms, 4 baths, $4,000, $6,000.
118 East 54th St.
2 apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,800, $3,100.
115 East 53rd St.
1 apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700.
122 East 53rd St.
4 apartments, 5 to 7 rooms & 3 baths, $1,200, $2,250.
MOORE & WYCKOFF,
Phone 1263 Bryant—546 Fifth Avenue—Cor. 45th St.

525 Park Avenue
Southeast Cor. 61st St.
New Apartments.
Now Open for Inspection.
9 & 12 Rooms, 3 & 4 Baths.
An Apartment furnished by Messrs. H. F. Huber & Co. Open for inspection.
Rental $3,700 to $6,000
APPLY
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Ave.
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Ave.

BELNORD
THE APARTMENT HOME OF NEW YORK
86th Street
Broadway
87th Street
Unsurpassed location and transit facilities. When leasing an Apartment in the Belnord you are assured of unexcelled service at all times, yet moderate in rentals.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO., Agents
B'way at 80th Street
Telephone, Schuyler 3800
Resident Agent on Premises.

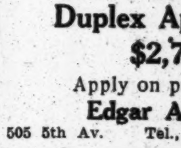
MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
High Class Apartments
One 9 Room Duplex.
One 10 Room Simplex.
Rental $2,600 to $2,900.
Manager on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.
Telephone, 6960—Murray Hill.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

315
Central Park West
Corner of 91st St.
One 10 Room
Duplex Apartment,
$2,750.
Apply on premises or
Edgar A. Levy,
505 5th Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6960.

DORILTON



MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.
Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. One each of 7 and 9 room vacancies at $2,000 and $3,500. See resident superintendent.
BROADWAY & 71ST ST.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

BROOKLYN.

Best Values—Southern Exposure
Concessions; decorated to suit; every improvement; fine service; 4 rooms, $25 to $26; 5 rooms, $30 to $33. 1066 President St., corner Bedford Ave. Phone 8477 Prospect.

BROOKLYN TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick; 7 rooms; elegantly decorated; on new subway; some for sale, $6,000; little cash; 20 years' time. Booklet. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HENRY F. WELLS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,147.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that Richard O. Smith has filed with me his petition praying that he may be authorized to sell on sealed bids one Mercedes automobile, now located at the garage of George F. Adams, 11 South Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J. Bids for the said automobile should be sealed and be accompanied by at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid. The bids will be opened by the Referee in Bankruptcy herein at a special meeting of creditors to be held at his office, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at 11:30 A. M., at which time creditors are requested to attend and pass upon the bids submitted.

The automobile can be inspected at the place aforesaid on any day prior to the receipt of bids.

In case any bid received is rejected, or in case no bids are received, the said automobile will be sold at the place aforesaid at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, on the 7th day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

New York, May 19, 1915.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN UHL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 1st, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 2062 Eighth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a very fine line of high grade groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, refrigerator, cash register, safe, desk, counters, scales, shelving, fixtures, etc.

GEORGE H. ROSENSTEIN, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of S. DESSAU SONS CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of carbons, crystals, furniture, fixtures, &c.

BENJAMIN LESSER, Assignee.
WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 John Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. WOLFF & COMPANY, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21644.

The above entitled proceeding has been referred to me as referee in bankruptcy under Section 12A of the Bankruptcy act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, examination of the alleged bankrupt, and the preservation and conduct of the estate.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on June 15th, 1915, at 2 P. M. Said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

May 29th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21274.—In Bankruptcy.—SOLOMON MYER FELD and MARY FELD, individually and as co-partners trading as S. M. FELD & CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Solomon Myer Feld and Mary Feld, individually and as copartners trading as S. M. Feld & Co., are hereby given notice that on May 4th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 11th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21451.—In Bankruptcy.—IDEL MARCUS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Idel Marcus are hereby given notice that on April 27th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 11th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist., N. Y.—No. 21740.—In Bankruptcy.—FREDERICK FRICKER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Frederick Fricker are hereby given notice that on May 22, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 11th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

CENSUS MEN BEGIN QUESTIONING TODAY

6,000 Enumerators to Cover Manhattan and the Bronx in Next Two Weeks.

INFORMATION KEPT SECRET

Population of the State Expected to Total More Than 10,000,000 and of New York City 5,800,000.

If a polite young man with a pencil and pad calls at your door this morning and asks you a lot of questions about yourself don't slam the door in his face, but give him the benefit of the doubt when he tells you he is a census enumerator. If you don't give him the benefit of the doubt he will probably call a policeman to help convince you.

This morning 6,000 enumerators will start out to ask the 100,000,000 questions that must be answered by the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Commonwealth of New York before Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo will have the requisite statistics to compile the decennial State census. The inquisitors will be all men and Republicans.

The work in Manhattan and the Bronx is under the direction of Alexander Wolf; in Kings and Queens, William Liebermann will direct the enumeration. The work will be done by districts with a superintendent in each district. The enumerators will receive $2 a day flat and 2 cents for each name. They are expected to interview 400 persons daily.

Here are the questions they will ask you:

What's your name?
What is your relationship to the head of the family?
What is your color, age, and sex?
Where were you born?
What is your citizenship?
What is your occupation, trade or profession?
What kind of work do you do?
Were you an employe or employer on June 1?
Are you an inmate of an asylum?
Are you an infant under one year of age?

All answers will be held, under the law, in strictest confidence by the State, nor can the answers be used in any way in the assessment of taxes, in deportation or extradition proceedings, in army or navy conscription, in compulsory school attendance, in child labor prosecutions, or in any manner to affect life, liberty or pursuit of happiness.

If you aren't at home, the enumerator will probably leave a blank for you to fill out if he thinks you are honest. The law leaves it to his discretion. A false answer or a refusal to answer will subject you to arrest and fine.

Secretary of State Hugo has issued an appeal to people in all districts, and especially in Manhattan to aid in dispelling distrust and to impress upon all their neighbors the fact that they must answer the State's questions. Mr. Hugo's appeal points out the many difficulties his 6,000 enumerators may meet, and asks for patience. It is expected that the work can be done in the large cities within two weeks. In the rural districts the work will take a few days longer.

It is estimated that the census will show for New York State a population of 10,250,000. In 1900, the population by Federal census was 7,268,894, and in 1910 9,113,614. In 1910 the population of New York City was 4,766,883; the city Health Department estimates the population on July 1, 1915, will be 5,806,532.

The primary purpose of the census is to furnish data for the apportionment of members of the State Legislature. An effort was made in the Legislature of 1915, to abolish the State census and use the figures of the Federal census, but it was pointed out by the Health and Education Departments that the national enumeration did not supply figures considered essential in the work of the two departments. The Legislature appropriated $500,000 to defray the cost of taking the census.

This will be the eighteenth State census New York has had. It is just 133 years since the first State census was taken. In 1782 the Sheriffs and their constables found a total of 238,897 inhabitants, most of them scattered along the Atlantic shore of Long Island and the narrow strips of settled land on either side of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers. The inhabited area was then 15,000 square miles, twenty persons to the square mile. Today it is more than 50,000 square miles, with 220 persons to the square mile.

SUICIDE THEORY IS UPSET.

Coroner Decides Justice Rich's Brother Died by Accident.

Coroner Carl Voegel of Queens Borough, yesterday decided the death of Elmer T. Rich of 1,017 Atfield Avenue, Dunton, Queens, a brother of Justice Adelbert P. Rich of the Appellate Division, had been an accident.

Mr. Rich, who was an adjuster for the Long Island Railroad, had not been seen by his relatives or friends for several days, and on Saturday Mrs. George E. Bush of Palisade Park, N. J., telephoned the police her fears that something was wrong. The police discovered his body in his gas-filled bedroom, and believed he had committed suicide.

Coronel Voegel was convince that Mr. Rich blew out the gas or accidentally turned it on without lighting it. The body was yesterday sent to Auburn, N. J., at the request of Frederick Rich of Mount Vernon, another brother, who is an attorney.

HOLIDAY KNOCKS OUT LAW.

Magistrate Krotel Discharges Fifty Persons and Rebukes Police.

Magistrate Krotel, in the West Side Court yesterday, discharged fifty persons summoned by the police for alleged infractions of ordinances, such as leaving ash and garbage cans uncovered. Mr. Krotel rebuked the police of the West 100th Street Station for making the summonses returnable on a holiday, and called it an "outrage." The policemen said they were instructed to serve the summonses by Sergeant Brophy of the West 100th Street Station.

"Present my compliments to your superior officer and tell him my views on this action," said the Magistrate. "I will not hear these cases and discharge all these people."

Ryndam's Rescued on Rotterdam.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam sails at noon today for Rotterdam with 78 first, 60 second, and 100 third-class passengers. Mrs. Martha Daly and several of the passengers who started a week ago on the Ryndam, and had to return on account of the liner's collision with the Joseph J. Cuneo, are listed to sail on the Rotterdam.

Jumps from Window in Nightmare.

John Kosocki, 21 years old, died yesterday in the Bayonne Hospital from injuries suffered in falling from a third-story window of his home, 44 Roake Place. While gazing from the window he fell asleep and had a nightmare, during which he jumped out the window.

PASTOR AND WIFE REUNITED

Separation Against Rev. Burton H. Lee is Withdrawn.

The Rev. Burton Howard Lee, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Ossining and chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, and his wife, Margaret, who brought an action in the Supreme Court last October for a separation, have been reconciled, and the suit has been withdrawn from the trial calendar and the papers ordered sealed by Justice Alfred R. Page, following several conferences in his chambers with the attorneys. Friends of the clergyman and of his wife and Bishop David H. Greer had tried unsuccessfully to effect a reconciliation soon after Mrs. Lee left her home, in May, 1914, and went to her mother, Mrs. Isabel Hallock, at 2,678 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. Lee charged her husband with cruelty, alleging in her complaint that he had used abusive language and specifying, among other charges, that he had lowered a window on her shoulder and refused to release her until she was chilled and frightened. Mrs. Lee alleged that this cruel treatment began shortly after their marriage, July 1, 1901. Mrs. Lee had been a resident of New Haven, and met her husband when he was a student at the Yale Divinity School.

In his answer Mr. Lee made a general denial of his wife's charges and asserted that he was ready to welcome her to their home, which she had abandoned without cause, he averred. He said a Yale graduate and an assistant civil engineer employed by the New York Central Railway, who boarded in the home of the clergyman, had caused his trouble with his wife.

SHORTAGE IN HEMPSTEAD.

President Horsfield Has Been Investigating Village Books.

President Horsfield of Hempstead, L. I., for several days has been quietly investigating the village books, and tonight, at a meeting of the Village Board he may report an alleged shortage of funds, it was said yesterday.

The investigation has been aided by expert accountants, who, it is said, have found the shortage and the man responsible for it.

Girl Recovers Her Memory.

Mary Kelly, 18 years old, of 347 Nineteenth Street, Brookolyn, was found wandering at Third Avenue and 173d Street, in the Bronx, last night, and who was unable to tell her name, recovered sufficiently in Fordham Hospital today to make her identity known and to ask that her parents be notified. The girl said she attended a church near her home yesterday and remembered taking a Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, surface car, but had no recollection of what followed. Her parents took her home later.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The weather continues cool and showery in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States. In all other parts of the country fair weather has prevailed.

It is somewhat warmer in Northern and Western districts, but temperatures are considerably below the seasonal average in the South.

Showers will continue Tuesday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, but in all other districts fair weather, with slowly rising temperature, is probable Tuesday and Wednesday.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light and variable, becoming south; Middle Atlantic Coast, light, south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, east to northeast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

New England.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Western New York.—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	63	50	4 P. M.	79	70
6 A. M.	62	49	6 P. M.	76	67
9 A. M.	69	60	9 P. M.	68	63
12 M.	78	68	11 P. M.	65	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 34 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.05 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:40—Stephens Av. and Clason's Point Road; Martin Kane............Slight
3:00—48 E. 100 St.; Benjamin Lotole..Slight
6:10—2,225 5 Av.; S. Yapkowitz.........Slight
6:25—625 Madison St.; Abramowitz & Moskowitz...............Not given
9:20—244 2 St.; Jacob Schwartz.........Slight
9:45—522 W. 52 St.; John Moguel........Slight
10:05—243 E. 45 St.; Nelly Benzer.......Slight
10:15—332 W. B'way; Pealman Bros.....$500
10:50—255 3 Av.; Charles Calthays......Slight
11:15—580 Columbus Av.; Morris Coberger. Slight

P. M.
12:10—232 E. 124 St.; Excelsior Cleaning & Dyeing Co..........Slight
1:15—871 Fox St.; Jacob Lopetz.........Slight
3:10—193 Amsterdam Av.; J. Klein.......Slight
3:20—245 Mulberry St.; P. Amberto......Slight
3:25—464 W. 155 St.; W. S. Webster.....Slight
4:45—150 E. 106 St.; Generso Castaldo.Slight
4:45—Ft. of Dyckman St.; not given..Slight
7:25—645 Amsterdam Av.; Nathan Gri-boss, $150.
7:45—1,745 Amsterdam Av.; Edward Schomach $25
8:00—510 W. 19 St.; T. McQuade........Slight
8:00—69 Norfolk St.; J. Rubinsky........Slight
8:40—478 Pearl St.; Boisser Electric Co. and others.......................$50,000
8:50—209 W. 29 St.; Hyman Speck....$100

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

HOPKINS & BOYD
Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
50 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Best little house in Brooklyn; one-family brick; 7 rooms and bath; A1 condition; price $4,250; easy terms. I. S., Box 605, Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

CORNER FACTORY SITE,
Bergen St. and Grand Av., about 50x150, for sale; bargain. W. A. Porter, 1,097 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all-year home; magnificent, commanding view of L. I. Sound and bay; waterfront rights for motor boat, private pier and sandy bathing beach; artistically built house, all hardwood finish; hot water heat, electric light, gas, city water, sewerage, sidewalks, &c.; shady plot and beautiful lawn; will sacrifice for $40 a month; investigate this wonderful bargain. For further particulars address Sound Home, 36 Times Downtown.

Being compelled to move away, will dispose of my poultry, fruit, and vegetable garden, all planted and cultivated; chicken house, lawn, shrubbery; fine 7-room house and bath, newly painted and decorated, modern improvements; convenient to station and trolley, near stores, schools, &c.; 30 minutes out; reasonable terms. GARDEN C., 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Call till 8 P. M.

FORCED to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 28 minutes from city; electric light, heat, &c., on 2 elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 per month; will give big bargain to quick buyer. T B 25 Times Downtown.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN.—$6,000 all-year, 7-room home, $4,600; very easy terms; stucco on solid brick construction; right in best section of Staten Island, actually in N. Y. City; high ground; plot 50 by 100 feet; most alluring real country; cool in Summer, swept by ocean breezes. Has library hall, living room with open fireplace; dining room, pantry, kitchen, four large bedrooms and tiled bath; large veranda; electric light; beamed ceilings; beautifully decorated; every convenience; 45 min. to Bowling Green, N. Y.; near fine beaches; ideal boating, bathing, and fishing; country club, markets, schools, churches near by. Write or phone me for particulars and pictures. R. C. Turnbull, 52 William St., N. Y. Telehone 5582 Hanover.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

276 West 94th.—4-story American basement, 12 rooms, 2 baths; rent $1,500. For further particulars apply Goodale, Perry & Dwight, Broadway and 103d.

70 Riverside, corner 79th.—Magnificent 16-room mansion; 5 toilets, tapestry walls, tiled kitchen; newly renovated; rent $2,250.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate Wanted.

Accessible subdivisions wanted anywhere for immediate selling. Baker, 7 East 42d.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

48 East 59th St.—Two lofts, each 1,400 square feet; excellent light; will alter to suit; exceptionally reasonable rent.
M. WEINBERG, Agent.
627 Madison Av.

Room, 20x25, to sublet, suitable for office or small manufacturing; cheap rent. Apply to National Garment Co., 24 East 21st St.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. 'Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

54th, 556 West.—To lease, new building with apartment; suitable for garage, auto repair shop, &c.; rent $3,000.

Sublet, attractive, outside furnished office, telephone and stenographer. 1208, 110 West 40th.

Offices to let—Transit Bldg. & Annex, 7 E. 42 St. & 10 E. 43 St. Homer Foote, Jr., Agt.

Store, southeast corner 14th St. and 7th Av. E. S. Willard & Co., 52 William St.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

By Engineer.—Desk space self and stenographer; own furniture. 50 Church St. Collins.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Houses in Van Courtlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., cor. Broadway & Oakmont Av.

Villa Alta.—12-room house; garage; all city improvements. Tasker, Tribune Building.

Homes at Scarsdale and White Plains. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Villa plots as low as $1,000. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch, handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom, mission-beamed ceiling, dining room with elegant electric dome, parlor open fire place, on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash, balance $18 monthly. Paton, Box 56 Times Downtown.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow and bath amongst the hills on north shore of L. I.; large veranda, all rooms finished in modern style, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace, &c.; large ground, 2 blocks from station, near harbor; $200 down, balance easy. Bungalow, Box 82 Times Downtown.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y.; hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 West 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near station, trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. Call till 8 P. M., Store, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR LOW COST, high-grade bungalows, visit Brightwaters; Booklet 3 on request. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY. The Banking Department, State of New York, offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots. BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL. The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BARGAIN.—$6,500; very easy terms. Delightful country home, large grounds with fine shade trees; high in healthy mts., near the city; 10 rooms, 2 baths, very large living room, with open fireplace, walls panelled in hardwood; billiard room, 2 bedrooms and bath on third floor; huge verandas and open gallery; superb view of lake; 5 minutes to station, 50 minutes to city, Lackawanna R. R.; all city conveniences, parquet floors, electric light; near country club, schools, most select neighborhood. Address OWNER, Box D 319 Times Downtown, N. Y. C.

Wonderful opportunity; 7-room house, every improvement, parquet floors throughout; plot 100x500; 100 bearing fruit trees; 5 minutes to station; $7,000. For terms, Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Comfortable furnished cottage; best part of Elberon, six masters' bed rooms, three servants' bedrooms, three baths; fine grounds, shade trees; vegetable garden. A 32 Times Annex.

Ridgefield Park.—seven-room house; every modern improvement; plot, 40x100; beautiful location; price, $4,400; $500 cash; balance to suit. Carl Hallberg, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Breezy hilltop bungalow sites for commuters; $10 monthly; refined surroundings; beautiful vews; town water; electric light; monthly ticket $8.65. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

CHEAP FARMS for city workers, 1 to 5 acres; near station; $250 each, easy terms; 15 cents R. R. fare; small payment down, $10 monthly. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

Farms—Poultry, fruit, potato, grain, stock. BIGGEST BARGAINS. CATALOG FREE. Buhot Farm Agency, Flemington, N. J.

Bungalow plots, 50x300, on fishing, boating, bathing river; hour out; near station, $10 monthly. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

FOR FACTS OF NEARBY JERSEY
Write S. B. Kraft, 30 Church, New York.

Westfield.—7 New choice houses; also plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Fanwood new houses; building plots. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent for the Summer.—A new, modern ten-room house, furnished; three miles from centre of Williamstown, Mass., in the Berkshires; house is 1,000 feet above sea level, with beautiful view; barn for automobile. For particulars write Dudley Ward, Williamstown, Mass.

LYME, CONN.
To let, 3 furnished cottages, one with 12 rooms, two with 10 rooms each; electric lights; modern plumbing; best of water supplies; fireplaces, furnaces. Address Mrs. E. E. Salisbury, New Haven, Conn.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath, completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing; rent $650. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES, Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $225 up; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Bungalow cottage, 5 rooms; electricity, water, ocean front. Hannon, Coronado Beach, Far Rockaway.

LONG BEACH.—Completely furnished; near ocean and Boardwalk. Byrne, 4776 Murray Hill.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, from about June 15 to about Nov. 1, small furnished bungalow or cottage with at least three sleeping rooms and garage; will only consider Northern Long Island or elevated districts New York and New Jersey; must be within commuting distance New York City; give particulars by letter addressed to W. X., X 364 Times Annex.

Wanted.—Furnished Summer home for refined family; must be new and scrupulously clean; eight rooms or more; on or near seashore or Sound; rental not over $100 monthly and not over one hour from city. Full particulars, N 74 Times.

Wanted.—Furnished Summer house for refined family; six sleeping rooms or more; rental not over $800 for season; one hour from city; full particulars to save time. N 81 Times.

Wanted—A cottage or bungalow, within commuting distance of New York, connected with a hotel, for family of four. Address Box X 333 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. } 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 3970.

A.—A.—THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up. } By month
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up. } or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

THE ALCAZAR.
215-217 Manhattan Av., corner 109th. Elegantly furnished, 2, 3 rooms, kitchenette bath; high-class elevator building; near "L," Subway, Central Park; rent, $30, upward; references essential; restaurant in building Phone River 10200 and 9785. Open evenings.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 305 West 98th, near Riverside. Why live in hotels when you can get 2 to 5 room apartments and housekeep? Strictly high-class, cozily furnished; maid service and linen; restaurant; $10 to $20 weekly or $40 to $85 monthly.

Sublet, June to Sept. 15, three finely furnished light front rooms, bath, sixth floor select elevator apartment; facilities light housekeeping; $60 monthly; maid service; electric light, telephone; references. Call or address Featherstone, 101 West 85th.

THE VAN DYCK AND SEVERN, Broadway, (Amsterdam Av.,) 72d to 73d St., overlooking Sherman Square, offer apartments, furnished, of six and eight rooms and two baths. Manager, 175 West 72d St. Telephone Columbus 3547.

TO SUBLET AT A SACRIFICE.
Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, pianola piano, silver, linen; everything complete; hallboys; dining room in the building. Mrs. Fay, 421 West 119th St., "The Kingscote."

To sublet in W. 72d Street, a most desirable housekeeping apartment of 4 rooms and bath, completely furnished. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar Street. Phone 5700 John.

FOUR ROOMS, FURNISHED,
for rent until September 1, at $80 per month. Apply on premises, 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartments; four and five rooms and bath; all light rooms; concessions. 203 West 81st St. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

A.—Sublet to Oct. 1, 5 and 6 rooms, 2 baths, high-class elevator apartments; all outside; Broadway corner; furnished or unfurnished. Lunders, 225 West 80th St.

Apartment, eight beautifully furnished rooms, additional two maids' rooms, 57th St., near 5th Av., $125 monthly until October. Douglas L. Elliman, 421 Madison Av.

112 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Nine rooms, bath apartment, 7th floor; light, cool; June 10-Sept. 25; sacrifice. Apply Room 42, 124 West 82d.

Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases; Summer rates. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 5392.

113th St., 622 West.—Six outside rooms; southern exposure; exceptionally cool, light, and airy; reasonable. May, Apt. 73.

119th St., 419 West.—Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette; nicely furnished; finely located; every convenience. 8G.

Sublet.—Spacious 2 and 4-room apartment; completely furnished. 507 West 113th.

142d St., 601 West.—Outside five rooms, bath, complete, piano, until September. Washburn.

THREE ROOMS, roof garden, bath, kitchenette; Fifties near 5th Av.; reasonable; desirable party. Inquire 421 Madison Av.

86th St.—Attractive room and bath, overlooking Hudson; apartment hotel. Schuyler 8493.

Six sunny rooms, newly furnished; 12 o'clock; $60. 316 West 97th. Listern.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

64 East 58th.—Attractive two large rooms; kitchenette, bath; will rent furnished.

Apartments to let from Oct. 1. Ambassador, 97th St. and Madison Av.

Madison Av., 747.—Studio apartment, two rooms, 2d floor; also one room.

West Side

2, 3, AND 4 ROOMS.
Unfurnished, $40 to $75; furnished, $50 to $90. POINCIANA, 120TH ST. AND AMSTERDAM AV., overlooking Columbia Campus. Supt. on prem., or Bing & Bing, 119 W. 40th.

THE COURTWOOD,
600 West 169th St., Corner Broadway. High-class elevator apartments; five, six, seven rooms; also a sublet; exceptional service; reasonable rents; Subway station, 168th.

BRENTMORE.
88 Central Park West, Cor. 69th St.
5-8-9 rooms—2-3 baths, $1,800 to $4,250.
Immediate possession may be arranged.
BING & BING, 119 W. 40th St.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11-room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Supt., or 'phone Col. 4020.

Anthony Av., 1,911, and 263 East Tremont Av., (adjoining;) all modern improvements; 5 rooms, $29-$31; 6 rooms, $32; concessions.

67TH ST., 129-31-35 WEST, (near Broadway.)—5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath, hot water, &c., rent $25-$30.

A choice 10-room apartment, three baths; landing point of fleet. 67 Riverside Drive, 79th, 2 blocks from Subway.

140th St., 505 East, Near Brook Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water, $30-$33; concessions.

92d St., 214 West.—Seven rooms, $1,100 up; also corner apartment. Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway.

12th, 132 West.—Desirable Apartment, six rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $45. Janitor.

1,787 Madison Av.—7 large, light rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water, $30; concessions.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS TO LET. MANCHESTER, 108TH ST. & BROADWAY. Beautiful suites, furnished and unfurnished; three, four, and five rooms. 222 West 59th.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1. L. J. Phillips & Co., 72d St. and Columbus Av.

Desirable west side apartments, four to ten rooms. Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

Apartments to sublet on the upper west side, 4 to 10 rooms. Write Z, Box T 25 Times.

540 West 122d St.—Desirable five-room apartment; modern improvements. See Janitor.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Furnished and unfurnished apartments to let; Hudsonia, 315 West 79th St.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

1,090 St. Nicholas Av.—Five, six, seven rooms and bath; $45 to $55.

Leases now being made for apartments from Oct. 1. 1,730 Broadway.

7th Av., 54th St.—The Adlon; high-class apartments to let.

8th Av., 152, near 17th St.—Four, five large, light rooms; $22.

158 West 95th St.—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms to let.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 5TH AV.
PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, AND TABLE BOARD.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park Privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful rooms; near park; furnished, unfurnished; board optional; phone.

LEXINGTON AV, 965, (70th.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests; phone.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; Summer rates.

57TH, 411 WEST, The La Grange.—Accommodations; table unexcelled in city; board for two, $15; single, $7.50; table board, $4; Southerners.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private baths; superior table; board optional; table guests.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, artistically furnished; electric light; balcony overlooking Central Park; fine Southern cooking; suit people desiring comfortable, cool home for Summer.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; Summer rates.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional single, double rooms, newly furnished, with or without bath, board; Summer rates. Spiers.

72D, 261, 263, 265 WEST.—Superior double rooms, with or without private bath; entire floor for family or four gentlemen.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR.
Sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected bath; excellent table; special prices Summer.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select pension offers elegant suite, bath, cool double, single rooms, unsurpassed table, electricity; Summer rates.

78TH, 159 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms; private bath; Southerners, transients; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; superior board; refined home; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST. — Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; generous table; ideal location.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms; permanent, transients; table boarders.

83D, 40 WEST.—Large room; refined home; excellent board; table guests; near park.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Homelike, attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer prices; reference exchanged.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive home; excellent table; convenient; select location; references exchanged.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, select parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; references.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
"The Woodbury," 855 Riverside Drive. Two blocks north of 157th Subway. Opens immediately; newly decorated; steam-heated rooms; overlooking grounds and Hudson; country house.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway, 5c. fare. Lovely rooms, excellent cuisine, all comforts. Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE ROZELLE.
65 West 95th St.—Best table upper west side; few single and double rooms, with board; Summer rates; Southerners accommodated.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful house on Chester Hill; large veranda; excellent table; every comfort; easy commutation. 165 North Fulton Ave., Mount Vernon.

Larchmont, Myrtle Ave., Sp'tz Cottage; excellent board for season. Telephone Larchmont 37.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y.
Gaston Avenue. Phone 415 Hammels.
High class; capacity, 125 guests. On ocean, 29 minutes from Broadway, (Penn. Station, 34th St.;) 25 minutes Brooklyn, (Atlantic Av. Subway station;) house three minutes from station; monthly commutation, $7.50. Superb bathing, fishing, golf, tennis; music; dancing, charming young society; table unexcelled; dainty service; rates, June, $10 each; July, August, $14-$21; couples, $25-$50.

Elstone Park Hotel, Bayswater, Far Rockaway.—Nice home; refined people; rates; booklets. Apply Gunther & Uedele, also 4 Court Square, Brooklyn. Phone Far Rockaway, 401-402.

W. MacLEVY PHYSICAL CULTURE FARM, Babylon, L. I.—Nature's methods; interviews. Gymnasium, 352 4th Av., New York. Tel. 8686 Madison Square.

Bayside, Vista Lawn, Davey, proprietor; private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; quiet, shady surroundings.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New Jersey.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

Bayside, Vista Lawn, Davey, proprietor; private residence; beautiful rooms; board optional; poultry, fruit, vegetables; quiet, shady surroundings.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Wanted, for month of August, on the water, accommodations for family of five adults, two children, and nurse. Could use cottage in connection with hotel. 195 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST, (near 5th Av.) — Pleasant large and small rooms; reasonable.

15TH, 105 EAST, overlooking park, Apartment 71.—Parlor suite; elevators, telephone; reasonable.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Nice room; running water; closet; telephone; $3.50 and $4.

21ST, (43 Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite, private baths; breakfast served in rooms.

34TH ST., East Side, at 13 Park Av.—Large rooms, $5.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Large, elegant rooms, bath adjoining; $5 and $7; French teacher.

82D, 130 EAST.—Room suitable two; French conversation; meals if desired. Mrs. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 656, (near 60th.)—Newly furnished large and small, airy rooms, kitchenettes; now $4 to $8; home comforts; telephone.

West Side

11TH, 120 WEST.—Attractive, exquisitely neat rooms; large veranda; homelike and quiet; references.

17TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful, spotless, clean rooms; hot water always; select house.

32D ST., (Off Broadway,) New Hotel Strand.—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D ST., Between Broadway and 5th Av.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $12 per week; same rate for two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

36TH, 18 WEST.—Large rooms, $4.50 up; hallrooms, $2.50 up; newly furnished.

38TH, 36 WEST.—Suite, private bath, kitchenette, $6.50; other cozy rooms, $2 up; Southerners.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Private home; beautiful rooms; electricity; choice furnishings.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsome suites, double rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; $7, $8, $9, 10; other houses this vicinity.
JOHN W. BRETT, 501 Fifth Av.

61ST, 153 WEST.—Parlor, three gentlemen; others $2.50 to $4; running water.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, large closets; hot and cold water; telephone; moderate.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, $5; single, $3; perfectly kept house.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Clean, well furnished; for gentlemen; moderate terms; reference.

72D ST., 248-250 WEST.—Parlor floor; also rooms, single, en suite; board optional; references. Telephone Columbus 1894.

73D, 255 WEST.—One very desirable large front room; Summer rates; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Single and double rooms, private bath; subway express.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; kitchenette optional; delightful Summer location; convenient subway, "L"; transients accommodated; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large, small rooms; private bath; telephone.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms, with baths, also parlor; $7, $9, $10.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, double room and single room; all conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large and small room; superior house; reasonable; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private house, suitable one, two; references.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, adjoining bath, $4 up; private family; gentlemen.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; attractive Summer location; convenient Subway, "L."

80TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive, large back parlor, with extension, kitchenette; telephone; reasonable.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large, airy, bright; running water. Inquire elevator.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor; board optional; Summer rates.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Parlor floor; private bath; electricity; piano; suitable three; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; Riverside; Subway.

138 WEST 87TH ST.
Beautiful large, small rooms; suitable couple; every modern convenience; refined, quiet house.
PHONE SCHUYLER 3933.

87TH, 55 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house; Summer prices; references.

87TH ST., 220 WEST.—Cool, light room and bath; every convenience; overlooking Belnord garden. Apartment D. Schuyler 10400.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Attractive, homelike accommodations; suite, single; bath; table board.

92D, 43 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front rooms; every convenience; exceptionally clean, quiet.

92D, 163 WEST.—Private house; large, small rooms; private bath; $5-$7; gentlemen.

93D, 270 WEST.—Exceptionally fine house, neighborhood; attractive front room, furnished, unfurnished, bath, conveniences; smaller room, furnished, adjoining bath.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished large rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; references.

93D, 255 WEST, (near B'way.)—Few select rooms in private house; reasonable.

94TH, 131 WEST.—Medium room; all conveniences; cool, comfortable, quiet; private house; gentlemen.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first class. Grossman.

97TH ST., 64 WEST.—Private house; desirable, well-kept cool rooms; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone.

97TH, 229 WEST, (The Powellton.)—Elegant front room; 3 windows. Apartment 4D.

98TH, 130 WEST.—Back parlor, with kitchenette; other rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

TH ST., 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegantly kept; gentlemen or couple. Apartment 7.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Elegant parlor and bedroom; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7. McNamara.

109TH, 301 WEST, Apt. 6B.—Large, cool room; river view; reasonable. Phone 7234 Riverside.

112TH, 605 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside room; private family; references. Apt. 52.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Large, attractive, cool room; high-class elevator apt. Bridges.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Delightfully cool, attractively furnished; single, double; $2 to $8.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Southeast Corner.)—Rooms overlooking Morningside Drive, near Columbia; lavatories, private telephone; all transits; $4, $6.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Pleasant, light Summer rooms; single; elevator; shower; telephone; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; $3-$4. Apply evenings, Apt. 2.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive two, three room suite; single rooms. Apt. 52.

121ST ST., 501 and 519, (Morningside Heights.)—Delightful Summer location, near Riverside Drive, opposite Columbia University; beautiful view of campus; band concerts during July; attractively furnished sunny rooms, front, side, and rear; southern, eastern, and northern exposures; one to five windows; single and double; $2.50 to $12 week; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; parlors for callers; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, shower; Broadway Subway. Telephones: Morningside 4887 and 8790. Chaperons: Mrs. Young and Miss Williams.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; near Subway, parks; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double rooms, with kitchenette; single room also; restaurant, roof garden. Yetman.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Cool, homelike room, in private apartment; all improvements. Fuller.

123D, 26 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, large, small rooms; all conveniences. Phone 3273 Harlem.

123D, 449 WEST.—Room in attractive apartment; every home privilege. Benjamin.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Bright, sunny room; newly furnished; elevator; Riverside, 137 Subway. Apt. 65W.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $3.50 weekly each.

ARE YOU TIRED OF YOUR HALL BEDROOM? WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE IN A BIG 500-ROOM HOTEL ON BROADWAY, WHERE YOU WOULD ENJOY ALL THE PRIVILEGES OF A HOTEL, RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ROOMS, SPACIOUS PARLORS AND READING ROOMS, FREE STATIONERY, HOTEL SERVICE, AND ALL FOR THE SAME PRICE YOU ARE PAYING NOW, $4 PER WEEK? ADDRESS J. D., N 7 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,788, (near 108th.)—Large room; private bath; business man; no other guest; $30 monthly. Inquire elevator.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, Opposite Grant's Tomb.—Outside; single, double; conveniences. Apartment 62.

CLAREMONT AV., 190.—Private family; no other lodger; telephone; references. Stamper.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS.
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

PRIVATE FAMILY wants gentleman roomer, modern apartment. Phone Madison Square 2602, Holcombe.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Spacious front suite or room, overlooking Hudson; private family; board optional; references. Clark. 3450 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224 95TH.—Light, attractive room; lavatory adjoining; high-class apartment; breakfast; gentlemen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath, private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 3-A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (2D.)—Large, handsomely furnished front room; suitable couple or gentleman.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful room; running water; electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Large, modern room, with alcove, $6.

Bachelor's room and bath, all conveniences, to let. Sattler, 222 West 46th St.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY.
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT.
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON, MARTIN & CO., Tailors.
Special—Full Dress Suits—Weekly Payments.
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

Ten Singer machines, No. 3,115, individual motor, for sale. 164 West 25th, 5th floor.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
345 Broadway, at Leonard St. } TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. } 5408
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane. } FRANKLIN.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard (1916) touring, 38 H. P.
Marmon (1915) touring, 48 H. P.
Peerless (1913) touring, 48, like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Hupmobile roadster, 1915, slightly used, at material reduction. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Peerless, 1914, (6-38,) used very little; excellent throughout; sacrifice. Shay, 216 West 76th St.

Sacrifice.—Premier, 1913; light, 6-38; self-starter; very classy; investigate. 1160 Schuyler.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults,
By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts.
Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Seven-passenger Packard for hire, $3 per hour. Telephone Borgman, 1941 Circle.

Automobile Repairing.

Electric Starting—Lighting Systems.
Detachable Wire Wheels.
Jesco Company, 245 W. 55th St. Circle 1558.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Autos bought; SPOT CASH paid; bring car along. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; capable, industrious, practical experience; salary $10. N 76 Times.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS. — Woman wishes position; competent. 61 East 93d. Telephone 5438 Lenox.

COMPANION, &c.—Young English woman, 29, unmarried, recommended by her employer for the past ten years as capable, refined, reliable, of agreeable personality and highest quality in every respect, desires to be companion or in position of trust. Write "P. E. F.," S 38 Times.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Present employer wishes to place cook, chambermaid, and waitress; both competent. Apply Tuesday, 2 to 4, 901 Lexington Av.

DOCTOR'S ASSISTANT.—Cultured Holland lady desires position as assistant in doctor's office; experienced; fluent in English, French, and German. Address C. H., 157 East 47th.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess, experienced German, Parisian French, English, good sewer, desires position; city references. Mademoiselle, 235 East 60th.

GRADUATE NURSE wants position as nurse or traveling companion. N 35 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Good worker wants washing, cleaning, cooking Thursday, Saturday. Byrne, 1,655 3d Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—Finnish girl desires general houework. Henderson, 308 W. 145th.

MIDDLE-AGED, respectable woman like take charge for Summer private house, apartment. P. P., 977 2d Av. Write.

NURSE.—Competent, hospital experience, wishes care of infant from birth; exchange references. T. M. K., Nurse, 214 Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—Middle aged, hospital training, city references, take entire care, charge baby from birth. S., 977 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, 7 years' experience, desires position as secretary to executive; willing, conscientious; handle correspondence independently; versed in up to date methods; age 23; salary $15; good reference. M 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 4 years' automobile, electrical experience; manage office, assume responsibilities; good penman; age 23; Christian; superior references; $10. A 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 515 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; take rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; pleasing personality; $8. Miss Julia Danksis, 224 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat appearing, willing; high school graduate; 5 years' technical experience; capable assuming responsibilities; $10. M 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23;) above ordinary; cultured; rapid operator; excellent speller; 5 years' insurance experience; Christian; $10. A 325 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Irene Corany, 37 E. 58th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience, American; high school education; capable, energetic; good figurer; no agency; $8. A 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; (Christian;) five years' experience; A1 references; $12-$14. N (Agency) 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; good references; neat appearance; Christian; $8. N 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, 4 years' experience; good reference; salary $10. M 364 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school education; 2 years' experience; moderate salary. M 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, high school graduate, 2 years' experience, city, country. N 20 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; $10. A 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, good penman; beginner; $6. Miss M. Fagan, 513 W. 49th St.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOK, WAITRESS, together, $30-$25; laundress, $30; cook, $35; English nurse, $25; chambermaid-waitress, houseworkers, $25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

White, Southern colored, couples; institution nurses, attendants; male and female; city or country. Noel Agency, 77 W. 11th St. 7656 Chelsea.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DESIGNER on popular line of dresses, silk and serges. 118 West 22d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner, good appearance; good hours; start, $6; state age, school attended, nationality, residence address. N 78 Times.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

DRESSMAKING.—The slack Summer months may be made valuable; learn dressmaking, sewing, millinery, or embroidery; a few pleasant hours each week, day or evening; 12 lessons, $5; special Summer course begins June 1; booklet sent. Harlem Y. W. C. A., 76 W. 124th St.

FILING.—The only office vocation for women where the supply does not exceed the demand. Day, evening, and correspondence courses. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, New York.

PUPILS to enter training school for nurses. German Hospital, 1829 Boulevard, Jersey City.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Enako, 598 Madison Av.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Sunday morning, about 3 o'clock, in the vicinity of Broadway and 39th St., gold hunting case watch, inlaid with gold quartz and black agate; link gold chain, inlaid with gold quartz on both sides; $50 reward; no questions asked. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, Park Av. and 42d St.

LOST—At Grand Central Terminal, at 8:33 P. M., May 31, 1915, wallet containing $40 in bills; probably left at local ticket window of New York Central Lines. A 33 Times Annex.

LOST—On Pennsylvania train 148, leaving Philadelphia 7 P. M., kit bag, marked "F. L. K.," containing clothing and jewels; suitable reward. Phone 3309 Spring.

LOST—Long gold neck chain, with small lorgnette, going into Gaiety Theatre, Broadway entrance, 8 o'clock Saturday evening; $10 reward. Return 31 West 72d.

LOST—Silver purse, Liberty St. ferry, Lehigh Valley; reward. Return 212 5th Av. Moorehead.

LOST—Brooch, enamelled, small pearls, diamond centre; heirloom; reward. 195 Edgecombe Av.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BAKERY AT AUCTION.
Furniture, fixtures, ovens, horses and wagons of D. IRVING CALHOUN, INC., 208 West 100th St., will be sold on premises Friday, June 4th, 2 P. M., at public auction to the highest bidder. Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer. Edward B. Levy, trustee, 200 Fifth Avenue. Daniel S. Nugent, attorney for trustee, 200 Fifth Ave.

For Sale For Cash.—Owing to the dissolution of partnership, established loan office of 20 years; loans averaging $250,000 per annum; will sell at inventory price; subject to inspection; parties interested can communicate with P. O. Box 736 Baltimore, Md.

Partner to take active interest in new patented article needed in every house; stand investigation. M 303 Times Downtown.

Splendid opportunity for partner with $2,000-$3,000 in established wholesale and retail trade; open for inspection. S 39 Times.

Right party, with means, can now join me introducing remarkably profitable and important device. Geldert, 41 Park Row.

Treasurer wanted in enlarging manufacturing business; Bradstreet's references; investment required. X 360 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER for German-English. Miss H. Schumm, room 1426, 150 Nassau St.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 200, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED,
Will revise or install factory, office or cost systems. Long experience. Th. Pentlarge, 52 Broadway. Telephone.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT. — College man, also graduate in accountancy and candidate for C. P. A. degree; 3 years' practical office and stock record experience; connection with good firm desired more than salary. H. A., 1,842 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; correspondent, credit man, office manager, notary, executive; highest recommendations; reasonable salary; married. N 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 20, wishes clerical position, filing, typist, with knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. Address Conlin, M 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Young man, 20, wishes clerical position, filing, typist, with knowledge of bookkeeping; best references. Address Conlin, M 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (26;) thorough, varied experience, complete mastery all modern methods; forceful correspondent, college education; moderate salary. S 14 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, excellent ability; thoroughly competent, reliable, trustworthy; references. M 360 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, eight years' experience, good mechanic, careful driver, desires all-year round position with private family, city or country; strictly sober, honest, polite; references. Phone 6752 Plaza. Goro, 330 East 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wish position for my chauffeur; discontinuing cars; 5 years my employ; trustworthy. P. Lewis, 235 East 57th.

COST AND PRODUCTION CLERK. — A young man with a technical education and works management experience, including cost, time keeping, and production, would like a position where ability, experience, and willingness to work hard will count; best of references. X 375 Times Annex.

JANITOR-SUPERINTENDENT desires position with owner of high-class elevator apartment house; good renter; first-class mechanic. N 77 Times.

MECHANIC, competent automobile man; capable taking charge repair shop; city or vicinity; can furnish references. M 163 Times.

OFFICE MAN.—All-around, experienced, energetic, dependable; moderate salary. Brown, 458 West 166th St.

OFFICE MANAGER, bookkeeping, credits, systematizer; 22 years' office experience. M 348 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Apron manufacturer, knows the business from A to Z, forced to retire on account of sickness, is open for position as foreman or salesman; have a good trade following. S. R., 370 Times Downtown.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN, 19, speaking Spanish, English, Italian, desires position; references. Address Spanish, 708 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; speaks Spanish perfectly; take dictation rapidly; good typist; experienced. Jacinto Decerra, 224 West 42d. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, industrious young man, graduate of business school, desires position. Emile Jasse, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

TIMEKEEPER.—Young man, 31 years old, has had eight years' experience as timekeeper, would like to secure position at same or at anything else; can give first-class references from former employers. D 324 Times Downtown.

UNIVERSITY student, colored, well trained along dairy lines, desires position; good references. Address Dairyman, 234 West 53d St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) not afraid of work, desires position, anything. N 73 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, wishes position, preferably drafting room. M., 402 West 42d.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

MERCHANT TAILORING SALESMAN.—Experienced man only. Apply Mitchell, the Tailor, 1,431 Broadway.

SALESMAN wanted with successful selling record to travel Middle West for large leather goods manufacturer; commission only; reasonable drawing account; state age, experience; give two references in replying. N 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for owners of Ford cars to make $15 to $20 commission per day, for limited period. See manager, R. & R. Manufacturing Company, 42 West 35th St., Gregorian Hotel, 12 to 2.

SALESMEN wanted who call on hardware, furniture, and second-hand dealers to handle our line of small laundry and heating stoves as a side line; commission. The Broadway Foundry Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, experienced salesmen with ability to handle a high-grade article on strictly commission basis. Call U. S. Slicing Machine Co., 244 West 23d St.

SALESMEN, (2,) thoroughly experienced, for New York State, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the East, to carry strong line of wash dresses; commission basis. S 33 Times.

TEACHER. — Thoroughly experienced; instruction in biology and chemistry; give detailed information about yourself, including remuneration, expenses. S 40 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
50 Court St., Brooklyn.
Wanted, assistant stock man, (shoes,) $16.
Grocery sales, $20 to $25.
Clerk, club experience, $30 and meals.
Stenographer, $20; stenographer beginner, $10.
Young woman typist, high school grad., $10.
7844 Main.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LEARN PHOTOGRAPHY, photo engraving; earn $25 to $100 weekly; practical work; installments. N. Y. Institute of Photography, 1,269 Broadway.

Men, write for free booklet. MECHANICAL DENTISTRY taught in 3 months; any hour, day or night; no book study; easy payments. THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA. (First and Greatest.) 27 W. 45th St.

MEN—EARN $25 TO $75 WEEKLY.
Great demand for mechanical dentists.
BODEE'S DENTAL TRADE SCHOOL.
EST. 1892. 15 West 44th. Visitors invited.
OLDEST—LARGEST—MOST RELIABLE.

TELLS OF TORTURE OF YOUNG TERRAZAS

Former Secretary Charges That He Treated Wealthy Man Cruelly to Obtain Money.

VENTED RAGE ON FAVORITE

Mugica Said to Have Been Terribly Beaten Before Execution—Alleged Cruelty to His Wife.

Luis Aguirre Benavides, until recently private secretary of Francisco Villa, the Mexican revolutionary leader, added yesterday to his charges against his former chief a story of the torturing of Luis Terrazas, Jr., son of the richest man in Chihuahua, and the torturing and subsequent execution of Francisco L. Mugica, better known as the "Argentine Indian," in both of which Benavides declares that Villa himself had the principal part.

These charges form a part of the long story that has been told to Carranza officials in New York by Benavides, and, like the Benton and Bauche revelations which were published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, will soon be printed in pamphlet form by the Mexican Bureau of Information.

Here is the story of the assassination of Mugica as Benavides tells it:

"From the beginning the Indian was intimate with Villa. He won him entirely by his tales of adventure in Mexico, from the time when he became well known as a lassoer in the plaza of Mexico until the day his passion drove him to commit a nefarious crime.

"Villa intrusted him with a delicate commission—to visit Enrique Llorente and give him certain instructions. Llorente was a prisoner in the City of Mexico for being a follower of Villa, and today he is his representative in the United States. The Indian received a respectable amount for his expenses.

A Plot Against Mugica.

"Coarse comedy was constantly being enacted round Villa, and intrigue. Near him, so as to win his faith, to reach his money, to obtain a delegation through his full power, to incite his hatred, intrigues were formed which would seem to have had origin in the paneled salons of the Borgias, rather than in the camp. Here all plots are formed, for one and for all means, but more than anything to dethrone favorites and to gratify revenge. And a plot was made against Mugica, the new favorite of Villa. The enemies of the Indian came to Villa with tales, first with vague words, later with imprecations, and finally with documentary accusations. They would mention to Villa that the Indian was not his friend, that he was his enemy, and was going to kill him. And these ideas, which served as an intrigue, gradually took root in the narrow brain of Villa. Besides, among the enemies of the Indian, there was a very powerful one: a woman from whose lips words of hatred were spoken—his old mistress—who wished to torment the man who had slighted her. She confirmed the accusations brought against the Indian, telling Villa that the Constitutional General, Francisco Cosio Robelo, was sending the Indian to kill him. Villa could doubt no more. His faith turned into distrust, affection into mortal hatred.

"One day the Indian returned, happy and confident. He had fulfilled his commission and he had come to give an account. General Villa was taking his siesta in the dormitory. The Indian was immediately seized. Villa, his eyes inflamed with hatred, threw himself upon him without allowing him to say one word, not even a chance to explain. With his enormous pistol he struck him on the face with such strength that the Argentine fell at his feet, deprived of his senses. With the trigger of his weapon, he pulled out one of his eyes. The Indian, bleeding and trembling, could not realize what had happened; he begged for pity, he begged for mercy. The anger of Villa knew no pity, nor could it give any mercy or pardon. He continued to rain blows with savage fury; the man was at his feet, and he was kicking him so that the bones cracked under Villa's feet. The Indian wanted to explain, to speak. Villa would not let him, and continued striking, always striking. * * *

"He ordered a rope brought to him and with it, with his own hand, he tied his hands across his chest with such strength that the blood flowed on the bindings and the Indian fell to the ground in a faint. And while he was on the ground, the blows still continued.

"Dr. Garza Cardenas, then a personal agent of Villa and today his Minister of the Home Department, pale, and horrified, was present at this scene. The Indian came to and Villa immediately ordered him to be shot, half dead as he already was. He screamed and implored with his face torn to pieces by the pistol of Villa: 'Pardon me. I have done nothing. I will be your slave, your dog—anything you wish.'

"Villa remained immovable. The bailiffs came forward to comply with the command and then the Indian, having lost all hopes, advanced bravely toward the place designated for the shooting, and with all his strength cried: 'Long live Villa.'

"His words were lost amidst the detonation of the rifles which sent forth a rain of lead and fire on that unhappy man, who fell, never again to rise."

Tortures to Obtain Money.

Benavides's account of the torturing of Luis Terrazas, Jr., and the subsequent brutal treatment of Juana Torres, who is declared to be Villa's lawful wife, and her family is as follows:

"Some heavy loans were imposed upon private individuals and merchants. Among the former we will mention Luis Terrazas, Jr., who was a prisoner. Villa demanded of this gentleman a half million pesos in money.

"Mr. Terrazas was not able to supply this large sum, and he asserted that he did not possess it, for his father, an aged man of the same name, refused to furnish it. Villa was positive that Mr. Terrazas, Jr., possessed the amount demanded of him, and in order to wrest it from him resolved to torture him in a way comparable only to that which the sorrowfully celebrated Pedro de Arbuez was accustomed to order.

"The unfortunate Terrazas was hung by the neck to a large tree, from which he was lowered every time asphyxiation was about to extinguish his life. This punishment continued amid the satanical laughter of the ferocious Fierro and of the bloodthirsty Baca, and it would have continued indefinitely until the life of this man had been ended if a severe convulsion had not taken possession of the man, leaving him exhausted and in an unconscious condition.

"The following night this cruel suffering was to be repeated. Terrazas, still with the marks of the cord on his throat, blood streaming from his body and in terrible pains, was visited by his afflicted family. It is impossible to describe that sad scene. The sad lady, his noble and loving wife, shed tears of sorrow, which fell as a balm on the body of her husband; his little children embraced his trembling knees as if to lessen his pain. But all in vain. The soul of Doroteo Arango cannot be moved. He watched this heart-rending scene without changing the expression of his cruel face.

"A last chance to save himself came to Terrazas, who told Villa that, although he had already said that he did not have the money, he remembered that in one of the empty iron pillars of the building of the Banco Minero of Chihuahua there were hidden half a million dollars in American gold. Villa decided to suspend the punishment until he made sure of the truth of what Terrazas said.

"That same night intimate friends of Villa explored the place mentioned, and they easily found the treasure, which they took and immediately carried to General Villa's home, where he lived with his wife, Juana Torres, and her family.

"This same Juana took care of the golden doubloons. With the assistance of intimate friends of Villa she proceeded to count the money, which amounted to 540,000 pesos in national money, which were deposited in twenty-seven bags of 20,000 pesos each, and were left in charge of Juana in her private chamber.

"From this sum Villa set aside for expenses of the campaign, gifts to the principal revolutionary chiefs, and private matters sixteen bags, or 320,000 pesos. There remained in possession of the lady eleven bags with 220,000 pesos, which General Villa wished to present to his brother, Hipolito.

"One night Hipolito came around for them, and the innocent Juana gave him the keys to her room so that he could take the money himself.

"It is unnecessary to state here that the Arango brothers, Hipolito and Antonio, as likewise those attached to Villa, deeply hated the good Juana, and they were constantly plotting against her so as to cause her to lose the favor of Villa, for they are friends of his first wife, Luz Corral.

"Hipolito gathered up the money and left early next day for El Paso, taking the money away with him, after leaving word for his brother that only nine sacks had been found, or 180,000 pesos.

Juana Torres in Prison.

"The treacherous and perverse intrigue of Hipolito had the desired results. Villa's rage knew no bounds. He ordered the immediate capture of all the members of Juana's family, without excluding herself, notwithstanding the fact that she was his lawful wife.

"Cruel and brutal, he commanded that all of them be imprisoned in the penitentiary, the family being led by a numerous escort on foot through the dusty streets of Chihuahua.

"The poor Juana, although ill, undertook the march with all her relatives to the place of her captivity.

"Several of Villa's intimate friends took an interest in the matter for the sake of the wretched woman, and they succeeded in inducing Villa to order the return of Juana, limiting himself to holding in the penitentiary the parents, brothers, and relatives of Mrs. Villa.

"She was put in the Prieto Villa under guard, frequently abused by her consort to whom she pleaded for her parents, especially for her mother, who, on account of her age and sufferings, was in very delicate health.

"One day, when the despair of the poor wretch seemed to have reached a point bordering on insanity, she decided to write an epistle to her mother, full of censuring epithets and protests against Villa, to whom she was unfortunately legally united.

"The letter was harsh, almost virulent in its terms, and fell into the hands of the Napoleon-bandit, who had issued instructions to the guards of his relatives to carefully inspect all the packages that should enter or leave the prison.

"The result of the acquisition of this letter was frightful, satanic; it was a fiendish celebration. The primitive man commanded all Juana's relatives to get together in the apartment, guarded by troops, which she occupied in the residence of the pompously entitled 'Chief of the Northern Division,' and when everything was ready the persons convoked holding an attitude similar to that of Christians about to be thrown to the beasts in the Roman Circus, Villa presented himself, his enormous pistol at his belt, without a hat, his eyes blazing with rage. He locked the door of the apartment on the inside, and suddenly grabbing Juana, pirouetted her in the air and then released her. Taking out the letter, he wrathfully said to her: 'Read this paper, Juana.' She wept, writhed, implored, bemoaned her fate, but he exacted the reading out loud of the letter, so as to make the chastisement more felt, more humiliating, more savage."

Further indignities heaped upon Juana Torres, Benavides says, brought her "to the verge of the grave."

The Mexican Bureau of Information, in giving out the stories of the deaths of Benton, Bauche, and Mugica, and the tortures to which Terrazas was subjected, announced that these were only a few of the revelations made by Benavides, who is now in New York and in frequent communication with the Carranzista agents.

WAR TIES UP KAISER PRIZE.

Competitors at Saengerfest Get Only Photos and Descriptions.

The Kaiser Prize, a trophy presented by the German Emperor to the Northeastern Saengerbund of America, will be competed for tonight in the Broadway Theatre, Williamsburg, but the winning society will have only a photograph of the trophy to carry off to its club rooms. Because of the war the prize has not left Germany, and it is not certain when it will. However, descriptions and photographs of it have been received, so the singers will know at least for what they are competing.

The second festival-concert of the National Saengerfest of the Northeastern Saengerbund was held last evening in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, and a male chorus of 6,000 voices, which aroused much enthusiasm at the first concert on Sunday night, sang again. Mme. Schumann-Heink, contralto, and Hermann Weil, baritone, were the soloists.

A great wave of applause swept through the immense auditorium after Mr. Weil, with the chorus and accompanied by the Festival Orchestra of 100 pieces, had sung "The German Michael," a stirring battle song by Attenhofer.

Mme. Schumann-Heink sang the aria of Andromache from "Odysseus" and an aria from "Rienzi." Among the numbers sung by the chorus were "Evening Bells," Abt; "In May," Jürgens; "Luetzow's Wild Chase," Weber; "This Is Today," Weinzierl, and a Suabian dance song, arranged by Dr. Felix Jaeger, the conductor of the concert.

In the afternoon there was a children's concert in which a chorus of 4,500 pupils from the elementary and high schools took part. The soloist was Mme. Edith Magee, contralto. The song contests of the individual societies of the second, third and fourth classes were held at the Broadway Theatre, Williamsburg. Organizations from nine cities competed. The decisions of the judges will be announced tomorrow.

TRAIN KILLS LITTLE BOY.

Two Other Lads Escape Death Narrowly on Lackawanna Track.

SHORT HILLS, N. J., May 31.—One boy was killed and two others narrowly escaped death near the station here this afternoon on the Lackawanna Railroad. The lads were on their way home and were taking a short cut down the railroad tracks when the accident occurred. They noticed a train, westbound, approaching and stepped to the eastbound track, failing to see the Buffalo Express, bound for New York, close to them.

As the train bore down upon the boys, the engineer blew a whistle, which confused one of the lads and he was struck and killed. The other two jumped from the track just in time to escape the same fate. The dead boy, Archer Martin, was 8 years old, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Audrey Martin, who are wealthy and who live on the Old Short Hills Road in this place.

Auto Fractures Boy's Skull.

Thomas Fahy, 12 years old, of 139 West 108th Street, while attempting to catch a baseball in front of his home yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by an automobile, a rear wheel of the machine passing over his chest. The boy suffered fractures of the skull and the right collarbone. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital in the automobile, owned and operated by Carl Schaeffer of 601 West 181st Street. The boy's condition was said to be critical. Schaeffer was not detained.

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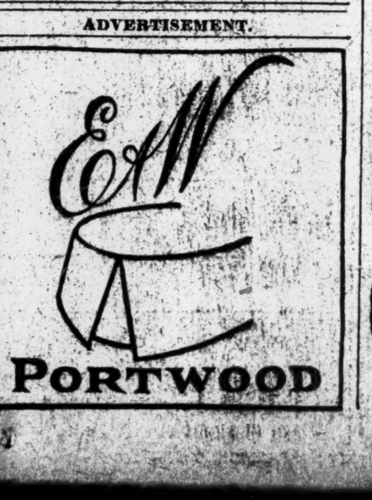

E&W
PORTWOOD

CABINET DISCUSSION ON MEXICO TODAY

President to Present His Views of the Situation to His Advisers.

STERN WARNING EXPECTED

Freedom of Transit of Red Cross Supplies to be Strongly Insisted Upon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—President Wilson has completed the statement he will make to the country concerning conditions in Mexico, and it will be laid before the Cabinet for its consideration tomorrow. The statement is brief, but it is described as very positive in the declaration that the Mexican factions must settle their differences; this being coupled with a broad hint that the United States Government will be forced to take action unless the present chaos in that country is ended soon. There will be no time limit mentioned in the President's statement with reference to the restoration of peace and order in Mexico. It will be made plain, however, according to what was said today, that the United States Government has lost patience over the Mexican situation and will not be disposed to wait for any considerable length of time for a new order of things to be established.

The statement will be, in part, a review of the social and economic chaos that has been produced in Mexico by the continued disorders produced by the factional warfare. The condition of starvation that exists practically throughout the republic will be set forth, and the Mexican factions will be made to understand that there must be no interference with the American National Red Cross in its efforts to carry succor to the famished people who are not concerned in the several revolutionary movements.

What form the action of this Government will take if the President's warning goes unheeded by the Carranzistas, the Villistas, the Zapatistas, and the bands of independent marauders that overrun the country has not been disclosed. There is no evidence here that the War Department is making any unusual preparations for a military emergency. It was reported today that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, had been ordered to Washington, but high ranking officials of the War Department said that they had no knowledge of any such order and they could only surmise, if it were true, that the order had been issued by Secretary Garrison, who is out of town, without his notifying his subordinates here.

There has been talk in Washington that the Administration might seek to defer any crisis over Mexican affairs involving a possible military movement while German-American relations remained in a delicate state. But nothing has come to light to indicate that there is any foundation whatever for gossip of this character. So far as the Mexican situation is concerned, the Administration is confronted with the fact that starvation prevails throughout that country, and humanity demands that it shall be relieved at once. This Government intends to see to it that the Red Cross food supplies shall be transported to the places in Mexico where they are to be distributed, and it seems to be clear that if there is any interference with the Red Cross agents adequate protection will be furnished to them by the United States.

Officials, however, do not care to discuss this phase of the situation and answer questions on the subject by the suggestion that all that is to be said at this time will be set forth in the statement to be issued by the President tomorrow.

SIEGEL'S OFFER OPPOSED.

Faction of Depositors Sends Protest to Justice Clarke.

A meeting of the depositors in the failed bank of Henry Siegel was called last night by Mrs. Emmeline Baker and Abram Raphael in Public School 27, at 217 East Forty-first Street, to protest against the agitation by another faction of the depositors for acceptance of the $150,000 which Siegel offered as a preliminary settlement. This offer was subject to the approval of Justice Clarke of the Supreme Court of Livingston County, who on June 14 will decide whether this represents the "substantial sum" which he ordered Siegel to pay in part settlement if his jail sentence of ten months was to be suspended.

Five of the seven members of the committee which represented the depositors recommended the acceptance of this offer, and Mrs. Baker took the lead of those opposed. At the meeting last night Deputy Attorney General Frank A. Cook told the depositors that their refusal to sign the cards sent around by the committee would indicate their feeling. Accordingly the meeting drew up the following resolution, addressed to Justice Clarke:

> We, the undersigned depositors in the Fourteenth Street Store Bank operated by Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, hereby repudiate the offer of Henry Siegel to pay the sum of $150,000 under the terms made upon his conviction in your court. This protest is based on the fact that such payment is not a substantial payment, as contemplated in the terms imposed by your Honor. It is, in fact, a grievous injustice and is of no benefit whatever when distributed among 15,000 depositors.

Practically all of those present, about one hundred in number, signed the protest, and Dr. T. J. McDonald announced that he would be at his office, at 117 East Thirty-ninth Street, every evening from 5 to 7 to receive additional signatures.

It was voted to send Mrs. Baker to Geneseo on June 14 as represntative of her party among the depositors. Another meeting will be held next Tuesday at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street.

William Henkel, Jr., of the committee which is writing to the depositors with the recommendation that they accept the $150,000, said last night about 200, representing $200,000 of deposits, had accepted, and only five had notified the committee of refusal.

ROB 80 CHILDREN IN PARK.

Three Youths Held Up May Parties —Arrests for Disorders.

Detectives of the Third Branch Bureau received complaints yesterday showing that more than eighty children, members of May parties in Central Park, had been robbed of nickels and dimes or the small jewelry they wore. Three youths, who appeared to be the same in each instance, were described, but none could give a good enough description to promise much success in hunting the thieves until seventeen-year-old Charles McGinn of 181 East 115th Street entered the bureau.

McGinn said he had seen three boys holding another on the ground in the north end of the Park and had gone to them to investigate. He had seen the three go through the pockets of the fourth, and when he remonstrated, they jumped on him and robbed him of a $5 gun-metal watch, he said. He said he thought he knew the boy who took it.

Detectives Boyle and Dolan went with him last night, and at 113th Street and Third Avenue McGinn pointed out Joseph Marciano, 17 years old, of 306 East 113th Street. Marciano ran, but the detectives caught him and locked him up after McGinn had identified him.

Juvenile policemen under Supt. Charles D. Pullen arrested three boys yesterday for throwing broken milk bottles in Crotona Park, the Bronx, and acting in a disorderly manner. The juvenile policemen are allied with the Boy Scouts. They turned their prisoners over to the police. In Night Court Magistrate Deuel fined them $5 each. The prisoners gave their names as Michael Brown of Jennings Street; Leon Jacobs of East 168th Street, and Jacob Cohen of Minford Place, all in the Bronx.

PINCHOTS DENY THEY RENOUNCED COLONEL

Amos Says He Did Not Refer to Roosevelt and Gifford Reaffirms Allegiance.

CALL REPORT MISLEADING

Brothers Repudiate Account of East Side Forum Speech and Explain Their Position.

Milford, Penn., May 31, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of today there appears an account of a speech made by my brother, Amos, at the East Side Forum. The article says in headlines. "Pinchot Renounces Allegiance to T. R.; Says, with Gifford and William Allen White, He Is Through with Perkins, Too."

These headlines and much of the article viciously misrepresent my brother. They quote things he never said upon subjects to which his speech never referred, and they thoroughly misstate my own position.

First, I have not renounced T. R. Very much to the contrary, I recognize him not only as the head of my party, the Progressive Party, but as representing my own precise position on public questions more nearly than any other National leader of the time. In this international crisis, I stand by him, and most heartily approve and support his position concerning the Lusitania murders and the National duty and honor.

Second, it is well known that I believe Mr. George W. Perkins to be entirely unfit to lead in any movement undertaken in the interest of the people.

Third, to prevent misleading inferences, I emphatically do not believe that "the churches will always be found opposed to democracy in the world of industry." The Episcopal Church, to which I belong, has officially adopted a program of economic justice in close accord with the Progressive platform. I do, however, recognize that the churches ought to be democratized much further, that they need to take the same sort of stand in industrial disputes as was recently taken by the Federal Council of Churches, and I am dead against dividing the rich and the poor in separate churches.

Fourth, I believe many things which are not yet in the Progressive platform, but I do not propose to join the Socialists or anybody else in attempting to create a new party. There are parties enough now.

Except for the purpose of correcting a gratuitous and shameful misstatement of my position, made not by my brother, but by a newspaper, I should make no reference to these matters at this time. All of them are unessential just now. The one big question which blots out all the rest is whether we can and will protect our peaceful citizens traveling abroad upon their lawful business, or whether we shall condone the crime of unrepentant murderers, and allow the German Government to quibble away the dignity, honor, and safety of the American people.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Gifford Pinchot arrived here yesterday afternoon and met his brother, Amos Pinchot, at the University Club. Amos Pinchot supplemented Gifford Pinchot's message from Milford, Penn., with this statement:

"This morning THE TIMES published an account of my talk at the East Side Forum last night. Some of the statements it attributes to me were never made at all, and others are stated with such inaccuracy as to be practically made up of whole cloth.

"THE TIMES says (1) that I 'renounced allegiance to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, as Bull Moose chief, and to George W. Perkins as Bull Moose financial chief,' and that I 'carried with me in my decision my brother Gifford Pinchot, William Allen White of Kansas, and others.' This statement may have been made by somebody else. It was not made by me. Neither it nor anything remotely resembling it was made by me last night or at any other time. As a matter of fact, I made no mention or allusion to Colonel Roosevelt whatever.

"(2)—THE TIMES says: 'To save himself and those in the Bull Moose party who felt like going with him from making a complete political exodus from the political field, Mr. Pinchot proposed that a new party be organized composed of a coalition between his branch of the Progressive Party and a branch of the Socialist Party.' The same is true of this as of the first statement I have quoted. Neither it nor anything that might be so interpreted was said by me last night or at any time.

"The rest of the report of what occurred last night is partly true and partly misleading. I am willing to stand for anything I said, but I am exceedingly unwilling to be responsible for what a paper would like to have had me say either in regard to my own views or those of other people.

"AMOS R. E. PINCHOT."

ALLEGED BOY SAFE ROBBERS

Accused of Climbing Water Pipe and Making 35-Foot Slide.

The safe in the office of William S. Flynn's copper works at 74 Hudson Street, Jersey City, was broken open with a hammer Sunday afternoon and $2 in cash and $1.50 worth of stamps were taken. Inspector James Rooney arrested Frank Sankey, 8 years old, and his brother, Stephen Sankey, 10 years old, of 43 Sussex Street, and Frank London, 8 years old. They freely admitted the theft, he says, and turned over the $2 and the stamps.

They are said to have climbed to the roof of an extension by means of a water pipe and then to the roof of the main building by another pipe. They apparently smashed a ventilator on the roof and reached the chain of a hoisting crane, and down this they slid thirty-five feet to the floor. Their parents promised to have them in court today.

FIRE HOODOO CLINGS TO 478-480 PEARL ST.

Premises Burned Out on Eve of Razing Them for Site of the Court House.

'TWAS MOVING DAY TODAY

Families Driven from Tenements in Baxter Street—Alleged Thieves Caught in Big Crowd.

"There goes four-seventy-eight," called the men of Fire Engine 27 as they rushed out of quarters at 8 o'clock last night to respond to an alarm from Centre and Pearl Streets. Three years ago the building, 478-480 Pearl Street, had to be rebuilt after a four-alarm fire there, and before that there had been so many small blazes in the structure that firemen had long predicted its ultimate destruction. Last night their expectation was fulfilled. As the apparatus turned into Pearl Street flames and heavy clouds of smoke could be seen pouring from the lower windows of the six-story building.

Acting Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin led his men into the ground floor, occupied by the International High Speed Steel Company, and up to the quarters of the Boisser Electric Company on the second floor, where the fire seemed to have started. Quickly as the firemen got to work, the flames spread more quickly, mushrooming out on each floor as they climbed to it, until presently the quarters of Gullberg & Smith, machinists; John Allen & Co., carbon papers; the J. Rogers Silver Company, and D. J. Nolan, gas and electric fixtures, were ablaze.

Chief Martin sent in a second and a third alarm simply to keep the flames from spreading to other business houses and to tenements of the neighborhood, for a stiff wind blew sparks and embers all about the place.

From the first the firemen had no hope of saving the contents of 478, though they made an extra effort, if that were possible, knowing that the city had bought the building for the new Court House site, and that today the tenants were to have moved out so the city could take possession and begin the work of razing the building. So swift was the spread of the flames, however, that it was all Martin and his men could do to keep the fire confined to the structure.

More than once flames leaped across a one-story building at 476, used by a lumber concern, and threatened the five-story tenement at 474, and again and again sparks and embers were blown from the back of the building against the tenements at 10, 12, 14, and even 15 and 17 Baxter Street, the two latter across Baxter Street from the fire.

Heavy clouds of smoke poured into the tenements. Many persons thought these buildings were afire, and men, women, and children rushed in a panic to the street. Great crowds gathered, and the reserves of the Elizabeth, Oak, Beach, and Mulberry Street Police Stations were called out under Inspector Wakefield. Detectives Quinn, Sheridan, Reilly, and Dortman hurried down from Headquarters and arrested three men whom they accused of being pickpockets seeking to take advantage of the excited throng that had watched the fire.

It was more than an hour before the firemen had the blaze under control, for there were steel shutters at the rear windows and the firemen could not loosen these at first. A water tower and two engines equipped with deck pipes drove the flames to the rear, and they were checked at last only after the interior of the building had been burned out, with a loss estimated at $50,000. How the fire started is not known. It caused injury to two firemen. Immanuel Vindero's left foot was run over by Engine 27's tender as he tried to jump aboard and three toes were crushed. Fireman McNulty of Truck 8 was overcome by gas on the third floor, but was carried out by his comrades and resuscitated by Dr. Archer.

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Camel Cigarettes have a subtle flavor—unique but enticingly attractive—because they are a *blend* of choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos. Quality *and the blend* produce a smoke that's remarkably smooth, fragrant and satisfying.

Camel Cigarettes appeal best when submitted to comparison with brands men think they prefer. Smoke them liberally *without* tongue-bite, parched throat or any unpleasant cigaretty after-taste.

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Camels sell 20 for 10c. If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), sent postage prepaid. If after smoking one package you are not delighted with Camels, return the other nine packages and we will refund your dollar and postage.

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